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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

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Washington 25, D. C.  
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Reserve

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 1

SUMMARY

Temperatures were below normal except in the far Northwest and extreme Southeast the forepart of the period and were above normal the latter half except in parts of the Southeast and in some North Central States. Precipitation was again heavy in the Southeast and light to moderate over the rest of the country. Moisture conditions for plants were generally favorable in all areas except central and southern California and Nevada where more rains are needed. The ground was bare of snow in many of the northern States and clovers may have suffered some damage. While temperatures were cold in Tennessee and Virginia, no heaving of clover plants by frosts had yet occurred. Bees were generally in fair to good condition. Feeding was or will be necessary in some yards in California and Florida. While bees made cleansing flights in most northern States, in some locations no flights have been made since early November or they were of short duration and good cleansing flights will be needed soon to prevent the development of dysentery. This is especially true where stores are comprised of fall flowers honey which may not have been properly cured.

Reports from beekeepers indicate that the demand for honey improved locally in some areas during this period, but was still lagging behind last season. The market was dull. Eastern, Southeastern and Southwestern beekeepers report that their stocks of white honey are nearly exhausted and that holdings of fall honey are not excessive. In the North Central and East Central group of States the light supply of white honey

is diminishing satisfactorily while the larger offerings of amber honey from mixed fall flowers are moving slowly. In the Plains Area holdings of clover and fall flowers honey are still large and while some beekeepers have cleaned up their holdings of clover honey, others report they have not yet been able to make many sales. Beekeepers' sales f.o.b. shipping point for White grades of honey in 60-pound cans ranged 15-20¢ per lb., mostly 16-18¢ darker grades sold at 10-15¢. The market for beeswax was steady with most trading reported at 41-43¢ per lb., occasional 44-46¢. Prices for honey and beeswax are shown by States on Page 2.

Reports from package bee shippers in the South indicate that there is a strong demand for packages and queens at prices about unchanged from last season. Many package producers hope to meet higher operating and production costs by an increased volume of sales. Reports from northern beekeepers indicate that the recent unsettled condition of the honey market plus the high costs of supplies and package bees may result in a decrease in the number of colonies of bees for 1948. Manufacturers of bee supplies report that new higher-priced equipment is meeting with much sales resistance from beekeepers. While lumber supplies are more plentiful prices are high which necessitates higher prices for wooden bee supplies.

Effective January 1 the import duty on honey into the United States was changed to one cent per pound under the recent general agreement on tariffs and trade. Previously import duties were 1.2¢ per lb. from Cuba and 1.5¢ per lb. from other areas.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Dec. 8-22)

Southern California - This period was cold with temperatures dropping near the danger line for oranges. Rainfall around the first of the month started grass in the hills. Reports from San Bernardino and Orange Counties indicate that sage, however, is suffering from the dry weather and may not build up in time to produce a crop of honey in 1948. Reports from Riverside County indicate that sage is in better condition and that filaree has a thick stand. All honey plants and trees in irrigated valleys are in good condition. Some eucalyptus was in bloom in the valleys and while the bloom is spotted it should continue in bloom until well along into the citrus bloom. Bees were flying nearly every day in the valleys and were raising considerable brood. Bees in the higher elevations in the hills were dormant and were not raising brood. Bees in Riverside County were reported to be wintering satisfactorily. However, late swarms were being fed. The demand for honey was very slow and no sales were reported.

Imperial Valley - Bees are in very good condition with ample stores and plenty of bees in the hives. Bees were bringing in some pollen from late fall plants. Bees are clustered and broodrearing has slowed down.

Central California - Beekeepers in Santa Clara County report that some are feeding sugar. While the weather is cold at nights and early mornings, it has warmed up enough around mid-day for the bees to work on eucalyptus. A good rain has improved plant conditions. Reports from Fresno County indicate that there has been very little rain and many plants were dying. However, on December 29 a fairly good rain fell and freshened up plants but more good rains are still needed. Cool, foggy weather confined the bees on many days. Clusters are good and stores generally ample. Broodrearing has ceased. On the few favorable days for flying bees were working eucalyptus, ornamentals, and manzanita. In Kern County no honey plants were

A-Alfalfa; BW-Buckwheat; C-Clover; Ch.-Chunk honey (Bulk Comb); Fall Fl.-Fall Flowers; MF-Mixed Flowers; SC-Sweetclover; Mes.-Mesquit; This.-Thistle; Un - Unknown; Bass -Basswood.  
1/ Delivered San Francisco. 2/ 10-lb. pails. 3/ Per dozen. 4/ In addition one carlot  
of Clover honey was reported sold delivered San Francisco at 16<sup>30</sup> per lb.  
H → Heartsease.



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in bloom on which bees could work. Broodrearing had stopped. Colonies are generally in good condition with sufficient stores. There has been some movement of colonies to more sheltered locations, while a few have been moved out of the county to more southern locations. In San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties the weather has been dry and there are very few honey plants in bloom for the bees to work on. Only lerons and a few other scattering flowers were in bloom. The condition of colonies is variable with some weak and others strong.

Northern California - In the southern Sacramento River Valley beekeepers report that soil moisture is deficient as little rain has fallen. Snow in the Sierra Mountains is light with practically none below the 5000 feet level. A lowering water table in wells is commonly reported. Seedling weeds, including mustard and yellow Star thistle, are numerous but backward in development. It is reported that many acres of barley will be sprayed for control of mustard and thistle in 1948 which may further reduce bee forage. Colonies with sufficient stores are wintering well thus far. In the northern Sacramento Valley more rains have fallen and early plant growth is above normal. No heavy frosts have occurred thus far. The condition of colonies is reported to be about average.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Dec. 8-22)

East of Cascades - Mild temperatures prevailed. Many days were cloudy and there was a little rain. Bees made a few flights but were mostly inactive. The demand for honey improved slightly but was still slow.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Dec. 9-23)

Colorado - Beekeepers on the Western Slope report that the weather has been cold with bees confined to their hives except on December 22 when a good flight was made. Consumption of stores in this area has been greater than normal to this date.

Montana - Bees in the south central portion of the State had a good flight on the 19th of December, the first flight since early in November. From all indications bees are in good condition. Moisture conditions are excellent for honey plants and there is a deep snow in the mountains for next summer's irrigation water supply. The demand for honey locally improved.

Idaho - Much snow, especially in the higher elevations, has fallen which should provide ample irrigation water for next season and stimulate plant growth. Hives in the upper Snake River Valley are under a heavy covering of snow and the bees seem to be wintering satisfactorily. Bees in the lower Snake River Valley made occasional flights on mild days. The local demand for honey is reported to be fairly good. However, the demand by large packers was very slow.

Utah - The weather was cold during this period but not extreme, and bees were wintering satisfactorily. The outlook is for less feeding this spring than last spring. Honey is moving very slowly locally.

Nevada - Drought conditions still prevail in western Nevada. Storms in the central and eastern parts of the State have been relatively heavy but much more precipitation is needed before sufficient water is assured for next season.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 10-24)

Southeast Texas - Recent rains have soaked the soil very well, and some annual plants are already up. Many days were too cool for bee flight, and colonies, while not closely clustered, are almost dormant. A few colonies are showing signs of dysentery where considerable late aster honey was saved for stores.

Northeast Texas - The weather was wet and cold. Hard frosts occurred although not any real severe freezes. Bees are reported to be wintering satisfactorily. Demand for honey was light and holdings in beekeepers' hands are heavy.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - Recent rains have put a good supply of moisture in the ground. Bees were rather quiet as there was nothing for them to work on except a few sources of pollen. There has been some losses of bees late this fall from crop poisoning and with the winter vegetable crop coming on there will likely be more losses. Honey is moving very slowly but some packers feel it will move better after the first of the year.

Southwest Texas - Relatively cold weather prevailed during this period and bees remained inactive. Rainfall in many locations was ample and highly beneficial for early spring-blooming ground flowers. Seedlings of horsemint are now becoming evident and a normal amount of horsemint plants are in prospect for the coming year. In some locations, however, more rain is still needed. The demand for honey continued slow.

Arkansas - Bees made flights on some days but not often. Good rains fell and moisture conditions are favorable.

New Mexico - The weather continued cold during this period and bees were inactive. Some yards are weak on account of late poisoning. The demand for honey is very slow.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Dec. 12-26)

Red River of Minnesota and North Dakota - Temperatures were mild the most of this period and was favorable for the bees. There is a heavy covering of snow on the ground which is affording good protection to clovers. The demand for honey was slow and beekeepers report that much of the crop still remains in their hands. Some report that they will not expand their holdings next season due to the unfavorable marketing conditions and a few indicate that they may reduce the size of or dispose of their apiaries.

Iowa - Bees are generally in good conditions but are in need of a good flight, as they have not had one for about 60 days. There was little precipitation and the ground is bare over most of the State. In the



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Northeast corner of the State the ground and trees are still covered with a coating of ice and did not thaw out during the two or three warmer days. The effect of ice on clovers was still uncertain. The demand for honey was very slow and the holdings in beekeepers' hands are heavy.

Kansas - No precipitation fell during this period and the heavy snow which occurred at the close of the last period melted and was absorbed by the ground. Bees made partial flights on December 18 and 19 and were generally in good condition. Demand for honey was slow.

Nebraska - The weather was very unsettled with many dark, damp, foggy days and nights. While freezing temperatures occurred at night, thawing temperatures in the day time made field conditions wet and muddy. In the southeastern portion of the State where trees and the ground were coated with ice, thawing temperatures removed the ice from the trees but the ground still remained coated. Farmers intend to plant much corn next year. However, there will probably be a lot of small grain planted also, so that there will be a lot of Hubam used, and this with alfalfa should provide good storage for bees. Bees were wintering well with ample stores. A short flight was made the last day of the period. The demand for honey improved slightly but was still slow.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:

(Period Dec. 12-26)

Michigan - Bees have been confined to their hives and have had no good cleansing flights since October. Where a few bees have been out on mild days the snow about the yards is quite badly spotted which indicates that the quality of winter stores is not too good. Bees should have a good flight in January to avoid danger of serious trouble from dysentery. On the upper peninsula bees wintered in cellars are in good condition and there is a good covering of snow affording protection to clovers. Demand for honey was fair locally in some vicinities and slow in others.

Wisconsin - After more than a month of below normal temperatures the weather has moderated enough so that outside wintered bees have had an opportunity to fly. Some bees were put in cellars at this late date. Snow cover is moderate and honey plants are well protected. Soil moisture conditions are good. The demand for honey from wholesalers and retailers was light. Some report that they have been waiting until inventory time is past.

Minnesota - Temperatures were mild most of the period but beekeepers report there has been nearly two months of bee confining weather to date. Bees are in need of a good flight. Most yards are stocked with fall honey which may be conducive to dysentery if confinement continues too long. The demand for honey was slow. A few beekeepers report they have disposed of their entire crops of Clover honey but still retain their fall Amber crops. Others report that they still retain much of their Clover and Amber honey crops.

Ohio - Temperatures ranged from 20 to 40 degrees during the past period. The ground was frozen, and a light snow fell on the 23rd. Where the ground is bare conditions are not too favorable for clover. Bees made no flights during the period. Bees are wintering well and seem to have used comparatively little stores to date. A slight improvement in the movement of white honey was reported and there was some indication that the outlets for darker honey to the bakery trade were becoming more active. However, sales of all types of honey continued below normal. Prices were generally unchanged, although some price reductions in small sized containers were reported.

Indiana - Considerable snow fell during this period and it was rather steadily cold with average temperatures around 25 degrees or slightly under. Bees were quiet. Most colonies went into winter in good condition. Honey is moving slowly but at a rate that should clean up the light offerings of light colored honey before the next crop. The market was steady.

Illinois - The weather was mild during this period. A little snow fell but only a trace remained on the ground at the end of the period. Bees made a short flight on December 14 in some areas, while in other areas they have had no flight since the middle of November. A good flight would be beneficial before the usual sub-zero weather of January arrives. Otherwise bees appear to be wintering good. Some reports indicate that movement of honey is very slow, while others indicate that there has been a fair demand locally.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 13-27)

New York - The weather was seasonal during this period. In some parts of the State there was considerable snowfall, while in other parts there was little snow. There was sufficient moisture in the soil for clovers and in colder portions of the State snow was providing a good protective cover. Reports indicate that there was a fair movement of honey in some locations, while in other vicinities the demand was very slow. Light colored honeys seem to be moving better than the darker colored honey from fall flowers and buckwheat.

Massachusetts - Bees had a partial flight on December 16, the second during December. The local demand for honey improved. Most beekeepers' offerings of honey are practically exhausted. Four to six inches of snow covered the ground.

New Jersey - Temperatures were seasonal during this period, not high enough for bees to leave their hives, but warm enough to allow them to move to new feed. More than a foot of light snow covered the ground which will serve to help insulate the hives and add moisture to the soil later. In some yards the honey is reported to be granulating in the combs faster than in previous years.



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Pennsylvania - The bees were quiet during this period and have not had a flight since they were packed the middle of October. However, the colonies do not seem to be suffering. Very little snow had fallen to protect the clovers. The soil was becoming dry. Reports indicated that the movement of honey was fair locally and some beekeepers were already sold out.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Dec.13-27)

Maryland - Temperatures continued cold, as low as 16 degrees at night in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. and above freezing in the day. It was not warm enough to allow a cleansing flight. A light snowfall occurred at the end of the period but quickly melted off. The demand for honey was still slow, although there was a slight improvement during the period.

Virginia - In the valley areas of the Blue Ridge Mountains weather has been favorable for wintering bees to date. Soil and plant conditions are good. There has been no heaving of clover plants to date from the cold.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Dec. 13-27)

Kentucky - Moderately cold weather prevailed during this period. Bees made a good cleansing flight on the last day of the period and are reported to be wintering well. There has been scant snowfall to date, but there is ample moisture in the soil and honey plants are in good condition. Reports indicate that an expansion in the number of colonies next season is unlikely. The demand for honey is slow.

Tennessee - Bees flew very little during this period and then only in exercising and cleansing flights. All clovers are in good condition with very little heaving caused by freezing to date. Stores are being consumed moderately. The demand for honey was very slow, although a few beekeepers report that they are sold out.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION: (Period Dec.12-26)

Georgia - Weather conditions over the State have improved and bees are dormant in winter quarters and are in good condition.

Florida - In the northwestern part of the State the weather was cold and bees were inactive. Some colonies were being fed. In the vicinity of Orlando bees are in good condition but dormant for the winter. Prospects for the 1948 crop will depend much on weather conditions from February 15 through March. In the Lake Okeechobee district bees are still below normal in condition, and many hives will have to be fed before spring. Cool weather has stopped broodrearing which will help conserve stores. It is still very wet in this area. The demand for honey continued slow but there was little honey left in producers hands.

Alabama - Reports indicate that bees are in good condition. Beekeepers are generally sold out of honey.

Louisiana - The weather has been favorable for wintering. Bees were confined to their hives much of the time, and scale colonies showed a little loss in weight. A little pollen was gathered on moderate flight days. Most colonies should have sufficient stores to last until the willow flow commences in February. White clover plants were beginning to show a little growth in the fields. Package bee shippers report that the demand for queens and packages exceeds the supply and prices remain unchanged. A larger production will be needed to overcome increased operating costs. The demand for honey was light. However, beekeepers report that about all of this year's crop of honey has been sold.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: (As of December 23)

There has been some increase in the number of colonies this year, but the shortage and expense of labor and materials has prevented any significant expansion.

No export sales of honey were reported. Comb honey in sections, cellophane-wrapped sold to retailers in Honolulu at \$2.40 per dozen.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of December. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: 13,000 lbs. extracted Mich. arrived. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Few sales to retailers - MICHIGAN, White Clover, cases of 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.40.

CHICAGO: Receipts light. Demand very slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - MIDWEST, new crop White Clover, per lb. 60-lb. cans mostly 18¢, some in very small lots high as 22¢, Light and Dark Amber mostly 17¢.

COMB: Sales to retailers - MIDWEST, cellophane-wrapped, 24-section cases White Clover \$7.00-7.50.

BEESWAX: Dealers' report paying country run 41-43¢.

DENVER: Receipts light. Practically no demand, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, few sales 24, 8-oz. jars \$4.25-4.90; 24, 12-oz. jars \$6.15; 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.20-8.00; 24, 24-oz. jars \$10.60; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.90-8.25; 6, 5-lb. \$8.60-9.70; 12, 5-lb. jars \$17.10; 12, 5-lb. pails \$18.90.



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DETROIT: Receipts - Extracted 3,240 lbs. Iowa, 6,000 lbs. Mich. Supplies liberal. Demand only fair, market slightly weaker.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - SOUTH DAKOTA, White Clover, per case, 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.75; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.75. MICHIGAN, White Clover, per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25. Brokers' sales - IOWA and OHIO, White Clover, per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.40 delivered.

KANSAS CITY: No arrivals. Supplies moderate. Practically no demand, market nominally steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Sweetclover cases 24, 1-lb. glass \$6.05. IOWA, White Clover cases 12, 2-lb. glass \$5.80.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck 260, 60-lb. cans Minn., Light Amber; 300, 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover; 200 cases 24, 1-lb. jars White Sweetclover. Supplies moderate. Demand very good, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Beekeepers' sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis - U.S. 1 Blended honey, White Sweetclover, per lb. 15-18¢, Light Amber per lb. 15¢. Sales by bottlers - U.S. 1 Blended honey, to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.00; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.80; 6, 5-lb. jars \$8.00. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$7.70; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$4.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$9.00. Sales by bottlers to bakers, confectioners and large users - in 60 lb. cans Light Amber to Amber, bakers grade per lb. 22¢.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market steady. Offerings f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic Crude Light Yellow, per lb., in cash 38¢; in trade 40¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - honey 44 drums Fla., 25 drums Puerto Rico, 25 drums Cuba, 49 cartons Cuba, 7 bbls. Puerto Rico, 49 bbls. Guatemala, 60 bbls. Cuba, 170 bbls. Mexico; beeswax 50 bags Puerto Rico, 32 bags Guatemala, 68 bags Cuba, 132 bags Chile. Demand very slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - MEXICO, CUBA and other WEST INDIES, bbls. 13½-14¢, cans 14½-15¢. ARGENTINE and other IMPORTED, White honeys 18¢. NEW YORK, Buckwheat 15-16¢. INTERMOUNTAIN, White Sweet-Clover 20-22¢. CALIFORNIA, White Sage 22-22½¢, Light Amber Sage 18½-19¢. CUBAN, cases 48, 1-lb. tins Light Amber \$12.50. CALIFORNIA and INTERMOUNTAIN, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$13.20, 1-lb. jars \$3.32, 1-lb. tins \$3.57. IMPORTED, blended with Domestic, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00. Creamed White honey 24, 1-lb. cartons: NEW YORK \$7.30; INTERMOUNTAIN \$7.36.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Demand moderate, market stronger. No spot quotations.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by truck Domestic via New York City 8,000 lbs. Demand fair, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.75; 12, 8-oz. jars \$2.05. FUERTO RICO, 5-gal. cans Clover, bulk 15¢ per lb. to bakers. FUERTO RICO, Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.50 to retailers.

BEESWAX: No report.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - comb none; extracted 6,500 lbs. Calif., 3,700 lb. Ohio, 800 lbs. Midwestern. Demand moderate, market steady. Brokers' sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: OHIO and MIDWESTERN, No. 1, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.70; 6, 5-lb. jars \$7.50.

PORTLAND: Practically no receipts. Movement very slow, few sales. Wholesalers sales to retailers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. \$12.00. WASHINGTON, 12, 5-lb. Clover-Alfalfa \$13.25. SOUTHERN OREGON, White 60-lb. cans \$13.00.

BEESWAX: Dealers paying 45¢ lb. delivered Portland.

ST. LOUIS: Supplies light. Sales by wholesalers to retailers -

COMB: OHIO, cartons 24, 1-lb. cellophan wrapped, Buckwheat \$7.00-9.00.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, cartons, 1-doz. 5-lb. tins White \$16.75. ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, Mixed Flowers, 60-lb. tins, Light Amber, per lb. 20-21¢. WISCONSIN, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 2-doz. 16-oz. jars \$6.90; 2 doz., 8-oz. jars \$3.95.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay Area dealers consisted of the following: from Northern Calif. 475 cans White Thistle 268 cans Extra Light Amber Thistle; 108 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Cent. Calif. 200 cans White Cotton; 15 cans cappings.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices by bottlers are unchanged to slightly lower at: 3.90-5.00 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars; \$4.80-6.40 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$6.40-8.50 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$8.70-12.40 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars; \$6.05-8.35 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$13.00-16.20 per case of 12, 5-lb. cans, some dark color \$11.75.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.



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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS (CONT'D)

SEATTLE: Arrivals - extracted 65 cases Idaho.  
Demand very slow, market dull and slightly weaker.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers-  
IDAHO, Light Amber Clover and Alfalfa 12,  
5-lb. tins very few sales \$12.00; 24, 1-lb.  
jars \$5.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30.

COMB: Supplies very light. Market slightly  
weaker. Brokers' sales to wholesalers -  
MONTANA, Light Amber 24, 12-oz. fancy \$7.00.

BEE SWAX: No sales reported.

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 2

SUMMARY

Precipitation during the calendar year 1947 was 25-50% below average in a belt extending from southern Washington and Idaho south along the Pacific Coast to Mexico and eastward across the Southwestern border States to Louisiana and north eastward through Tennessee, Kentucky, and into parts of Virginia and West Virginia. Another belt extending from eastern Montana through South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and northern Michigan was below average in precipitation. Other sections of the country had above normal precipitation. The Southeastern States received more than their share, with rainfall 50 percent above normal. During the period in review precipitation was heavy on the western side of the Coast range in Washington, Oregon, and northern California, and light to heavy rains fell in Central and Southeastern States. Temperatures were above normal during the entire period in practically all areas. Plant conditions were poor in Central, and Southern California, southeast and southwest Texas and central Tennessee and were fair to good in most other sections. Bees were commencing to raise brood in the southern most part of the country. Cleansing flights were made during the warmer days in most

of the Central and Northern tier of States, although no flights were made or they were of short duration in several of the Northern Plains and New England States. Bee condition was good in practically all areas except in the east central group of States where honey stores from late fall flowers was causing dysentery to show up. Good cleansing flights would be very beneficial in these yards. The rate of consumption of stores was generally not excessive, except in a few areas. Feeding will be necessary in parts of California, Colorado, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Georgia and Florida and most of New Jersey.

The demand for honey was slow and the market was slightly weaker. Holdings of light colored honey by beekeepers in the Plains area and some Central States were large while in other sections of the country they were not as heavy. Dark colored honey in the Central and Eastern States was reported fairly heavy. Sales f.o.b. shipping point, per lb., ranged 15-20¢, mostly 15-17¢ for light colored honey and 10-15¢ for darker colored honey in 60 pound cans. The demand for beeswax was fair and the market was about steady. Most trading was reported around 40-43¢ f.o.b. beekeepers, with an occasional sale higher and lower. Detailed prices by States appear on Page 2.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Dec. 22-Jan. 8)

Southern California - No rain fell in San Diego County during this period, and most nectar-bearing plants are in poor condition. The early December rain was followed by very warm weather and honey plants failed to get started. A few blue gum eucalyptus trees are in bloom and the bees were getting a little nectar from them. In Orange County dry, hot weather prevailed and rain is very badly needed. Sage plants and a few other shrubs have started spring growth although very short of moisture. The outlook for a honey crop from sage is very poor. Bees in the orchard areas were raising much brood and a few normal larvae were present. Bees were gathering nectar and pollen from eucalyptus and mustard. Bees in the hills were very quiet. In Riverside County continued dry weather has caused all unirrigated vegetation to suffer except in the higher altitudes where rainfall has been more abundant. In the low hills vegetation is not thriving. Good rains are needed in all areas. In citrus orchard locations bees were working on eucalyptus and off-bloom oranges for nectar and pollen. Where sufficient stores are evident bees are in normal condition. In Los Angeles County the period was hot and windy and rain is badly needed. Bees in orange groves have brood and were working mustard and blue gum eucalyptus. Bees in the mountains of the high Sierras have had good flights and are wintering well.

Central California - Rainfall continued below normal and unless the deficiency is made up before the end of the rainy season, prospects appear rather unfavorable for the coming honey crop. Only light rains occurred during the first few days of January in the northern San Joaquin valleys. Temperatures were somewhat above normal. In Santa Barbara County bees were working a little on eucalyptus and lemons. Some eucalyptus trees are dying for lack of rain. In Kern County there were no honey plants for the bees to work on and broodrearing has not commenced, while there seems to be a fair amount of honey in most hives some feeding will have to be done. In the San Joaquin Valley in Fresno County colonies are generally in good condition. Pollen was coming in on warm days from eucalyptus, ornamentals, and ranzanita, and broodrearing was commencing. Only plants in irrigated ground were making any headway.

Northern California. Good rains fell on the west slope of northern coast range the first week in January, but other areas in the district still have sub-normal amounts of precipitation. Light rains occurred in the Sacramento River valley. In Sonoma County early Autumn rains caused wild mustard and other ground plants to germinate unusually early. Bees were working wild mustard, willow and eucalyptus.

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## SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 2

HONEY &amp; BEESWAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED:

EXTRACTED									
STATE	60-15. cans	5-15. cans	1-15. jars	COMB	BEESWAX				
	To Bottlers & large users	To Consumers	To Whole-salers	To Re-tailers	See-keepers sales to consumers	To Whole-salers	To Re-tailers	Case Lots to retailers	Cents
CALIF. POINTS	- cents per lb. -	- cents per lb. -	- cents per lb. -	- Cents per lb. -	- Dollars -	- Per lb. -			
South.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40-43
Cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43*
North.	{ MF 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
	{ TH 13*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	{ Th&Bn 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	{ Th 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PACIFIC N.W.									
Wash.	B1&F 15	(B1&F 25	-	ASC 20	ASC 26	-	-	ASC 9.00	-
		(ASC 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oreg.	{ ASC 18-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ MF 12-15 3/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INTERMOUNTAIN STATES									
Colo.	-	ASC 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	ASC 30	-	-	-	-
Wyo.	-	ASC 25	-	-	ASC 30	-	-	-	48
Mont.	{ ASC 18-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ MF 12-15 3/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah.	-	-	ASC 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	ASC 26 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	ASC 28 3/4	ASC 30 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-
ARIZONA	-	Mes. 15	-	-	Mes. 18	-	-	-	-
SOUTHWESTERN STATES									
Tex.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okla.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
N.Mex.	-	-	Mes. 20	Mes. 25	-	-	-	-	-
PLAINS AREA									
Red River Vly.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41-45
Iowa	{ C 18	C 22	C 18-25	MF 25	C 25-30	MF 30	C 8.75-	-	-
	{ C 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	-	-	-	CCh 30	C 24-36	C 28 3/4#	9.00	43-45
Nebr.	{ C 20	CH 21	C 20	-	CH 30	-	-	SC 7.68%	-
	{ CH 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mo.	MF 15	-	-	C 25	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	ASC 20	-	-	ASC 27	-	(ASC 26	ASC 8.38	-
							(CCh 32		
EAST CENTRAL & NORTH CENTRAL STATES									
Mich.	{ MF 20	-	C 24 1/6-24 $\frac{1}{2}$	MF 25	-	C 26 3/4#	-	C 9.60	42
	{ Rasp.C 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wis.	{ C 15-16*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ C 21BW 12*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ MF 10-17*	-	-	-	MF 20-30	-	-	-	38
Minn.	C16* MF 13*	MF 22	C 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	MF 30	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	C 25	Ch 30	C 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ #	C 28 3/4#	-	43-47
Ind.	-	-	-	-	AsterC32	-	-	-	-
Ill.	{ C 17 3/4	C 20-25	-	C 21	C 25-35	-	C 25	C 9.75	50
	{ C 15*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ MF 10*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ MF 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHEASTERN STATES									
N. Y.	{ BW 15	{ C Bass 23	Ch 24	{ C 25	{ C Bass 29	-	-	-	-
	{ C 18-20	{ MF 18	-	{ Ch 29	{ BW 20	-	-	-	-
		{ C 20-22	-		{ C 30	-	-	-	-
		{ Ch 18-20	-		{ GBW 29	-	-	-	-
		{ GBW 18	-			-	-	-	-
Pa.	-	-	C 24	BW 24	CBWMF 30-45	C 25 3/4	{ BW 25 3/4	MF 9.00	-
							{ MF 37 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Vt.	C 20	-	C 25	C 28	C 35	C 30	C 35	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES									
N. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C 8.00	-
Va.	-	-	-	C Tul 20	C Tul 25	-	SCCh 32	-	41-43
SOUTH CENTRAL STATES									
Ky.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41-43
SOUTHEASTERN STATES									
Ga.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41-43
Fla.	-	-	(Or 27	(Or 30	(Or 35	(Or 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	(Or 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
		-	(Gal+Pal 24	(Gal+Pal 27	(Gal+Pal 30	(Gal+Pal 27	(Gal+Pal 32	-	-
La.	MF 16	-	-	-	(10# Pails) 25	-	-	-	-

\* Delivered to Bottlers in same state or adjoining state. # Delivered. % To wholesalers. Rasp-C-Raspberry Clover. Or.-Orange. Gal-Pal-Gallberry-Palmetto. CBass-Clover Basswood. G-BW-Goldenrod-Buckwheat. C-Tul - Clover-Tulip  
 Th - Thistle. Th-Bn Thistle & Beans. B1&F - Blackberry & Fireweed. ASC Alfalfa-Sweetclover.  
 Mes. Mesquite; MF Mixed Clovers. C Clover, Ch - Chunk. SC Sweetclover. CH Clover-Heartsease.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 2INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONT'D)PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Dec.22-Jan.8)

West of Cascades. Higher temperatures with rainfall has depleted much of the snow cover in the higher altitudes and caused considerable flood damage in both the Willamette and Rogue River valleys. Bees were wintering well with an occasional short flight during the few days of sunshine. Pussy willows and filberts were furnishing pollen in the Willamette valley. Alders were in bloom. In southern Oregon night temperatures have been near freezing, but day temperatures have been above 45 degrees. Honey offerings by producers were very light.

East of the Cascades. Temperatures were rather mild during the day and freezing at night. Bees made few short partial flights in sunny locations, and none in colder locations. Most bees are generally in good condition. The demand for honey was slow.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Dec.24-Jan.9)

Colorado. Temperatures were above normal during this period and there was light precipitation. Snow depth in the mountains is variable, being heavy in some sections and light in others. In the northern part of the State where honey production was the lightest, beekeepers report that about 15 percent of the colonies are now nearly out of stores and need feed. Clusters are also small and it is feared that many colonies will dwindle out, especially if the winter is severe. In other areas of the State feed reserves are ample and clusters are strong. Bees made occasional flights the last week of the period. Continued warm weather might result in excessive consumption of stores and necessitate early spring feeding. The demand for honey was slow.

Montana. Bees are generally in good condition. Temperatures were above normal and bees made several cleansing flights. Moisture conditions are generally good over the State. Demand for honey was slow. In some sections of the State almost all honey and wax are out of producers' hands.

Idaho. Temperatures were above normal during this period with some wind. The ground was bare in many places. Bees made several flights in the lower Snake River Valley and in the upper part of the Valley some bees in locations with good southern exposures made short flights. Many bees in the upper Valley have not had a flight for over two months and are in need of a cleansing flight. The recent mild weather has permitted bees to move to new stores. Moisture conditions are favorable. The demand for honey and beeswax was slow.

Wyoming. In Park County in the northwestern part of the State the weather has been rather cold since Thanksgiving. Good fall rains were followed by a heavy snowfall and the snow is still on the ground. This should give the clover plants a good start. Bees are wintering fair, but because of the cold weather quite a few are dying with the result that many colonies may be weak next spring.

Utah. Bees are reported to be wintering satisfactorily. Temperatures moderated the last part of the period permitting the bees to make good cleansing flights. Moisture conditions for honey plants are variable. In some sections there is not enough snow in the mountains which may result in a shortage of irrigation water this summer. The demand for honey was slow.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Dec.24-Jan. 10)

East Texas. The condition of colonies is above normal both in respect to stores and strength. A little pollen is being gathered from elm trees on good days and broodrearing has started in most colonies. The demand for honey was slow.

Northeast Texas. Frequent rains occurred during this period and slowed down most farm operations. Reports indicate that there will be an increase in acreage planted to Hubam clover this spring. A common practice followed is to sow Hubam clover with oats. The oats are harvested and the Hubam follows the oats. Hubam is taking the lead as the principal nectar source in this district. Beekeepers report that considerable quantities of honey still remain in producers' hands.

West Texas. In Palo Pinto County honey plants were put in good condition by an inch of rain during this period. The weather was sunny most of the time, with temperatures up around 70 degrees during the middle of the day. Bees were taking pollen substitute made of soyflour and brewers yeast very actively and young queen colonies increased their brood during this warm period. Clover and vetch made good growth.

Southeast Texas. Bees are in average condition. Most colonies have sufficient stores to last until spring with good clusters of young bees. There was little for the bees to work on and colonies were fairly dormant. Rain was needed. Honey sales were somewhat greater in volume than earlier in the season but not as active as at this time last year.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. The weather continued very mild and bees were securing small quantities of pollen but practically no nectar. Some beekeepers were making their own supplies because of the limited offerings from supply houses at higher prices. The demand for honey was slow.

Southwest Texas. Temperatures were above normal during this period and very little precipitation fell. Rain is badly needed for continued growth of spring ground flowers, young horsemint plants and legumes. Bees were making some afternoon flights but generally remained inactive. No early blooms are now in prospect and native brush continued dormant. The demand for honey was slow.

Oklahoma. Bees were generally inactive but have been able to have a flight about once every ten days or two weeks. Some colonies are getting short on winter stores. Snow and rain at the turn of the year added much needed moisture to the soil.

New Mexico. In the lower Rio Grande Valley bees were flying actively the last part of the period, following several weeks of inactivity because of cold weather. The demand for honey was slow and beekeepers were holding for higher prices than bottlers were offering.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Dec.25-Jan. 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Temperatures were above normal during this period and the bees were able to shift the clusters within the hives but there was very little flying. A good flight day would be

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 2INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONT'D)

desirable, although not probable in January. The snow has settled considerably. Beekeepers report that prospects for the 1948 honey crop are not any better than for the past several years from the standpoint of sweetclover acreage. The demand for honey was a little better for best quality light-colored grades.

Iowa. Temperatures were above normal during this period and the coating of ice in the north-eastern corner of the State melted. In sunny locations bees made good cleansing flights, while in colder locations bees are still in need of a flight. Bees are generally in good condition. Plant conditions are about normal, although more snow is needed for soil moisture. Movement of honey was very slow. The demand for beeswax was fair.

North Dakota. Weather conditions were favorable for sweetclover, with a covering of eight to ten inches of snow giving it good protection. Beekeepers in McLean County are increasing their number of package bees for 1948. Most beekeepers in this County have sold their 1947 crop and some outside honey is being shipped in for local consumption.

Kansas. Temperatures were below normal in the eastern half of the State the forepart of the period but were above normal in the balance of the State and were above normal the last half of the period over the entire State. A good snow fell in the eastern part while precipitation in the western part was light. Bees had one good flight the forepart of the period in the northern part of the State and several good flights during the period in the southern part. Reports indicate that bees are generally in good condition. Movement of honey continued slow.

Nebraska. Temperatures were above normal and bees made a few short cleansing flights. The recent covering of snow has melted slowly into the ground and honey plants are in good condition for spring. The demand for honey in large lots was very slow. A few beekeepers report that they have most of their crop still on hand and are receiving very few inquiries for it.

Missouri. Temperatures were above normal except in the southwestern portion of the State. Light snowstorms and sleet storms occurred but at the close of the period the most of it had melted off. Reports indicate that bees have wintered well so far with no losses. The demand for honey continued slow and much of the crop is still in producers' hands.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:  
(Period Dec. 26-Jan. 12)

Michigan. Bees were wintering fair to good, but are in need of a flight. Bees wintered in cellars on the Upper Peninsula were quiet. The demand for honey was very slow. Reports indicate that the percent of the 1947 crop left in producers' hands is large. Some producers have sold very little of their honey holdings.

Wisconsin. Temperatures were above normal during this period but it was too cold for bee flights except in a few southern exposure favorable locations where a short flight was made on January 2. Bees in cellars were quiet. All reports indicate that bees are wintering well. The snow

covering on the ground was disappearing in some locations, but was still thick enough to protect clovers. Moisture conditions in the soil were good. The demand for honey continued slow. Holdings in the hands of many beekeepers were large.

Minnesota. While temperatures were above normal during this period it was too cool for bee flights except in a few favored southern exposure locations. Bees with well-cured stores of honey were wintering satisfactorily. Those stocked with late poorly cured fall honey are not in such good condition and a good flight is needed or dysentery may become serious. Cellar wintered bees were quiet. Clovers were in good condition. The demand for honey continued slow. Beekeepers were still holding large supplies of white honey. Reports indicate that bee supplies are more readily available but at increased prices.

Ohio. Conditions were generally favorable for bees and plants during this period. However, in some yards where aster honey was gathered late and left with the bees for winter stores some spotting is reported. Consumption of stores has been fast in some yards and early spring feeding is anticipated. The ground was bare of snow in parts of the State and some damage to clovers may have resulted. The inquiry for honey improved during this period but at slightly lower prices. Beekeepers report that white honey in all probability will clean up satisfactorily before new crops arrive, but that there is some possibility that darker grades may not.

Illinois & Indiana. Temperatures were above normal during this period and bees made several short cleansing flights. In yards stocked with late fall honey dysentery was showing up, but in yards where stores were well cured bees were wintering satisfactorily. Most reports indicate that stores are adequate to last until spring. Clovers were generally in good condition. The demand for extracted honey was reported as slow by all reporters, however, there was a good demand for the light remaining supplies of comb honey.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 27-Jan. 13)

New York. The ground was covered with a good covering of snow in most parts of the State which was giving protection to clover plants and will add much moisture to the soil when it melts. The water level of lakes in the Finger Lakes Section was below last year. Bees in yards in warm exposure locations made a few short flights during this period, but more good cleansing flights are needed. Bees were using considerable stores. The movement of white honey improved slightly but the darker honeys continued in very slow demand.

Vermont. There was a good depth of snow on the ground and clovers have been covered most of the winter. There has been no real thaw since November. The sales of honey were slow, but beekeepers report that at the present rate of sales the crop will be sold before the new crop is ready.

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 2INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONT'D)

New Jersey. There was a deep covering of snow on the ground in the northern part of the State but little or none in the southern part. There was no opportunity for the bees to make cleansing flights, but it was warm enough to allow them to move to fresh stores. Feeding will be necessary in many yards as soon as weather permits.

Pennsylvania. The weather was generally cold during this period and bees were confined to their hives. Short flights were made on one or two days of the period in yards with good sunny exposures, but a good cleansing flight is needed, especially in yards where stores are from late fall flowers. Dysentery is showing up in a few yards. The short fall flow left hives somewhat light and spring feeding may be necessary, especially if it is late and cold. Honey plants are in good condition with adequate snow. The demand for honey was reported as slow and holdings by some beekeepers were reported as above normal. However, some large beekeepers have disposed of most of their crops.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES (Period Dec. 27-Jan. 13)

Maryland. The bees made a short cleansing flight on January 9, the first in over a month. There was not much spotting. The short break in temperatures also gave bees an opportunity to shift their clusters to new stores. To date the Winter has not been hard on the bees and one good cleansing flight at this time would carry them through till spring. Honey was moving slowly, although at a rate which should provide only a small carryover into the next crop.

Virginia. Bees had a flight on January 9. Moisture conditions are favorable for clovers.

North Carolina. While it has been cold, bees are reported to be wintering satisfactorily to date. Clover is in good condition.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Dec. 27-Jan. 13)

Kentucky. Weather conditions have been unusually mild to date. Bees are quiet and apparently wintering well. Cleansing flights have been possible at intervals during the warm part of the day. Wooden beeware is reported to be more plentiful and in some localities a slight increase in colonies next season is anticipated. Clovers are generally in good condition. Demand for honey was slow and there are only small holdings left in the hands of beekeepers.

Tennessee. Bees made several brief flights during this period. Moisture conditions are generally about normal. In Marshall County the fall drought kept farmers from seeding Crimson clover and most of the acreage sown died. As a result the outlook for clover honey in this section of the State in 1948 is poor. A few small apiaries were changing hands, partly because of market conditions of honey. Bee supplies are reported as

available in sufficient quantity to meet the demand. The demand for honey was slow, however, most white honey is out of the hands of producers.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Dec. 26-Jan. 12)

Georgia. Weather in the southern part of the State was favorable for bee activity with the nights cold and the days warm. Maple and huckleberries were in bloom and some pollen was coming in. Colony losses are expected to be rather heavy in some yards because of the light stores. The demand for honey was very slow. A few beekeepers have almost all of their 1947 crop on hands.

Florida. In the Ft. Myers vicinity the bees are reported in poor condition. Many hives are still being fed on account of the fall storms. In the Sarasota-Manatee Sections bees are in average condition, and the outlook is favorable for the balance of the season. In the northern part of the State colonies have consumed stores excessively and many colonies which went into the winter with presumably sufficient stores for a normal winter are now being fed. Demand for honey was slow.

Alabama. Reports from the southwestern part of the State indicate that colonies are wintering well and have consumed little stores so far. Little rain fell during the period but moisture conditions are good due to heavy rains in December. Demand was good for early shipments of packages and queens.

Mississippi. Reports from the Southeastern section of the State indicate that bees are wintering well with no losses to date. Colonies have plenty of stores and should be strong in the spring. Demand for honey is slow.

Louisiana. The weather continued rather mild for this season of the year with mostly sunny days. Scale colonies have lost about an average of two pounds during the period. Broodrearing has started in many colonies, a little earlier than average. Most colonies are in good condition, although a few are low on stores. White Dutch clover is in good condition. If the warm weather continues early blooming plants will soon commence to bloom. Demand for honey improved, but little remains in the producers' hands. The demand for package bees and queens was good.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 3  
TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS.

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of January. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

**BOSTON:** No arrivals. Demand slow, market dull.

**EXTRACTED:** Few sales to retailers - holdovers: MICHIGAN, White Clover, cases of 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.40. Brokers' sales to jobbers and large retailers - no spot supplies on market, but nominal and asking prices - OHIO and IOWA, White Clover, cases 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.70; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70; 6, 5-lb. \$7.50. Creamed 24, 1-lb. cartons \$6.90.

**CHICAGO:** Receipts light. Demand very slow, market dull.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - MIDWEST, new crop, White Clover, per lb., 60-lb. cans 18¢, few sales in small lots higher; Amber and Fall Honey 60 lb. cans 16½-17¢.

**COMB:** Sales to retailers - MIDWEST, cellophane wrapped, 24 section cases White Clover mostly around \$7.00, few higher, few lower.

**BEESWAX:** Dealers report paying country run 41-43¢.

**DENVER:** Receipts light. Practically no demand, market dull and weak, wide range in asking prices.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - Very few sales.

COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, jars 24, 8-oz. \$3.50-3.90, few \$4.50-4.65; 24, 12-oz. \$5.70-6.15, few \$6.65; 24, 1-lb. \$6.50-6.70, few \$8.00-8.50; 24, 24-oz. \$9.60-9.80, few \$11.65-11.70; 12, 2-lb. \$5.75-6.45; 6, 5-lb. \$7.25-7.85; 12, 5-lb. jars and tins \$14.25-15.60, few \$18.50.

**DETROIT:** Receipts extracted 19,800 lbs. Mich. 8,000 lbs. Midwestern. Supplies liberal. Demand improving, market unsettled, better feeling prevailing.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales by local bottlers -

MICHIGAN, White Clover per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.40 delivered; 6, 5-lb. glass \$7.35, tin \$7.25, few higher. SOUTH DAKOTA, White Clover per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.50. Brokers sales - MIDWESTERN, per case 24, 1-lb. jars White Clover delivered, large lots \$6.65; small lots \$6.90.

**KANSAS CITY:** No receipts. Supplies moderate. Market nominally steady. Too few sales to quote.

**PITTSBURGH:** Arrivals - comb 50 cases Ill., extracted 8700 lbs. Iowa., 480 lbs. Ohio. Demand moderate, market steady. Brokers' sales to retailers -

CCMB: ILLINOIS, cases of 12, 12oz. combs \$4.25.

**EXTRACTED:** IOWA and OHIO, No. 1, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars mostly \$6.90, some low as \$6.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.70; 6, 5-lb. jars \$7.50.

**MINNEAPOLIS:** Arrivals - by truck 60-lb. cans, 150 Minn. White Sweetclover, 40 Minn. Light Amber; 110 Wis. Amber Buckwheat; Beeswax 175 lbs. Minn.

**EXTRACTED:** Supplies moderate. Demand very good, market weaker. Beekeepers' sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis - U.S. #1 Blended honey, per lb., MINNESOTA, White Sweetclover 16¢, Light Amber 13¢. WISCONSIN, Amber Buckwheat 12¢. Sales by bottlers U.S. #1 Blended honey, to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.66; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.80; 6, 5-lb. jars \$7.50. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$7.70; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$4.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$8.50. Sales by bottlers to bakers, confectioners and large users in 60-lb. cans - Light Amber to Amber, bakers grade, per lb. 18¢.

**BEESWAX:** Demand good, market steady. F.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, crude Light Yellow, per lb., in cash 38¢, in trade 40¢.

**NEW YORK:** Arrivals - by boat 27,404 lbs. Calif., 81,020 lbs. Hawaiian, 210 drums Cuba, 150 bbls. Cuba; by rail 236 lbs. Ga., 45,370 lbs. Fla.; beeswax by boat, bags 5 Puerto Rico, 58 Dominican Republic, 100 Cuba, 228 Mexico; 1005 lbs. Hawaiian. Demand very slow, market weaker.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - MEXICO, CUBA and OTHER WEST INDIES, barrels, wide range in prices 12-13¢, cans mostly 14¢, brokers' asking mostly 11¢ duty paid. HAWAIIAN, White Algeroba 16-18¢. FLORIDA, White Tupelo 25¢. NEW YORK, Buckwheat 14-15¢. MIDWESTERN, Buckwheat 14¢. CALIFORNIA, extra Light Amber Sage 21¢, Extra Light Amber Orange 19¢. CUBA, cases 48, 1-lb. tins Light Amber \$10.50-11.50. CALIFORNIA and INTERMOUNTAIN, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$13.20; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.32; 12, 1-lb. tins \$3.57. Imported Blended with Domestic Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00, Creamed White honey 24, 1-lb. cartons: NEW YORK \$7.30; INTERMOUNTAIN \$7.36.

**BEESWAX:** Demand moderate, market firm. Wide range prices, sales and nominal quotations - CUBA, MEXICO and WEST INDIES, Yellow 56-57¢. WEST INDIES, dark 52-55¢. AFRICAN, Benguela asking 58-60¢. BRAZIL, spot and nominal mostly 60¢.

**PHILADELPHIA:** Arrivals - by truck Domestic via New York City 5500 lbs.; 1.c.l. North Central States approx. 11,000 lbs., by boat Porto Rico 30, 55 gal. drums. Demand slow, market about steady.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales by receivers to retailers - NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.75; 12, 8-oz. jars \$2.05. PUERTO RICO, bulk 15¢ per lb. to bakers.

**BEESWAX:** Arrived via N.Y. approx. 3 ton African. Market dull. Sales by receivers - per lb. ARICAN, crude 55¢.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 2TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS (CONT'D)

PORTLAND: Arrivals - 500 cases packed honey from Idaho, 200 5-gal. cans from Oregon. Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market firm. Wholesalers sales to retailers in case lots -

EXTRACTED: EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweet-clover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$12.00-13.50; 6, 10-lb. tins \$11.50-12.00; 12, 3-lb. glass jars \$7.75; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$6.50; 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$6.75; 24, 1-lb. cups creamed honey \$6.75.

COMB: Supplies light. Demand slow. IDAHO, 24, 12-oz. fancy \$8.50-8.75.

BEE SWAX: Supplies liberal. Dealers paying 41¢ in cash and trade.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by wholesalers to retailers -

COMB: OHIO, cartons 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped Buckwheat \$7.00-9.00.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, cartons 12, 5-lb. tins White \$16.75. ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, Mixed

Flowers 60-lb. tins, per lb. 18-20¢.

WISCONSIN, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 24, 16-oz. jars \$6.90; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.95.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay Area dealers during the first half of January consisted of the following: from Northern Calif. -

160 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Thistle; 230 cans Extra Light Amber to White Thistle; 145 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; 1 car Clover Minn.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices by bottlers are again unchanged to slightly lower at: \$3.69-3.91 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars; \$4.80-5.54 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$6.40-7.13, few \$6.00, per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$8.70-10.81 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars; \$6.05-6.79 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$12.50-14.49 per case of 12, 5-lb. cans, some dark color \$11.75.

BEE SWAX: Receipts were very light and consisted of 32 lbs. from Central Calif.

SEATTLE: Arrivals extracted 15 cases Ida. Demand slow, market weak.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers - no sales reported. Some stock placed on consignment to wholesalers.

COMB: Arrivals 113 cases Mont. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - No sales reported.

CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE

Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of January 2, 1948 together with comparative figure for last year: (From Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada -)

	Consumer Containers		Bulk Containers	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Saint John	-	700	-	-
Montreal	6,196	185,184	350,000	13,350
Ottawa	-	6,360	-	-
Toronto	16,000	333,000	60,000	588,000
Winnipeg	96,969	529,824	416,208	570,066
Saskatoon	35,232	24,816	-	2,459
Edmonton	53,472	253,908	-	131,065
Lethbridge	16,800	6,758	-	-
Calgary	112,110	146,423	110,454	29,809
Vancouver	36,926	60,482	9,600	2,000

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No.2IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U.S. FOR NOVEMBER,  
1947 (By Country of Origin)

	Pounds
Cuba	398,158
Mexico	222,025
Haiti	41,799
El Salvador	26,904
Guatemala	7,079
Canada	152
TOTAL	696,117
TOTAL NOV. 1946	3,668,709

SHIPMENTS OF HONEY FROM PUERTO RICO & HAWAII TO  
U. S. DURING NOVEMBER, 1947

	Pounds
Puerto Rico	63,820
Hawaii	232,380
TOTAL	296,200
TOTAL NOV. 1946	167,181
(Hawaii for Oct.	59,830)

TOTAL IMPORTS OF HONEY (Including shipments from  
Puerto Rico and Hawaii)

	Pounds
January-November, 1947	119,807,089
January-November, 1946	15,799,437
Calendar Year, 1946	19,934,816
8-Year Average (1939-1946)	16,983,000

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING NOVEMBER  
1947 (By Country of Destination)

	Pounds
Canada	554,880
Belgium-Luxembourg	64,800
Finland	5,836
Saudi Arabia	3,294
Philippine Islands	1,836
Newfoundland & Labrador	857
Bermuda	780
Netherlands	600
Japan	480
Leeward Islands	162
Netherlands Indies	144
TOTAL	633,719
TOTAL NOV. 1946	1,842
TOTAL JAN.-NOV. 1947	1,201,781
TOTAL JAN.-NOV. 1946	181,805
CALENDAR YEAR 1946	197,937
8-YEAR (1939-46) AVERAGE	927,000

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING  
NOVEMBER, 1947 (By Country of Origin)

	Pounds
Dominican Republic	46,850
Ethiopia	33,058
Cuba	31,572
Guatemala	6,650
Haiti	5,000
Mexico	4,408
Brazil	2,205
El Salvador	1,371
TOTAL	131,114
TOTAL NOV. 1946	392,534

SHIPMENTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) FROM PUERTO RICO  
& HAWAII TO U.S. DURING NOVEMBER 1947

	Pounds
Puerto Rico	1,060
Hawaii	250
TOTAL	1,310
TOTAL 1946	3,897

TOTAL IMPORTS OF BEESWAX TO U.S.(INCLUDING  
PUERTO RICO & HAWAII)

	Pounds
Jan. - Nov. 1947	3,325,638
Jan. - Nov. 1946	6,046,295
Total Calendar Year 1946	6,373,394
8-Yr. (1939-46) Average	5,523,000

All foregoing import-export information  
secured through the Bureau of Foreign and  
Domestic Commerce and is preliminary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration  
Washington 25, D. C.  
Form FMA-1 1/21/48 - 2388  
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Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
February 2, 1948.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 3

SUMMARY

The weather during the period in review was colder than average in the eastern half of the country but was above normal in the western half. Precipitation was light to moderate in practically all states east of the Continental Divide, and was negligible west of the Divide. Clovers in most northern states were well protected with a good cover of snow, except in Iowa where they may have been injured by the severe cold weather. Clovers may also have suffered from the cold in Tennessee. The drought continued in California and Nevada and all unirrigated plants were suffering, and some irrigation water reserves were getting low. Bees in many of the north-central and north-eastern States have been confined without a flight for a long period and nosema and dysentery was showing up in hives with poorly cured honey for stores. The intense cold kept the clusters of bees from moving to new food in some states and may cause losses of bees. Most reports indicated that food reserves are normal or better, however, reports of weak colonies and anticipated spring feeding were received from several states, particularly from New Jersey and parts of California, Colorado, Nebraska, Arkansas and Texas. Broodrearing was increasing in California and south Florida, but was temporarily retarded in other southern States by the cold weather.

The demand for honey continued slow and the market was unsettled, appearing steady in some sections of the country and weaker in other areas. The demand was particularly slow for the darker colors and poorer flavored fall flowers honey. Beekeepers' sales of extracted honey in 60-lb. cans ranged as follows: Clover and Alfalfa-Sweetclover 14-20¢ per lb., with the prices in the western states mostly at the lower side of the range and in the eastern States at the top side of the range. Darker grades and poorer flavored honey sales ranged from 9½-17¢. Beekeeper-bottler and bottlers sales of blended honey ranged \$12.00-16.80, mostly \$12.00-15.00 per case of 12, 5-lb. cans with occasional sales to retailers locally higher; and \$5.75-8.20 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars. The demand for beeswax was moderate and the market was slightly stronger. Beekeepers sales f.o.b. shipping point ranged 40-50¢ per lb.

USDA Announced Program to Purchase Extracted

Honey: The USDA on Jan. 28, 1948 announced plans to purchase up to 12 million pounds of domestically produced dark-colored, strong-flavored honey meeting U.S. Grade A. Purchases will be made on offer and acceptance basis from beekeepers, associations of beekeepers, assemblers, processors or their authorized agents.

Vendors other than beekeepers will be required to certify that they have paid beekeepers not less than 10 cents a pound for honey delivered to the vendor under this program. Priority in purchase will be given to areas in which there are excessive stocks of Heartsease, Spanish Needle, Buckwheat, or similar types of strong-flavored honey.

Inquiries concerning this announcement should be addressed to Harold J. Clay, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C. - Telephone number REpublic 4142, Extension 5775.

HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION - 1947 (Released Jan. 23, 1948 by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, Washington, D. C.)

"Honey production in 1947 totaled 228,162,000 pounds -- 7 percent larger than last year's crop and 13 percent above the 1941-45 average. Production was up sharply from last year in the North Atlantic, West North Central and South Central regions, about the same in the West and down in the East North Central and South Atlantic regions. This estimate is based upon reports from about 6,000 beekeepers including both farm and non-farm apiaries. Mid-December stocks of honey on hand for sale totaled 62,408,000 pounds compared with 10,787,000 pounds a year earlier. Beeswax production totaled 4,492,000 pounds in 1947, about 3 percent larger than production in 1946. Honey left on the hive for winter stores averaged 41.4 pounds per colony compared with 37.1 pounds for the 1946-47 winter feeding season. The 1947 honey crop was produced by 5,910,000 colonies of bees.

"Very favorable fall weather resulted in a good late flow of honey which increased the crop 18 million pounds over producers' September expectations. An unusually good fall flow of honey was obtained in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and California. The ten leading commercial honey States produced 130 million pounds of honey or 57 percent of the total production. These States ranking in the order of production are: Iowa, Minnesota, California, New York, Texas, Wisconsin, Ohio, Florida, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

"The average honey production per colony was 38.6 pounds in 1947 compared with 36.9 pounds in 1946 and with 40.7 pounds the 1941-45 average. Honey yield per colony average 64.8 pounds in the West North Central States, 44.2 pounds in the North Atlantic, 43.6 pounds in the West, 31.9 pounds in the East North Central, 29.4 pounds in the South Atlantic, and 25.7 pounds in the South Central States. In the large commercial States colony yields were up sharply from last year in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa and down in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Florida and California.

"Mid-December stocks of honey of 62,408,000 pounds were the largest in six years of record in sharp contrast to the 10,787,000 pounds on hand December 1946, the smallest of record. Larger sugar supplies have resulted in a sharp decrease in demand for honey. Stocks are large and growers are holding for better prices. The market for dark honey is very dull and weak. Stocks held in December were 27 percent of the 1947 honey production. The 1942-46 average stocks are 14 percent of average production.

HONEY & BEESWAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED (Sales of honey in 60-lb. cans are beekeepers sales - smaller containers represent beekeepers, bottlers or bottle sales.)

STATE		60-lb. cans	12, 6-lb. cans	Case of 24, 1-lb. jars	Case of 24 sections	REESWAX
To		To	To	To	To	To
Bottlers		Whole-	Re-	Whole-	Re-	Whole-
or		salers	tailers	salers	tailers	salers
large users						
cents per lb.		Dollars				per lb.
<b>CALIF. POINTS</b>						
South.						40-43
Imp. Vly.	A 13-15					
Cent.	{ C 12					
	{ Or. 15					
North.	{ Th. 13#					
	{ Th. 12					
	{ Am. 9 1/2					
<b>PACIFIC N.W.</b>			{ SCA 12-14.40			
			{ Ch SCA 15.00			
Wash.	SCA 16 2/3					43-45
<b>INTERMOUNTAIN REGION</b>		SCA 13.00	SCA 12.60-14	SCA 6.40	SCA 6.96-7.25	
Colo.	SC 16 1/2					41
Wyo.	SCA 18					
Mont.	C 15-18					
Utah	{ C 15 1/2					41-43
	{ Am 11-12					
State not shown		C 14-17				
Nev.					SCA 8.00	
<b>ARIZONA</b>		Mes. 15	{ Mes. 10.80			
	{ SC 22		{ SC 18.00		SC 8.16	41
<b>SOUTHWESTERN STATES</b>						
Tex.	C 17 1/2					
Ark.	{ C 18					
	{ Am 12-12 1/2					46
<b>PLAINS AREA</b>		C 10.80-15	{ C 12.00-15	C 6.24-7.20	C 6.72-7.20	
			{ SCA 12.70	SCA 5.75		
Red. R. Vly.						41-50
S. Dak.	{ C 18					
	{ Am 15					
Iowa	{ C 17-20					41-46
	{ Am 10-17					
Nebr.	{ C 17-20					
	{ Am 15					
Mo.	{ C 18-18					
	{ Am 12-16					
Kans.	C 17			SCA 5.75		
<b>EAST CENTRAL &amp; NORTH CENTRAL STATES</b>						
	{ C 12-15.42	{ C 14.40	{ C 6.45-6.65#	{ C 6.90#		
	{ C 14.30#	{ Am few 18-19.80	{ C 6.40-6.90	{ C 7.68		
	{ Am 12.00					
Mich.	{ C 18-20.					
	{ Am 12-16.					
Wis.	{ C 18-20.					
	{ C-BW 10.					
	{ Am 12-15					
Minn.	{ C 15.					
	{ Am 10					
Ohio	{ Am 15-18					
	{ C 19-20					
	{ BW 17-18					
Ind.	C 12-15					
Ill.	{ C 18-20					50
	{ Am 15					



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 3

HONEY & BEESWAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED (Sales of honey in 60-lb. cans are beekeepers sales - smaller containers represent beekeepers, bottlers or bottle sales.)

----- EXTRACTED ----- COMB -----  
 STATE : 60-lb. cans : Cases 12 5-lb. cans : Cases 24, 1-lb. jars : Case of 24 sections : BEESWAX  
 : To : To : To : To : To : To : To : To :  
 : Bottlers : Whole- : Re- : Whole- : Re- : Whole- : Re- : Cents  
 : or : salers : tailers : salers : tailers : salers : tailers :  
 : large users : : : : : : : :  
 : cents per lb. : : : : : : : : Dollars : Per lb.

NORTHEASTERN STATES

(C 14.90 # (C 16.80 C 6.40# (CBass 8.00  
 (BW13.20# (BW15.00 (MF 7.20  
 (Am15.00

N. Y. (C 18  
 (BW15

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

(MF few 18.00 CBass Bn 7.20

S.C. (C 15  
 (Am 12

Va. - - - - - 12s s4.00 9.00 41-43

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Ky. (C 18  
 (Am 16

SOUTH EASTERN STATES

Pal-Gal 16.08 (Am-Tup 15.00 (Or. 7.80 (AmTup 7.44  
 (Or. 18.00 (Pal-Gal (Or 8.28  
 (Pal-Gal 16.44) 6.00) (Pal-Gal 6.72)

Fla. (Bbls. Or. 20  
 (" Pal-Gal 15

La. - - - - - 42-43

# Delivered. Or.-Orange. Gal-Pal- Gallberry-Palmetto. Th - Thistle. SC - Sweetclover.  
 SCA - Sweetclover-Alfalfa. Mes. - Mesquite. MF - Mixed Flowers. C - Clover. Cot. - Cotton.  
 Am - Amber. CBassBn - Clover-Basswood-Bean. BW - Buckwheat. Ch - Chunk. A - Alfalfa.  
 C Bass - Clover-Bassood. Tup. - Tupelo.

HONEY AND BEESWAX PRODUCTION - 1947 (CONT'D):

"Honey left on the hives for wintering bees averaged 41.4 pounds per colony the highest in five years of record compared with the smallest stores of record on hand a year ago. The slower demand for honey, good fall flow and availability of dark honeys for feeding contributed to the larger amount of winter stores for the present feeding season. Winter stores left for the bees averaged 43.7 pounds per colony in the North Atlantic States, 51.9 pounds in the East North Central, 49.6 in the West North Central States, 31.8 in the South Atlantic States, 35.1 in the South Central States, and 37.1 in the West.

"Weather during most of the 1947 season was unfavorable. However, the fall honey flow was better than average and added 3.2 pounds to the 35.4 pounds per colony average expected in mid-September. Following a cold and wet spring, the North Atlantic area had fairly good producing weather, except in New Jersey where the summer months were too wet. The flow in this area was cut short by a freeze in late September. The North Central States experienced a cold wet spring, followed by hot dry weather, but the fall season was good. In the South Atlantic area weather was favorable and a fairly good crop was made except in Florida where a small citrus flow resulted in a poor season. The South Central States had fairly good weather and most State yields were above average. Fall weather in the Western States was favorable." Table appears on page 6.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Jan. 8-22)

"Southern California Points: Dry weather continued to prevail over the entire area and all plants in the mountains and unirrigated areas were suffering. Freezing temperatures occurred around January 20 to 21. In Orange County strong winds occurred and may delay the orange blossoming. Sage made a noticeable start of new leaves notwithstanding the dry weather. In orchard areas bees were working eucalyptus and mustard. Bees in the hill areas have small patches of brood and in orchard areas have much brood and queens were actively laying eggs. There was a light movement of bees to orange locations. In Riverside County filaree and grass were starting to dry up and prospects for a honey crop from these sources are none too good. Black sage and white sage have made no growth so far, although the little moisture which has fallen, has made the sages put out a few green leaves, but no shoots as yet. Bees were working off-bloom orange blossoms and eucalyptus. Colonies are in good condition, although some feeding is necessary for weak colonies. In Ventura and Los Angeles counties broodrearing was increasing.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 3INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONT'D)CALIFORNIA POINTS: (CONT'D)

Southern California Points (Cont'd) Bees were working eucalyptus, mustard and willows. Bees were being moved from desert locations to orange locations. The demand for honey over the territory was slow with the market showing a slightly weaker tendency, especially on the darker grades.

Northern and Central California Points - The period was rainless, except for very light precipitation along the northwest coast and along the Oregon border. Daytime temperatures have been mostly well above normal while nighttime temperatures have been near or below normal, especially in the valleys, where light to heavy frosts have occurred. Almonds were beginning to bloom in a few localities, approximately 10 days or so ahead of the normal time. In eastern Kern County brush honey plants are in poor condition, but February rains could greatly improve the outlook. Bees are in good condition and have plenty of stores, but as yet there is no brood. In Fresno County most all plant growth is at a standstill and some have dried up. Rain is badly needed also to supply irrigation water. In favorable places colonies have brood in several combs, in other places where no new pollen is available, very little brood is present. In Madera County bees were starting to be active due to the warm weather. Bees were working eucalyptus. Some small lots were being moved to almond orchards and other spring locations. Annuals were suffering from the drought and many were dying from lack of rain. In the Lower Sacramento Valley bees were reported to be in excellent condition where stores are sufficient. Some colonies are light. Broodrearing has started. Some pollen was coming in from chickweed and willow. Annual plants were at a standstill because of the drought. In Sonoma County the recent warm weather has permitted the bees to make daily flights. Colonies have one to three frames of brood. Bees were working mustard, eucalyptus, willows and manzanita. Mustard bloom was plentiful and is unusually early. In Glenn County almond trees were budding unseasonably early because of the warm weather, and will be in bloom early. Colonies were in about normal condition, with estimates of about 5 percent starvation. Some yards will need to be fed soon. A little pollen was coming in, mostly from home flower gardens. Rain is needed for continued normal plant development.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Jan. 8-22)

West of the Cascades. The Willamette Valley and west Coast has had a near January record with 19 days of clear weather without rain or clouds. Temperatures were moderate with several light frosts in the early mornings and with day temperatures around 50 degrees. Bees made short flights gathering pollen from filberts and pussy-willows. Moisture in hives in Grays Harbor County in Washington was excessive following a recent period of cold wet weather. The demand for honey was slow but most producers were holding firm at asking prices of around 18-20¢ per lb. in 60-lb. cans.

East of the Cascades. Temperatures were moderate along the Columbia River but cold in southeastern Oregon points. Weather was cold in the Yakima Valley with temperatures below freezing practically all the time. A little snow fell over the district at the close of the period. Snow coverage in the mountain areas was reduced by the warm rains in early January and has not been reestablished. Bees were generally wintering well. Alfalfa has not suffered from winter-killing to date. The market for honey was dull with some producers hauling honey to the larger markets and endeavoring to sell direct to retailers.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Jan. 9-23)

Colorado. The weather was variable during this period, being warm enough on a few days to permit bees to make cleansing flights and to cause maple buds to swell. The latter part of the period was cold. A fair amount of snow fell, and most reports indicate that snowfall in the mountains is satisfactory for this date, although in some ranges additional snow is needed. Bees were wintering well. In the north-central portion of the State feeding was necessary and in other areas of the State where examinations of hives were made, it appears that some spring feeding will be necessary before spring flowers commence.

Montana. The weather was cold, but not extreme, and bees were wintering normally. A good cleansing flight is needed. Snow in the mountains is about average.

Idaho. The weather was not extremely cold during this period. Bees made cleansing flights in the lower Snake River Valley. The local demand for honey was fairly good, however, sales to large buyers were slow.

Wyoming. Weather was rather cold but not severe and the ground has been covered with snow since early November. At the start of the period bees had a good flight which should help them considerably as they were becoming quite restless. The depth of snow in the mountains is above average and should insure plenty of irrigation water for the coming year. Honey was not moving very fast as the stores are well supplied with syrups and other sweets.

Utah. Bees are reported to be wintering well. A cleansing flight was made in warmer locations but in colder spots no flights were made. Temperatures moderated enough several afternoons to permit the bees to move to new feed. The snow cover in the mountains was below average. More snow is needed to assure adequate irrigation water supplies.

Nevada. Some fairly good rains have occurred in the Eastern part of the State with snow on higher mountains. Much more snow is needed in this section. Western Nevada was still under drought conditions and heavy storms are needed if ample water for irrigation is to be had.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 3INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONT'D)ARIZONA: (Period Jan. 9-23)

Bees are in fair condition. More moisture is needed for plants. There is considerable activity in cotton planting in Sulphur Spring Valley which may bring more bees into this area. Retail sales which have been very slow have begun to pick up.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 10-24)

Northeast Texas. The weather was rainy, snowy and cold during this period. Moisture conditions are favorable for all plants. An increased acreage of Hubam clover is anticipated this spring, and also an increase in the number of colonies of bees in the Hubam clover areas. Considerable quantities of honey remained in producers' hands.

East Texas. Cold weather confined the bees to their hives most of the time. Some pollen was gathered on a few warm days. Colonies as a rule are in good condition and have plenty of stores.

Southeast Texas. No plants were in bloom and bees were not getting any new pollen which is needed to start broodrearing. There have been several hard frosts and on the 18th of January a fairly hard freeze which will set back the blooming of early plants. Wild currants were budding. Good rains have fallen and soil moisture content is good. It is feared that queen-rearing will get off to a late start again this season if bees do not get new pollen soon so that brood-rearing can get started. Sales of honey were reported as very slow, beekeepers attributing the unfavorable marketing conditions to competition from other forms of sweets.

Southwest Texas. Cold weather kept bees fairly quiet, except for an occasional afternoon flight. Colonies remained broodless. Hubam clover may have suffered some frost damage. Seedlings of early spring annuals and horsemint are fairly plentiful, but rain is badly needed in most of the section. Prospects for native brush flow are not good. Local showers have been beneficial in a few favored locations. Wild currants are budding well and an early bloom is expected. In spite of a further decline in honey prices the movement continued slow. Practically all honey is out of the hands of producers.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. The weather during the last week of this period was quite cool and bees were flying very little. Only a trace of rain fell and the top soil is getting dry again because of several days of very high winds. There have been a few reports of poisoning of bees but so far the loss has not been as heavy as a year ago at this time. The market continued very dull. The demand for package-bees and queens was about as heavy as a year ago.

West Texas. Bees in Palo Pinto County are in good condition and stores are holding out fine. Bees were taking pollen substitute eagerly on warm sunny days. Honey plants are in good condition with plenty of moisture. Vetch was growing well during the warm weather of the past week. All queened colonies are strong with bees and they appear to be more active.

Arkansas. During this period bees have been inactive due to the cold, except for a few warm days the first part. Not much broodrearing has been reported. Consumption of stores has been

light. Spring feeding will be heavy in some yards to keep off starvation. Plants are in good condition and honey crop prospects for 1948 appear good. Honey sales are slow although they have picked up a little due to the cold weather. Package-bee and queen orders have been heavy. Most shippers are booked to capacity. The demand for bees for pollination purposes have been the heaviest on record, due in most cases to soil conservation and the essential need of insects for legume seed sets.

Oklahoma. The weather continued cold throughout this period. Short flights were made in the southwestern part of the State where bees were observed collecting pollen from dandelions. Hard freezes caught the maple buds when they were just about to open. Sub-soil moisture is badly needed in the northeastern part of the State.

New Mexico. In the Lower Rio Grande Valley bees were flying a little on sunny afternoons and a lot of them were being killed by getting chilled from the cold water they were trying to get. The demand for honey was slow. A few f.o.b. producer sales were reported by beekeepers to wholesalers at \$4.00 per case of 12 pint jars.

PLAINS AREA (Period Jan. 11-25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Weather was quite severe during this period with temperatures dropping down to 30 below zero. It is unlikely that these low temperatures will damage overwintering plants as there was a good ground cover of snow. Bees were confined throughout and are in need of a flight. While much interest is reported by new beekeepers for beginning to keep bees, some larger operators report they are reticent about buying packages, queens, and new hives in the face of prospective diminishing returns.

Iowa. The bees had one flight day early in the period, but were confined the balance by severely cold weather. Precipitation was very light and the ground is bare of snow. Clover may have been injured. Weather conditions have not been favorable for wintering of bees, but with another flight before March 1, losses may be less than expected. The demand for honey continued slow. Some beekeepers report that they still have much of their crop still on hand. Beekeepers plans for next year are very uncertain. There may be a reduction in package-bee purchases.

North Dakota. With a good cover of snow on the ground, conditions have been favorable for sweet clover. The demand for honey was slow.

Kansas. Very little snow fell during this period and the soil is becoming dry although conditions are about average. A warm period developed around January 20 and bees made short flights on that day. The condition of bees is normal. The demand for honey improved in some localities but was slow in others.

Nebraska. Weather was rather mild and dry during this period. Honey plants are in good condition. Bees are wintering fine with



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 3INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONT'D)

practically no loss to date. Stores on hives are variable. Some feeding will be required in the spring. The movement of honey continued slow and some reports indicate that there will be a large carryover of honey by larger operators.

Missouri. The weather was cold during the past period, but there was very little precipitation. The sub-soil is not very wet. Bees are wintering satisfactorily, and have not been confined to their hives much over 10 days at a time. The demand for honey is very slow.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:  
(Period Jan. 12-26)

Michigan. The weather was extremely cold during the period and bees have not had a flight in a long time. Many colonies are in need of a flight where rather poor fall honey was used for stores and these colonies may not be wintering too well. Clover plants are well protected by snow. Honey retail sales are very slow, and beekeepers report they have received very little demand for 60s.

Wisconsin. Temperatures were below normal most of this period with much sub-zero weather. Strong winds blew. Some snow fell in parts of the State but no new snow fell in other parts. The ground was well covered with a good covering of snow and clovers were well protected. Cellar-wintered bees were in good condition, while outside wintered bees may have suffered losses. There has been no flight since November in most yards. Nosema was evident in some yards. The demand for honey was slow. Some beekeepers were holding their wax for higher prices. Reports indicate that larger beekeepers are not making plans for expansions, although a few new beekeepers are showing interest in commencing to keep bees.

Minnesota. This period was the coldest to date for the season with temperatures dropping far below zero. Very little snow fell and there was considerable wind at times. Bees with good clover stores are reported to be wintering alright, but those with dark fall honey or honeydew stores may come out too weak in the spring to make a honey crop. A good cleansing flight is badly needed. The demand for honey was very slow. Holdings by beekeepers were heavy and not moving.

Ohio. The coldest weather of the winter occurred during this period. Temperatures dropped to 20 below zero in some sections of the State, with temperatures 9-16 below in the central part of the State. Snow cover was light at the beginning of the period but ranged 3 to 15 inches at the close. Clovers were pretty well protected. Temperatures have not permitted flights since early December and some concern is being expressed in areas where bees are wintering entirely on aster and goldenrod honey. Reports, particularly in the northwestern part of the State, indicate some restlessness on the part of bees with evidence of needed cleansing flights. Reports from the central part of the State indicate that bees are wintering well. The movement of white and buckwheat honey increased during this period, however, the demand for so-called fall honeys, continued dull. In some areas reports indicate that few package bees have been ordered and that inquiries for supplies are light.

Indiana. The weather was cold during this period. Bees were wintering quietly and on the average are in excellent condition. Most colonies have ample stores. Since the bees have been confined to the hives for several weeks, a good cleansing flight soon would be helpful. As yet, no signs of dysentery have appeared where winter stores of honey were well ripened. Clovers are in excellent condition as they have been covered with a light to moderate covering of snow most of the winter thus far. Honey sales have been very slow, and it is reported that some beekeepers have reduced their prices, hoping to avoid a carryover.

Illinois. Bees made no flights during this period. The weather was extremely cold and the snow cover was light. Reports indicate that there will be some losses of bees due to consumption of stores within the cluster and too cold to permit moving over to new stores. In some yards a small percent of the colonies were spotting the entrances badly. One colony opened had only a small cluster left from a strong colony in the fall, with the bees restless. Apparently bees were trying to fly when it was too cold and chilling on the snow. A flight is needed very badly by these colonies. It is feared that winter losses may be heavy in some yards. The demand for honey continued slow.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 13-27)

New York. Weather was cold during this period and bees were confined to their hives. Bees have not had a flight for several weeks in many yards and in some dysentery is evident. It is feared that losses in many outdoor wintered yards may be heavy. Heavy snows have kept the hives well covered and protected from the quite severe cold snaps in parts of the State. Cellar-wintered bees were quiet and wintering well. There was a good cover of snow on the ground protecting clovers and they were in good condition. The demand for honey was reported as slow in most localities. In one section the local demand was rather good where promotion by beekeepers was influencing consumers to use the lower priced honey for a spread in preference to higher priced butter.

Connecticut. Colonies are in good condition and as hives are pretty well banked with snow consumption of stores should be less. Beekeepers report that the outlook for next season's honey crop is good, as in previous years best crops have been secured following winters of heavy snowfall. The demand for honey continued slow.

New Jersey. Snow has completely covered the ground in the northern part of State for 30 days, making prospects for honey plants and the outlook for a good honey flow for next season good, if bees can survive the low temperatures the last part of this period.

Pennsylvania. Temperatures for this period were very cold, many nights were below zero and as low as 28 below zero in some locations. The ground is well covered with snow. Bees have not had a flight since November and are getting restless, and showing



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 3INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONT'D)

signs of dysentery. The demand for honey was slow.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Jan. 13-27)

Maryland. This was a period of low temperatures with zero or near zero temperatures on several mornings. The first part of the period the ground was covered with a hard crust of ice and snow. There were subsequent rains and several light snows with a heavy snow on January 24 leaving a 6 inch snow covering in the vicinity of Washington, D.C. There has been some wind, but not for long periods. The bees appear to be wintering well, probably due to the short cleansing flights the early part of the month. A good flight is desirable in the near future. In locations where bees have not had a flight for some time some bees are showing signs of dysentery. The demand for honey continued slow.

Virginia. In the Tidewater Section bees have been confined to their hives since December 29th. The weather has been very cold with more snow than for several years. Bees seem to be wintering very well so far, with ample stores, although some few colonies will be fed during early spring. In the Blue Ridge Mountain section bees had a flight on January 9 and are in good condition. The ground is covered with a good covering of snow. Reports indicate that beekeepers have disposed of nearly all of last year's crop of honey locally.

SOUTHCENTRAL STATES: (Period Jan. 13-27)

Kentucky. Cold, snowy weather prevailed during this period and bees were confined to their hives. Night temperatures dropped to zero or below consistently. A moderate snow cover was on the ground and clovers were in good condition. Reports indicate that supplies and queens were in good demand, but that the demand for package bees was slow.

Tennessee. Temperatures were cold and much snow fell during this period. Bees had a flight before the cold set in, but should the cold continue much longer they might suffer losses. The cold may have damaged clovers, however, the snow cover should minimize the damage, if any. Honey sales were almost at a standstill.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 12-26)

Georgia. In southern Georgia light freezes occurred at nights and this combined with chilly drizzly days kept bees confined and quiet and has helped to avoid too early a start of broodrearing. Bees are generally in good condition and about the normal amount of feeding is necessary for the season. Moisture conditions are above normal. Alders and some early willows are blooming enough for pollen but nectar is coming in. Package-bee and queen producers are busy at shop work in preparation for a big backlog of April and May orders. Dealers in bee supplies report that bee supplies are just beginning to move from factories and beekeepers will soon be preparing to improve or add to their present equipment. The demand for honey was slow and no sales were reported.

Florida. Weather in the northern part of the State was unusually cold during this period, but bees gathered pollen every day that they could fly. Some of the stronger hives have small patches of sealed brood. With warmer weather they should expand the broodnest rapidly. (More below)

Alabama. Weather was cold during this period with temperatures 10 to 15 degrees below freezing all the way to the coast. Bees had several flights at intervals. Prospects are good for package bees with demand strong.

Mississippi. Bees were in generally good condition. In an occasional yard, however, condition was poor with clusters small and stores light. Colonies in poor condition probably dwindled in the late summer and fall because of no flow.

Louisiana. Colonies continued to lose weight during this period. Bees were relatively inactive. Broodrearing has started on a limited scale, but was checked temporarily during this period by the cold weather. Bees appear to be wintering satisfactorily with ample pollen and honey stores, and with an occasional flight. The weather was coldest of the winter down to 14-16 degrees and considerable rain fell. Little damage is expected to vegetation from the cold since most plants were nearly dormant.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII: (As of Jan. 23).

With few exceptions, Hawaiian beekeepers have sold their 1947 honey. Average prices received were about 16¢ per lb. for white honey in 2 can cases delivered at Mainland ports, 15¢ for Light Amber, and 14¢ for Amber. Prices for beeswax averaged 45¢ per lb. delivered at Mainland ports. With honey prices falling and supplies rising, honey buyers are beginning to require a carefully graded product. Many dealers expect that by next fall, water white will again meet a premium over darker shades.

Beekeepers are busy destroying ants which attacked weaker colonies after recent heavy rains accompanied by southerly winds.

NOTE: In report of January 15, page 8 make TOTAL IMPORTS OF HONEY JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1947 (Including shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii) read 19,807,089 lbs. instead of as published.

Florida: (Continued) In south Florida bees were wintering well. Spring feeding has been started to promote broodrearing. Many hives are light in stores and will require extra feeding to get into condition for the orange flow. Demand for honey was slow but supplies on hand are light.



Washington 25, D. C. February 2, 1948.  
HONEY BEES: NUMBER OF COLONIES AND PRODUCTION OF HONEY AND BEESWAX; DECEMBER 15 HONEY STOCKS

AND STORES ON HIVES (From B.A.E. Report January 23, 1948.)

State and Div.	Colonies of Bees (000)		Honey Production per Colony (lbs)		Total Honey Production #		Total Beeswax Production #		Honey Stocks # on Hand for Sale Dec. 15, '47	Honey # Left for Bees 1947
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947		
Me.	8	8	14	22	112	176	3	2	18	50
N.H.	4	4	26	31	104	124	3	2	21	44
Vt.	9	9	22	48	198	432	5	6	104	40
Mass.	21	24	22	25	462	600	13	13	192	43
R.I.	1	1	20	23	20	23	*	1	6	44
Conn.	18	19	35	36	630	684	9	10	308	45
N.Y.	209	219	33	60	6,897	13,140	110	171	3,285	46
N.J.	28	33	24	19	672	627	21	16	251	38
Pa.	181	195	28	35	5,068	6,825	101	116	2,116	42
N.A.	479	512	29.6	44.2	14,163	22,631	265	337	6,301	43.7
Ohio	352	373	32	24	11,264	8,952	191	134	1,989	53
Ind.	180	198	50	22	9,000	4,356	225	91	1,089	53
Ill.	221	232	37	29	8,177	6,728	139	128	2,489	49
Mich.	222	204	25	35	5,550	7,140	139	164	3,641	50
Wis.	212	212	37	55	7,844	11,660	141	210	4,781	54
E.N.C.	1,187	1,219	35.2	31.9	41,835	38,836	835	727	13,959	51.9
Minn.	299	299	62	68	18,538	20,332	352	427	5,490	48
Iowa	256	251	67	96	17,152	24,096	429	554	6,024	57
Mo.	190	209	35	21	6,650	4,389	126	97	1,273	42
N.Dak.	23	23	90	56	2,070	1,288	27	23	580	43
S.Dak.	18	18	66	76	1,188	1,368	20	22	410	54
Nebr.	58	55	103	100	5,974	5,500	99	99	2,090	55
Kans.	60	64	56	40	3,360	2,560	67	54	486	50
W.N.C.	904	919	60.8	64.8	54,932	59,533	1,120	1,276	16,353	49.6
Del.	3	3	35	30	105	90	3	2	18	37
Md.	27	30	32	26	864	780	22	20	218	35
Va.	148	145	20	32	2,960	4,640	41	51	928	31
N.C.	129	107	16	21	2,064	2,247	33	34	404	35
S.C.	177	173	20	36	3,540	6,228	60	125	623	33
Ga.	66	66	13	20	858	1,320	19	24	211	27
Fla.	230	225	17	19	3,910	4,275	117	94	214	29
S.A.	191	195	80	42	15,280	8,190	290	164	2,048	34
S.A.	971	944	30.5	29.4	29,581	27,770	585	514	4,664	31.8
Ky.	214	208	13	17	2,782	3,536	83	71	283	37
Tenn.	187	189	11	22	2,057	4,158	49	87	582	34
Ala.	196	192	14	17	2,744	3,264	69	88	392	35
Miss.	78	80	17	20	1,326	1,600	40	30	240	34
Ark.	85	94	25	21	2,125	1,974	53	47	454	35
La.	81	87	15	22	1,215	1,914	30	42	459	44
Okla.	60	64	32	35	1,920	2,240	38	56	560	45
Tex.	273	292	40	42	10,920	12,264	218	245	2,821	30
S.C.	1,174	1,206	21.4	25.7	25,089	30,950	580	666	5,791	35.1
Mont.	52	58	66	70	3,432	4,060	69	73	1,137	50
Idaho	159	169	43	40	6,837	6,760	164	142	2,704	50
Wyo.	41	42	35	34	1,435	1,428	34	34	543	45
Colo.	75	75	50	65	3,750	4,875	90	98	1,268	45
N.Mex.	18	19	50	45	900	855	11	14	265	47
Ariz.	65	63	41	64	2,665	4,032	48	65	887	33
Utah	53	55	16	45	848	2,475	25	57	371	36
Nev.	13	13	100	70	1,300	910	13	22	273	40
Wash.	67	77	45	50	3,015	3,850	78	89	1,694	43
Oreg.	68	69	28	33	1,904	2,277	41	57	774	32
Calif.	461	470	48	36	22,128	16,920	420	321	5,414	29
West.	1,072	1,110	45.0	43.6	48,214	48,442	996	972	15,330	37.1
U.S.	5,737	5,910	36.9	38.6	213,814	228,162	4,381	4,492	62,408	41.4

\* Less than 500 pounds. #Thousand pounds.  
1947 Preliminary.

Semi-Monthly Honey Report - Vol. XXXII No. 3



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 3TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of January. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

**BOSTON:** Arrivals - Extracted 200 cases Calif., 1775 cases Ohio, creamed 100 cases Ohio. Brokers' sales to jobbers and large retailers - Demand moderate, market slightly weaker. **EXTRACTED:** CALIFORNIA, cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.40; 6, 5-lb. pails \$7.00. OHIO and OTHER MIDWEST 60-lb. cans White Clover 22¢, Amber 17¢ per lb.; jars White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. \$3.70; 24, 1-lb. \$6.40; 12, 2-lb. \$6.20; 6, 5-lb. pails \$7.00. OHIO and OTHER MIDWEST, creamed, White Clover 24, 1-lb. cartons \$6.40.

**CHICAGO:** Receipts negligible. Demand very slow, market weaker.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - MIDWEST, new crop White Clover, per lb., 60-lb. cans mostly 17¢, Amber and Fall honey 60-lb. cans per lb. 16¢. Jobbing sales, small lots - WISCONSIN, jars, one lot 6, 5-lb. jars White Clover \$6.00; 1 lot 24, 1-lb. jars White Clover \$8.00; 12, 2-lb. jars White Clover \$8.75. ILLINOIS, 24, 1-lb. jars White Clover \$6.50.

**COMB:** Jobbing sales, small lots - MIDWEST, cellophane-wrapped 24-section cases White Clover mostly \$7.00, some held higher; No. 2, White and Dark honey \$6.00.

**DENVER:** Receipts light. Demand very slow, market dull.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - Very few sales. COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber jars 24, 8-oz. \$3.50-3.90, few \$4.50-4.65; 24, 12-oz. \$5.70-6.15; few \$6.65; 24, 1-lb. \$6.50-6.70, few \$8.00-8.50; 24, 24-oz. \$9.60-9.80, few \$11.65-11.70; 12, 2-lb. \$5.75-6.45; 6, 5-lb. \$7.25-7.85; 12, 5-lb. jars and tins \$14.25-15.60, few \$18.50.

**DETROIT:** Receipts - Extracted 15,000 lbs. Mich., 15,600 lbs. Wis. Supplies liberal. Demand fair, market barely steady.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales by local bottlers - per case, 24, 1-lb. jars White Clover \$6.40; 6, 5-lb. tins \$7.00. SOUTH DAKOTA, White Clover, per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.50. Brokers sales - WISCONSIN, White Clover per case f.o.b. basis - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.70. MID-WESTERN, White Clover per case delivered, 24-1 # jars large lots \$6.65, small lots \$6.90.

**KANSAS CITY:** Truck receipts light from Iowa.

Market weak. Sales to wholesalers -

**EXTRACTED:** IDAHO, Sweetclover cases 2 doz. 1-lb. glass jars \$6.05. IOWA, White Clover 1 doz. 2-lb. glass jars \$4.88; 60-lb. tins White 15¢; Light Amber 14¢.

**MINNEAPOLIS:** Arrivals - by truck, Minn. 60-lb. cans 250 Extra Light Amber, 50 Amber.

**EXTRACTED:** Supplies moderate. Demand improving, market weaker. Beekeepers sales to bottlers - U. S. One, Blended honey, delivered Minneapolis basis - per lb. MINNESOTA Extra Light Amber 15¢. Amber 10¢.

Sales by bottlers - U.S.#1 Blended honey, to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.00; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.80; 6, 5-lb. jars \$7.50. Sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$7.70; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$4.25. 6-5-lb. jars \$8.50. Sales by bottlers to bakers, confectioners and large users in 60-lb. cans - Light Amber to Amber, bakers grade, per lb. 18¢.

**BEESWAX:** Demand good, market steady. Offerings f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per lb., in cash 38¢, in trade 40¢.

**NEW YORK:** Arrivals - by rail 4592 lbs. Ohio, 955 lbs. N.Y., by boat 2227 lbs. Calif., 200 bbls. Cuba, 15 drums P.R. Demand continues slow, market dull with little change in prices.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to bakers, confectioners and large users - MEXICO, CUBA, and OTHER WEST INDIES, barrels 12-13¢, some reported 14¢, brokers asking mostly 11¢ duty paid, cans mostly 14¢. HAWAIIAN, Algaroba White 17¢, Extra White 18¢. FLORIDA, Tupelo 24¢. NEW YORK, Buckwheat 14-15¢, Light Amber Clover 16¢. MIDWESTERN, Buckwheat 14¢. CALIFORNIA, Extra Light Amber Sage 21-21½¢, White Orange 22¢. CUBA, case 48, 1-lb. tins Light Amber \$10.50-11.50. CALIFORNIA, and INTERMOUNTAIN, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$13.20; 1-lb. jars \$3.32; 1-lb. tins \$3.57. Creamed White honey 24, 1-lb. cartons: NEW YORK \$6.95; INTERMOUNTAIN \$7.36.

**BEESWAX:** Arrivals - by boat bags Puerto Rico 15, Cuba 60, Dominican Republic 35. Demand moderate, market strong. Wide range prices. Sales and nominal quotations - CUBA, MEXICO and WEST INDIES, Yellow 56-59¢, Dark 52-56¢. AFRICAN, Benguela 55-58¢; Brazil mostly 60¢.

**PHILADELPHIA:** Arrivals - by truck Domestic via New York City 4800 lbs. Supplies light. Demand slow, market dull.

**EXTRACTED:** PUERTO RICO, bulk 15¢ per lb. to bakers.

**BEESWAX:** Arrivals via New York - 1 ton African. Sales by receivers - Per lb., AFRICAN, Crude 56¢.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 3TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS (CONT'D)

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - comb 55 cases Ill., extracted 9600 lbs. Iowa, 3580 lbs. Ohio. Demand slow, market steady. Brokers' sales to retailers -  
COMB: ILLINOIS, cases of 12, 12-oz. combs Clover \$4.25.  
EXTRACTED: IOWA and OHIO, No. 1, White Clover cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.75-6.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.70; 6, 5-lb. jars \$7.50.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - 500 cases Eastern Oregon; 25,000 lbs. in cases from Idaho. Supplies liberal. Demand slow, market very dull, unsettled. Retailers are reducing prices in order to move stocks on hand, with some lots dark grades advertised at 95-99¢ for 5-lb. cans. Fairly good quality honey is selling at retail from \$1.05-1.25. The demand at wholesale is very slow, with some honey arriving from Eastern Oregon and Idaho on consignment. Prices being set by shipper.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales and quotations to wholesalers - IDAHO, 12, 5-lb. cans \$10.00; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.75; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.05. Wholesalers sales and quotations to retailers in case lots - IDAHO and OREGON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. tins \$11.75-12.00; 6, 10-lb. tins \$11.00-11.50; 12, 3-lb. glass jars \$7.50-7.75; 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$6.75; 12, 2-lb. glass \$6.00-6.50. IDAHO, 24, 1-lb. cups creamed honey \$6.50-6.75.

COMB: Supplies light. Demand slow. Sales to retailers - Fancy 24, 12-oz. \$8.25-8.50.

BEESWAX: The market is fairly firm with good demand from manufacturing. Dealers paying 45¢ for No. 1 wax.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers -  
COMB: OHIO, cartons, 24-lb. cellophane-wrapped, Buckwheat \$7.00-9.00.  
EXTRACTED: COLORADO, cartons, 12, 5-lb. tins White \$16.75. WISCONSIN, cartons, 24 8-oz. jars \$3.70; 24, 16-oz. jars \$6.50; 60-lb. tins White per lb. 22¢. ILLINOIS, 60-lb. tins, Light Amber, per lb. 17-20¢; 5-lb. jars \$1.50.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay Area dealers during the period were rather light and consisted of the following from Northern California: 160 cans Extra Light Amber Thistle; 170 cans Extra Light Amber Thistle; 35 cans Amber Mixed Flowers; from Central California 122 cans White Cotton; 35 cans White Orange.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices by bottlers show little change at \$3.69-4.00 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars; \$4.80-5.54 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$6.40-7.25 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$8.70-11.00 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars; \$6.05-7.00 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$12.50-14.49 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars and cans, some dark color \$10.80.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported during the period.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted 115 cases Ida. Demand slow, market weaker.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.75; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.05.

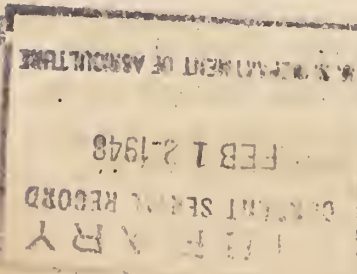
WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.50.

COMB: No arrivals. No sales reported.

2/4/48 - meb

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 Production and Marketing Administration  
 Washington 25, D. C.  
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Washington 25, D. C.  
February 16, 1948.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 4

SUMMARY

Cold weather prevailed over much of the country during this period. Reports from mid-western, north central, and northeastern States indicate that bees have been confined for too long a period and it is feared that losses of bees may be heavy. In many of these areas the last good cleansing flights were in October and November and nosema and dysentery symptoms are prevalent in many yards. Where poorly cured late fall flowers honey was left the conditions are worse, but in some instances even yards with well cured light honey are affected. In many of these states the recent protracted cold spell kept bees from breaking their cluster and recluster on new stores, especially in poorly protected hives, and much starvation from this cause is reported. Broodrearing was commencing in Florida, Texas and California, but was held back by cold weather in most other southern States. The rate of consumption of stores in most States was not excessive.

Plant conditions were generally good in all areas in spite of the severe winter weather due to the fact that most over-wintered plants have been more or less well protected with a good blanket of snow. Exceptions are in Iowa and parts of Illinois where clovers may have suffered winter kill.

Rains fell in California and Nevada and broke the prolonged dry spell, but reports continue pessimistic over the outlook for sage and buckwheat. Beekeepers report that the rains came too late to revive sage and that there will probably be no honey crop from this source this season. Orange trees were in good condition in California and Florida.

The demand for honey was reported to be somewhat better than during the Christmas Holiday period in nearly all areas, but was still slow. The market was dull and slightly weaker. Sales f.o.b. shipping point were reported at 12-18¢ for Clover honey and 10-15¢ for darker colored and stronger flavored honeys. Beekeepers-bottler and bottlers sales of clover honey to wholesalers ranged mostly \$12.00-15.00 for cases of 12, 5-lb. containers and \$5.28-7.20 for cases of 24, 1-lb. jars. Sales of clover comb honey by beekeepers to retailers ranged \$7.20-8.65 per 24-section case, with a few sales reported as high as \$9.25-10.00. The beeswax market was steady with most trading reported at 41-43¢ per lb., with an occasional sale at 40¢, and a few high as 45-50¢.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Jan. 22-Feb. 8)

Southern California - The weather continued very dry to February 1, and the current period was very cold with much strong desert winds. Rains amounting to well over an inch occurred February 2 and 3, and annuals in hills are starting. Reports from mountain areas continue pessimistic even following this rain. Beekeepers state that no amount of rain can revive the sage now, and that there will be no honey from this source this season. There is still a chance for buckwheat providing it keeps on raining. If warm weather follows filaree should soon bloom. The orange flow may be normal but probably a little late. Several nights of low temperature necessitated smudging. Irrigation in orchard areas has helped mustard. Eucalyptus is still supplying some nectar. Lilacs and some fruit trees were starting to bloom and some manzanita was in bloom. There is a general movement of bees to the orange area. Reports indicate that bees in this vicinity wintered satisfactorily with the losses confined to colonies that were weak last fall. Broodrearing in most sections was slow due to the pollen shortage. Some colonies were being fed.

Northern and Central California - Light to moderate rains fell on several days during the first half of February, bringing some relief from the long period of dry weather. The remaining days were mostly clear with daytime temperatures about normal and night temperatures somewhat below normal, with light frosts in the valleys. In

Fresno County the recent rains have greatly improved the condition of sage, buckwheat, weeds and filaree but considerable more rain will be needed soon or very little growth can be expected. Fruit trees were beginning to bloom. Bees were working eucalyptus, ornamentals, almonds, manzanita and bay trees. In Santa Clara County more rain is still needed. The bees were making flights during the warm part of the day. Beekeepers were getting ready for spring, making frames and putting in foundations. In Madera County the ground was very dry in spite of the light rains and orchards and fields were being irrigated by pumps. Annual plants are very scarce and in poor condition. Fruit trees were coming into bloom earlier than usual. Bees were working almonds, eucalyptus, manzanita and pussywillows. Bees were in good condition, although some are light on stores. They were brooding earlier than usual.

In the lower Sacramento River Valley the prolonged drought has stopped annual plant growth and it is feared that yellow star thistle (the main source of honey in this area in late summer) cannot revive enough to make a good showing even in the event of a turn to wet favorable weather. Bees were working Japanese quince, chickweed, early almond and pussywillows. Bees were rearing brood. Honey stores are light. Pollen supplies in the

<u>HONEY &amp; BEESWAX SALES F. O.B. SHIPPING POINT, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED (Sales of honey in 60-lb.</u>															
<u>cans are beekeepers sales - smaller containers represent beekeepers, bottlers or bottle sales.)</u>															
<u>: : : EXTRACTED : : : COMB : BEESWAX</u>															
<u>: : : 60-lb. cans : : : 5-15. cans or jars : : : 1-lb. jars : : :</u>															
STATE	:	To	:	smaller lot:	:	To	:	Producers	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	Bottlers:sales to	:	To	:	To	:	local	:	To	:	To	:	To	:
:	:	or :consumers,	:	Whole	:	Re-	:	sales to	:	Whole-	:	Re-	:	Re-	:
:	:	large :retailers;	:	salers	:	tailers	:	consumers	:	salers	:	tailers	:	tailers	:
:	:	users :wholesalers;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
- - - -	:	- cents per lb.-	:	- Per case of 12	:	Per	:	- Per case of 24 -	:	Case 24:	:	Per 15.	:	:	:

South.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40-43
Cent.	-	{	Acot. 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	41-43
		{	Cet. White 15							

Wash.	F 25	-	ASC 12-15.00	ASC 1.30	-	-	-	43
				F 1.75				

Colo. SC 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	(ASC 13.20- 15.50	SC 1.35	-	(ASC 6.70- 7.10	-	-45
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ARIZONA	-	Mes.15	-	Mes.10.80	-	-	-	-	-
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PLAINS AREA

N. Dak. - - - - - 43

few 10.80(C8.16-  
2.75

Mo.	H 14	-	H 12.00	-	H 1.25	-	H 6.00	-	-
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capping) 14

Mich. (C 17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(ela 7.20 41-43
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Wis., (C 12-18 C 25 C W 12.00 C 12-16.20(C BassRasp1.50

Minn. (C 12-18 $\frac{1}{2}$  C Bass 23(C 12.60-(C Bass 13.20- C 1.30 C 6.90(C Bass 6.90- - -

Olio - { C 17<sup>5</sup>-23# } C 14.70- - { C 6.40-

ind.	-	-	-	-	CAst 1.30	-	-	-	-
11	C 13-17	C 30-33	C 9-14-23	C 15-26-15-26	C 1-50-1-25-26-42	26-22-2-12/4-2-25	-	-	47

NORTHEASTERN STATES. ( 10.00

N.Y. - - - - - C 18-22 - C 15.00 (CBass 1.45 - C 7.20 (C 8.00 -

(C Bass 22                      (CBass 13.80

[illegible]

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

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HONEY & BEESWAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED (Sales of honey in 60-lb.cans are beekeepers sales - smaller containers represent beekeepers, bottlers or bottle sales.)

EXTRACTED										
STATE	60-lb. cans	5-lb. cans or jars	1-lb. jars	COMB	BEESWAX					
	To smaller lot:	To	To	Producers	To	To	To	To	Cents	
	Bottlers:	sales to:	Whole-	Re-	local	Whole-	Re-	Re-		
	or	consumers,	salers	tailers	sales to	salers	tailers	tailers:		
	large	retailers,			consumers:					
	users	wholesalers:								

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Ky. C 18 C 25

Tenn. - - - - -

SOUTHEASTERN STATES

Fla.	-	-	(Or 15.00	(Or 18.00	(Or 1.75-2.	(Or 7.80	(Or 8.40	-	-
			(G.P 12.00	(G-P 15.00	(G.P.1.50	(G-P 8.00	(G P 6.72		
La.	-	-	-	C 12.00#	C 1.20-1.50#	-	-	-	-

U-Clowers. Un-Flavor now shown. Bass-Basswood. A-Alfalfa. SC-Sweetclover. B-Buckwheat. H-Heartsease. F-Fireweed. Mes-Mesquite. MF-Mixed Flowers. Rasp-Raspberry. Spn-Spanish Needle. Or-Orange. V-Vetch. G-Gallberry. ela-Extra Light Amber. # - Includes delivered sales. \* To wholesalers. P - Palmetto, Ast-Aster.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS (CONT'D)

**CALIFORNIA POINTS:** (CONT'D) field and in the hives were below normal. In the north half of the Sacramento Valley rains have been a little heavier, but much more precipitation is needed to bring plants up to normal. While recent plant growth has been good, it is feared that the intended use of weed-killing sprays may eliminate much thistle and mustard bee forage. Bees were working mustard, almonds, alders and willows. Broodrearing was coming on early and stored pollen was about used up. Honey stores were ample for the most part.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Jan.22-Feb.8)

West of the Cascades - Precipitation was very light and temperatures were colder than usual. Most colonies are in good condition. Some feeding has been necessary. Bees had little flying weather. More cold weather is needed to hold back the honey plants. The early winter weather was too warm and plants were developing too early. Pussywillow was out in warm places.

East of the Cascades - In the Yakima Valley bees made good cleansing flights on two days during the early part of the period, but cold weather prevailed the balance of the period. Reports indicate that colonies examined during the warm days had eggs started and the colonies were in good condition. Feeding of lighter colonies is now under way in a few yards and is expected to begin in about two weeks in some other yards.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Jan.23-Feb.9)

Colorado - Quite a number of locations are becoming light on stores and will need feeding as soon as weather moderates. An occasional light colony has already starved. Temperatures were cold for the most part over the entire State and bees have had no flights. Weak colonies probably suffered damage during the severe cold weather of this period. In the San Luis Valley January was the wettest January on record, the coldest on record, had the most snow in a five-day period on record, and had the most snow on the ground at any one time on record. Snow cover improved in the mountain areas of the State.

Montana - In western Montana the weather has been cold and the snow cover is heavy, however, in the northeastern portion of the State part of the period was mild and the season to date has been very dry with the snow cover light. Bees had a good flight in parts of the State on January 18th. A good flight soon would be desirable especially for colonies wintering on dandelion honey.

Idaho - Bees in the upper Snake River Valley have not had a good flight in over three months and are showing signs of dysentery. In warmer valleys bees have had occasional flights and are in good condition. Moisture conditions are variable being ample in parts of the State but below average in other parts.

Wyoming - Temperatures were mild the fore part of the period in the north central portion of the State but were cold in other areas the entire period. Bees have not had a flight in the Lander Valley for about 30 days. There is a fairly good cover of snow in the western mountains, but only a light cover on the eastern plains.

Utah - The period was cloudy, cold and dry. Little snow was on the ground in the Valleys but the soil was still wet from the fall rains. The frost was going deeper than usual into the ground. Snow in the hills was about normal.

Nevada - Western Nevada received the first storm of any consequence for 70 days on February 6 when a fair fall of snow was deposited in the higher mountains. Much more snow is needed. Precipitation to date is only about 1/12th of normal.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Jan.24-Feb.10)

East Texas - Weather warmed up enough for bees to gather pollen only once during this period. There is very little brood in the hives, although there seems to be plenty of pollen in the combs. Honey stores are ample. Colonies, as a rule, are much stronger in bees than last season. Help is more plentiful.

Southeast Texas - Three weeks of drizzling rain has put the soil in good condition. Much freezing weather has killed some vegetation but



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~~Eas~~ inflicted no material damage to honey plants. The season will be about three weeks late. The cold weather retarded broodrearing.

Southwest Texas - Prolonged cold weather kept the bees confined to the hives for most of the period with little opportunity for flight. Brood-rearing has not yet started. Sweetclover and Huajillo suffered some frost injury, but in general all bee plants were greatly benefited by almost daily light rains which were badly needed to restore soil moisture. Early bloom from bush and ground flowers will be considerably delayed. Agarita was beginning to bloom in some locations.

Lower Rio Grande Valley Texas - Considerable rain fell during this period and there is a good supply of moisture in the soil for the present. Bees were beginning to rear brood in a limited way, but somewhat later than usual because of the recent rains and accompanying cool weather. Heavy frosts occurred on several mornings. Some rather severe losses of bees have been reported, either from an unknown disease or from some fertilizer which is picked up by the bees as a pollen substitute. Research men are working on the matter, trying to definitely find the cause but so far little progress has been made. Losses of bees so far this spring have not been as severe as a year ago.

West Texas - Much rain, sleet and snow fell during this period in Palo Pinto County. While low temperatures occurred, a good covering of snow protected the vetch and clover plants. Soil moisture content is good and the outlook for honey plants is favorable. Bees were confined to their hives throughout the period by the wet cold weather.

Arkansas - Temperatures were below normal during this period and bees were confined to the hives throughout.

Oklahoma - Cold, wet weather restricted bee activity during this period. Some weak colonies may have suffered damage by the cold. The light to moderate precipitation which fell improved the soil moisture content. Maple trees are ready to open on the first warm days and will supply the first pollen of the season.

#### PLAINS AREA: (Period Jan. 24-Feb. 10)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Temperatures were milder the forepart of the period in the extreme north end of the Valley but were cold in the southern end, and were much below average the latter part over the entire valley. The cold winter has been hard on the bees and the outlook is not too good. The unusually prolonged sub-zero weather may have prevented bee clusters from moving to honey stores. There is ample evidence that dysentery is common; warm flight days are needed. Honey plants have been well covered with snow.

North Dakota - Much below zero weather has been the rule since the middle of January. It has been several months since bees have made a flight in the northwestern part of the State.

Iowa - The weather during the period was quite severe with only a few milder days. Bees were using quite an amount of their stores. The long steady cold spell since November with few or no flight days has been hard on bees. Many outside wintered hives are in poor condition and

producers are anticipating heavy winter losses especially where not packed. Cellar-wintered bees are in good condition. Clover plants have not been too well protected with snow and their condition is doubtful.

Kansas - Cold weather prevailed during this period. Bees have not had a flight since January 20 in some locations and January 24 in others. Little wind accompanied the recent cold weather and little damage to bees is expected. Precipitation was mostly in the form of light snow flurries and light sleet storms. More moisture is needed. The snow cover has been deep enough to protect clovers.

Nebraska - Temperatures were below normal during this period and light snows fell. The demand for honey picked up slightly, but there was practically no demand at any price for the large holdings of the stronger flavored heartsease honey.

Missouri - The entire period was cold with temperatures going below zero on several occasions. There probably will be some winter losses of bees. Bees had one flight for about an hour during the past month. Snow covers the ground and has protected the clover plants

#### EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Jan. 26-Feb. 12)

Michigan - The weather has been extremely cold the past month and there is much concern as to how colonies are wintering. It is doubtful if temperatures have been high enough to allow bees to break cluster and move to new stores. There are signs of dysentery in some colonies and bees are badly in need of a cleansing flight. Cellar-wintered bees are in good condition. Honey was selling somewhat better than during the holiday season, but sales were still slow. Honey stocks are not believed to be large in central Michigan. Some colonies were being offered for sale and there was little interest for package bees. Clovers were well protected by the snow. A late spring is anticipated on the upper Peninsula, where snow is about two feet deep.

Wisconsin - The weather continued cold with very little additional snowfall. Sub-zero temperatures prevailed during the period. A good covering of snow is affording protection to clovers. Outdoor wintered bees are showing signs of dysentery in some yards. Some bees have starved on account of being unable to move over to feed in other combs. Cellar-wintered bees are in good condition.

Minnesota - Severe cold weather prevailed throughout the period and bees in many yards have not been permitted a cleansing flight since October. Many colonies, including those wintering on well cured white honey are showing signs of dysentery. The prolonged cold weather may have kept outdoor-wintered bees from shifting to new stores. Beekeepers report that winter losses may be as severe as the winter of 1935-36 unless the weather moderates soon. Plants are not believed injured by the cold as there has been a fair covering of snow on the ground most of the winter.

Ohio - Temperatures for more than seven



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weeks have been in the low thirties with many mornings of sub-zero weather. Estimates indicate that about 20 to 30 percent of the colonies in central Ohio are becoming restless. Some colonies have made attempts to fly on bright days with losses of colony populations. Most of such bees are nosema infested and their removal from the hives is desired. Strong colonies with plenty of stores, wintered in two stores are quiet and apparently in good condition. Recently the weather has warmed up enough so that the clusters have been able to move and if they have not already eaten through to the innercovers, may be expected to come through the long period of cold weather in good condition. The ground is frozen in places to a depth of 36 inches. However, snow has covered the ground to a depth of 3 inches to 2 feet over the State and clovers have been fairly well to well protected.

**Indiana** - Below normal temperatures have prevailed throughout the last two months, with the thermometer frequently registering below zero. A few inches of snow covering in most areas of the State has helped to protect the clovers. Bees have had no opportunity for a flight since November and unless a flight occurs soon losses may be heavy or colonies may be weakened. Days have warmed enough to allow the bees to change locations of the clusters somewhat and move to fresh honey stores.

**Illinois** - Temperatures were below normal during this period, and bees made no flights. Bees have not had a good cleansing flight for about 7 weeks and winter losses are expected to be heavier than usual some yards. In others winter losses are expected to be about normal. The snow depth varied over the State and where the cover is light clovers may have suffered winter kill. Soil moisture conditions are fairly satisfactory.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan.27-Feb.13)

**New York** - The weather continued cold throughout this period and bees had no opportunity for a flight. They have not had a good cleansing flight since October or November and heavy winter losses in outdoor-wintered bees are anticipated unless a break in the weather occurs soon. Recent cold has been too intense to permit the bees to move to new stores. Bees were restless in many yards, and dysentery was becoming more evident. Bees in cellars were quiet. Snow varied in depth from 6 inches to 2 feet and was giving good protection to clovers. Where the snow cover was light the frost has gone down three or four feet in the ground, but in other areas where the snow cover has been continuously deep there is very little frost in the ground.

**Connecticut** - The condition of bees was about normal. Very few bees were leaving their hives. There is little prospect of good winter flights before March. Most hives are more or less buried in snow.

**Vermont** - The weather was cold during this period and there was considerable snow on the ground. There has been no warm weather since November, and it is questionable on how the bees are faring.

**Pennsylvania** - Temperatures during the most of this period were very cold and there was much snow on the ground. Bees have not had a good

cleansing flight since early in December and are badly in need of one especially where they have aster stores. The temperature moderated enough on February 12 in some locations to permit the bees to fly a little. Winter losses are expected to be heavy where bees have no protection because clusters have not had a chance to break and move to fresh stores during the protracted cold spell. Bees properly packed and with good stores are in good condition.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Jan.27-Feb.13)

**Maryland** - The weather continued very cold during this period and a few light snowfalls occurred. The ground was still covered with a good depth of snow. Fortunately there has been no wind to add to the cold. Temperatures at the close of the period moderated but not enough to permit a cleansing flight and there were signs of dysentery. The bees are very badly in need of a flight. Unless a break in the low temperatures comes quickly a heavy loss can be expected.

**North Carolina** - Unusually severe winter weather has occurred for the past six weeks. Bees have had very few flights during this period, which is unusual for this section as they usually fly more or less every day. Bees were wintering poorly. Very little brood has started.

**South Carolina** - Cold, inclement weather occurred throughout the entire period. Very little bee flight has been possible, but the temperature has been high enough for the clusters to move to stores in the hives. Colonies with ample stores should winter well. The bees have not been able to make any use of red maple, whether it is in bloom or not. Winter honeysuckle is just starting and a few warm days should bring it out and give both nectar and pollen, as a source of stimulation. In the southern part of the State some few colonies have emerging brood, and some have just begun to lay. So far the season is very backward. The bees have had very few days for gathering pollen. A few eggs were found in the northern part of the State on January 30. Considerable rain, sleet and snow has fallen in the northern part of the State. Two big snows have come and gone during the past two weeks. Soil moisture conditions are good.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Jan.27-Feb.13)

**Kentucky** - About six inches of snow has covered the ground during the entire period with the temperature never going above freezing but several times descending below zero. Clovers have been well protected by the snow and are in good condition. Because of the severe cold and lack of flying weather it is probable the winter losses will be heavier than usual.

**Tennessee** - Reports from Marshall County indicate that bees are badly in need of a cleansing flight. The ground has been covered with snow for about three weeks and there is plenty of moisture in the soil. The acreage of crimson clover is small and beekeepers will have to find other forage for the bees during the coming season.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 4SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Jan. 26-Feb. 12)

Georgia - Temperature during the period was below normal and precipitation was above normal. Maple and alder were in bloom in the southeastern section of the State and were yielding on warm days. Most colonies have broodrearing well started, but as customary feeding is necessary. More feeding than usual was being done in some sections. Package-bee and queen production preparations were well under way with supplies and help adequate.

Florida - Bees in Hendry County were getting plenty of pollen and some nectar. Strong colonies were developing brood rapidly. Some have 6 to 8 frames of brood, with the average colony 3 to 4 frames. Queen-rearing operations have started. In Lake County bees were building up well on maple and willows and should be in peak strength for the orange flow if they do not bloom too early. Rainfall has been heavy. In Marion County weather has been favorable and bees are in good condition. Orange trees are starting to bud and with the amount of moisture in the ground prospects are for a good flow.

In north Florida the weather continued cold throughout the period. Bees gathered a little pollen, mostly from willows, whenever it was warm enough for them to fly. All strong colonies have some sealed brood, but the brood-nest will not expand much until settled warm weather arrives.

Mississippi - Very severe weather occurred during the last week in January with snow, sleet and zero temperatures. Weak colonies were probably killed out in many cases. Bees have had no flights for more than two weeks.

Louisiana - The weather has not been favorable mostly cold or rainy. There were two or three days warm enough to allow bees to fly and some pollen was gathered. The early sources of pollen, maple, elm and a few miscellaneous plants, are late in blossoming, but if the weather turns warm the plants will soon bloom. Colonies generally need pollen if they are to begin and maintain broodrearing. Most colonies are in excellent condition and have sufficient stores, although a few will need feeding.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of February. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals reported. Demand slow, some buyers appear to be awaiting lower market, market dull. Brokers' sales to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, Orange, cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.40; 6, 5-lb. pails \$7.00. OHIO and Other MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. cans White Clover 22¢, Amber 17¢ per lb.; jars, White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. \$3.70; 24, 1-lb. \$6.40; 12, 2-lb. \$6.20; 6, 5-lb. pails \$7.00. OHIO and Other MIDWESTERN, creamed, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. cartons \$6.40.

CHICAGO: Receipts very light. Demand very slow, market dull and unsettled.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - MIDWESTERN, new crop, White Clover, 60-lb. pails, per lb. mostly 17¢, some Extra Fancy 20¢; Amber and Fall Honey 60-lb. pails per lb. 16¢.

COMB: Sales to retailers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover, cellophane-wrapped, crates 24 section cases \$7.00, some holdovers \$6.00; 12 sections wrapped few \$3.50. No jar sales reported.

DENVER: Receipts light but fully to more than ample to the very slow demand, market very dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - very few sales. COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, jars, 24, 8-oz. \$3.90-4.50; 24, 1-lb. \$8.80-8.90; 24, 12-oz. \$5.70-5.95; 24, 24-oz. \$9.80-10.95; 12, 5-lb. jars and tins \$15.60-15.70.

DETROIT: Receipts - Extracted 13,300 lbs. Mich. Supplies liberal. Demand slow, market weaker.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN and SOUTH DAKOTA, White Clover, per case of 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.00-6.10; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20-3.25.

KANSAS CITY: Arrivals - 1 car Idaho. Demand slow, market dull. Few local truck receipts.

COMB: Sales to retailers - MISSOURI, Clover, 24, 12-oz. cases \$8.75.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Sweetclover cases 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.20; 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$6.05. IOWA, White Clover 1 doz. 2 lb. glass \$4.75.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck from Minn. 60-lb. cans: 55 cans White Sweetclover, 60 cans Light Amber; Beeswax 1,040 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market weaker. Sales by bottlers, US #1 honey to wholesale grocers - MINNESOTA, 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.70; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.00; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.60; 6, 5-lb. jars \$7.50. Sales to retail grocers - MINNESOTA, 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$7.70; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.60; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$4.00; 6, 5-lb. jars \$8.50. Sales by bottlers to bakers, confectioners and large users in 60-lb. cans - MINNESOTA, Light Amber to Amber, bakers grade, per lb. 18¢.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market steady. F.O.B. Beekeepers for Domestic crude Light Yellow, per lb. in cash 38¢, in trade 40¢.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 4TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS (CONT'D)

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by rail 160 lbs. Ill., 600 lbs. Ohio; by boat 31,750 lbs. Calif.; Cuba, 300 cartons, 325 barrels, 80 drums; P.R. 7 bbls., Argentine, 268 cases, 84 bbls.; Canal Zone, 50 drums. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - MEXICO, CUBA and Other WEST INDIES, barrels 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , cans mostly 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ . HAWAIIAN, Algaroba, White 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Extra White 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ . FLORIDA, Tupelo 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ . NEW YORK, Buckwheat mostly 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ . INTERMOUNTAIN, White Clover, asking 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ . CALIFORNIA, Extra Light Amber, Sage 21-21 $\frac{1}{2}$ , White Orange 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ . CUBA case 48, 1-lb. tins Light Amber \$10.50-11.00. CALIFORNIA and INTERMOUNTAIN, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12: 5-lb. tins \$12.40, 1-lb. jars \$3.32, 1-lb. tins \$3.57. CREAMED, White honey 24, 1-lb. cartons: NEW YORK \$6.95; INTERMOUNTAIN \$7.36.

BEESWAX: Arrivals by boat 10,213 lbs. Calif., 38,641 lbs. Hawaiian; 10 bags Chile; 35 bags D. R.\* Demand moderate, market firm. Wide range prices. Some spot and nominal quotations - CUBA, MEXICO and WEST INDIES, Yellow 56-59 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Darker 53-54 $\frac{1}{2}$ . AFRICAN, Benguela 56-59 $\frac{1}{2}$ . BRAZIL, mostly 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 48,000 lbs. Calif.; by truck Domestic via New York City 2400 lbs.; by boat Porto Rico 8000 lbs.

EXTRACTED: PUERTO RICO, bulk 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. to bakers; other honey too few sales to establish market.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light, no sales reported.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - Extracted 8700 lbs.

Midwestern. Demand moderate, market about steady. Brokers' sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: MIDWESTERN, No. 1, White Clover, cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.50-6.90; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.40-6.70; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.70; 6, 5-lb. jars \$7.50.

COMB: No sales.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers -

COMB: OHIO, cartons, 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped, Buckwheat \$7.00-9.00.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, cartons 12, 5-lb. tins White \$16.75. ILLINOIS, 60-lb. tins Light Amber per lb. 17-20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 5-lb. jars \$1.50.

\* Dominican Republic.

Idaho  
PORTLAND: Arrivals - 250 cases/Sweetclover-Alfalfa; 50, 60-lb. cans Vetch Oreg. Supplies liberal. Demand very slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales and quotations to wholesalers - IDAHO, 12, 5-lb. cans \$10.00; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.75; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.05. Wholesalers sales and quotations to retailers in case lots - IDAHO and OREGON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. tins \$11.75-12.00; 6, 10-lb. tins \$11.00-11.50; 12, 3-lb. glass jars \$7.50-7.75; 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$6.75; 12, 2-lb. glass \$6.00-6.50. IDAHO, 24, 1-lb. cups creamed \$6.50-6.75.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Market weaker. Dealers paying high as 45 $\frac{1}{2}$  in small lots of top quality but as low as 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. in ton lots. Most wax now being used for foundations.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: The honey market has been rather inactive, with no receipts reported by Bay Area bottlers during the first half of the month. Retail demand has been rather slow and there has been a slight decline in wholesale prices of bottled honey.

EXTRACTED: \$3.01-3.50 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars; \$4.17-4.80 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$5.28-6.60 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars, few higher; \$7.47-8.70 per case of 24, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars; \$5.00-6.15 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars, few higher; \$10.86-13.90 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported during the period.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted Idaho 740 cases Light Amber, Sweetclover-Alfalfa; Washington 250 cases Light Amber, Mixed Flowers; comb No arrivals. Practically no demand, market weak.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to jobbers - IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins few sales \$10.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.75; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.05. WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.75.

COMB: No sales reported.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 4CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE

Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of Feb. 1, 1948, together with comparative figures for last year: (From Dominican Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada).

	<u>Consumer Containers</u>		<u>Bulk Containers</u>	
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
Saint John	-	1,100	-	-
Montreal	55,968	196,048	267,000	#16,000
Ottawa	23,808	27,216	-	-
Toronto	61,236	333,000	-	607,000
Winnipeg	220,444	769,678	190,090	445,000
Regina	40,560	21,600	-	-
Saskatoon	19,392	21,264	-	-
Edmonton	29,136	373,362	-	20,000
Lethbridge	12,720	11,856	-	-
Calgary	113,319	94,472	75,164	13,876
Vancouver	18,954	151,870	7,200	-

# Includes 12,600 lbs. imported for processing.

HONEY & BEESWAX IMPORT AND EXPORT STATISTICS

Imports of honey into the United States during December 1947 totaled 559,437 pounds. The principal originating countries were Cuba 258,018 pounds; Mexico, 139,446 pounds; Haiti 77,420 pounds; Guatemala 67,337 pounds; Dominican Republic 16,317 pounds; and Canada 889 pounds. Imports during December 1946 totaled 3,949,710 pounds.

Shipments of honey from Puerto Rico and Hawaii to the United States during December 1947 totaled 10,456 pounds as compared with 134,332 pounds for December 1946.

Total imports of honey into the United States including shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii for the calendar year 1947 amounted to 20,376,982 pounds as compared with 19,934,816 pounds for 1946.

Exports of honey from the United States during December 1947 totaled 90,273 pounds as compared with 16,132 pounds during December 1946. The principal countries of destination during December 1947 were Belgium and Luxembourg 64,080 pounds; India and Dependencies 19,272 pounds.

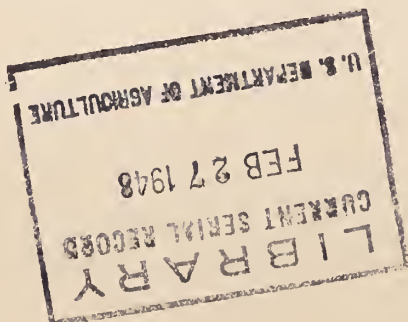
Imports of beeswax into the United States during December 1947 totaled 161,845 pounds as compared with 326,596 pounds in December 1946. The principal originating countries during December 1947 were: Cuba 73,897 pounds; Dominican Republic 33,114 pounds; Chile 31,519 pounds; Ethiopia 11,165 pounds; Turkey 5,478 pounds; Haiti 4,810 pounds; Guatemala 1187 pounds; and Mexico 875 pounds. Shipments of beeswax from Puerto Rico and Hawaii from the United States during December 1947 totaled 3,340 pounds as compared with 503 pounds during December 1946.

Total imports of beeswax into the United States, including shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii, amounted to 3,490,823 pounds as compared with 1946 imports of 6,363,394 pounds.

The foregoing import and export figures were secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and are preliminary.

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Production and Marketing Administration  
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
MAR 1 6 1948

Reserve

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 5

SUMMARY

During this period winter began to break in nearly all sections of the country and over wide areas bees were able to obtain the first good flights in from two to three months. In the extreme southern States early spring shrubs and flowers were beginning to provide considerable pollen and a little nectar for the spring build-up. In Florida and the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas citrus was ready to bloom during early March, assuming weather continued warm and favorable. Reports from nearly all sections indicated that wintering to date was fairly satisfactory and that there were sufficient stores on most hives. In a few of the Plains and North-central States there was some winter loss due to extremely long confinement and dysentery or nosema. In the northern States, however, where the active honey producing season is many weeks off beekeepers still face a critical period when they will have to watch feed requirements of bees closely and unfavorable weather can cause serious dwindling of swarms. Moisture and plant conditions appear generally favorable except in California and Arizona where near drouth conditions still prevail.

There is a serious question as to how much, if any, expansion in numbers of colonies of bees can be expected this season in response to the request of the Department of Agriculture for more bees for pollination purposes. Some beekeepers indicate that they plan to reduce their operations, others that they have abandoned plans for expansion or replacement of bees killed last fall or lost during the winter. On the other hand, a number of southern package-bee and queen producers report that demand continues very good for both packages and queens. Consideration of reduced operations, or at the best, no expansion comes most noticeably from those areas where prices have declined sharply during recent months and there is still considerable honey on hand.

Demand for honey continues light in all sections with a continued decline in prices. Light honey is moving slowly and there is practically no demand for dark or strong-flavored honeys. Numerous reports indicate that retail prices of honey have not declined nearly so rapidly or as far as have beekeepers and wholesalers' prices with the result that there is little or no added incentive for consumers to buy. There also seems to be a strong possibility that offerings of dark or strong flavored honeys - both domestic and imported - have been a factor in reducing demand for the better grades of light honey. The general range on light colored honeys in large lots in 60s was from 11½-15¢ per lb. mostly 12-13¢, with only an occasional lot higher. Darker honey had generally settled around 10-11¢. Five-pound pails were mostly in the range of 20-25¢ to retailers. In a number of States a fairly large proportion of the crop still remains in beekeepers' hands. Demand for beeswax continues good with light offerings. Prices for both honey and beeswax are shown on page 2.

Following its preliminary announcement on January 28 of a honey purchase program designed to move 10 to 12 million pounds of strong-flavored honey from the market, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has now mailed announcements and offer forms to a large number of honey packers including many producer-packers. Priority and purchase will be given to areas in which there are excessive stocks of Heartsease, Spanish Needle, Buckwheat, or similar types of strong-flavored honey. Offers for sale of this honey are to be opened in Washington on March 9.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers F.O.B. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Feb. 8-22)

Southern California - Weather was mostly clear except for some early morning fogs along the coast. Strong drying winds over interior valleys during the latter part of the period further aggravated drought conditions. Present prospects appear very poor for buckwheat, sage, mesquite, and other wild plants. Many producers feel that such late rains as may occur will be of little or no benefit to these non-irrigated plants. Present indications are that the orange flow will be about normal in some sections, late in others. Most colonies have been moved back to spring locations. Broodrearing is increasing. Some beekeepers have found it necessary to feed considerably.

Imperial Valley - Bees are in normal condition. A flow from flax will soon stimulate broodrearing. Demand for honey in this section has been very light. A large portion of the 1947 crop remains unsold. Such small lots as have been sold have moved principally to small bottlers or to bakers.

Northern and Central California - Small amounts of rain fell on February 18 and 22 in the area from San Francisco northward. Otherwise northern and central California experienced dry weather during the latter half of February. Day temperatures were near normal but these were several nights of below normal temperatures with light to heavy frosts in the valleys. In nearly



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HONEY & BEESWAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED (Sales of honey in 60-lb. cans are beekeepers sales - smaller containers represent beekeepers, bottlers or bottlers sales.)

E X T R A C T E D										COMB	BEESWAX
STATE	60-lb. cans	5-lb. cans or jars	1-lb. jars								
	To : smaller lot:	To : Producers :	To : local :	To : To :	To : To :	To : To :	To : To :	To : To :	To : To :		
	Bottlers:sales to :	Whole-: Re- :	sales to :	Whole-: Re- :	Whole-: Re- :	Whole-: Re- :	Whole-: Re- :	Whole-: Re- :	Whole-: Re- :		
	or : consumers, :	Whole-: Re- :	sales to :	Whole-: Re- :	Whole-: Re- :	Whole-: Re- :	Whole-: Re- :	Whole-: Re- :	Whole-: Re- :		
	large :retailers, :	salers : tailers :	consumers :	salers : tailers :	salers : tailers :	salers : tailers :	salers : tailers :	salers : tailers :	salers : tailers :		
	users :wholesalers:										
	cents per lb.-	Cents per lb.-	Per case of 24 -	Case 24	Sections						
CALIF. POINTS:											
So. Cal.	Or-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40-43
Imp. Val.	A-10-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cent. Cal.	A-Cot 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. Cal.	Th 10-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
PACIFIC NORTHWEST:											
Oreg.	(C1-V 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(A-SC 12-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wash.	F 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A-SC 15-18 A-SC 20-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION:											
Colo.	A-SC 15-16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A-SC 30 A-SC 6.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ida-Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALIZONA:	Mes. 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mes 18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTHWESTERN STATES:											
New Mex.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PLAINS AREA:											
N. Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	(C 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(Dark 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -10 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C 15-20 C 16-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neb.	C 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -13, few/ C 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C 23 C 25-29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST-NO. CENTRAL STATES:											
Mich.	(C 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(Dark 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wis.	C 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MF 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minn.	C 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	MF 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C 20-21 C 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ind.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C 24 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ill.	C 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C 26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHEASTERN											
N. Y.	(C 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(B 16-18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(C-Bass 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(MF 23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(B 20-23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(C-Bass 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pa.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C 25-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCUTH ATLANTIC											
Ma.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bass-Bean 7.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Va.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCUTH CENTRAL											
Ky.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTHEASTERN											
Fla.	(Tup. 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(bbl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Or-Tup 25 Or-Tup 29 Or-Tup 35 Or-Tup 6.60 (Or-Tup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(7.70-7.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	G-P 22 G-P 26 G-P 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

A-Alfalfa. Bass-Basswood. B-Buckwheat. C-Clover. Cot.-Cotton. F-Fireweed. G-Gallberry.  
 Mes.-Mesquite. MF - Mixed Flowers. Or - Orange. P-Palmetto. SC - Sweetclover. Th.-Thistle.  
 Tup - Tupelo. V - Vetch.  
 # Includes delivered sales.



## SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY RECORD - Vol. XXXII - No. 5

## INFORMATION FROM PRODUCE AREAS (CONT'D)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (CONT'D):

all sections the soil is still unusually dry and much rain is needed if major honey plants are to be revived sufficiently to produce a honey crop. Trading continues slow with prices showing a gradual decline.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Feb. 8-22)

West of Cascades - Precipitation has been moderate to heavy during this period, with rivers in the Willamette Valley near flood stage for the second time this season. There were a number of clear days when bees were able to make short flights gathering pollen from filberts and pussy-willows. Most colonies are in good condition, although a few have been reported as short of stores.

East of Cascades - The early part of this period was cold with snows in the mountains. In some sections the rainfall is running a little less than normal. Snow coverage in the mountains is about normal so that favorable irrigation water supplies may be expected. At the end of the period temperatures were higher and bees were able to obtain short flights. Pussy-willows are blooming and early blooming shade trees are just about out. Bees are generally in good condition.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Feb. 9-23)

Colorado - The early part of this period was cold and stormy in nearly all sections, but the latter part of the period was warm enough in most localities to permit some flights. In some sections which had a long severely cold winter, winter losses have run a little heavier than normal and many clusters have been reduced to the point where additional dwindling this spring may be expected. In other sections colony condition is very favorable. Feeding has started in some sections. Moisture conditions are generally good, with the snow cover in most mountain areas running close to normal. The snow cover is better in most sections of Colorado than at this time a year ago.

Montana - In southwestern Montana the cold spell broke during this period and bees had a good flight. In this section most colonies seem to have wintered well. Some have consumed most of their stores, while others have used very little. Demand for honey continues very light and no sales were reported during this period, although reports indicate that a number of carloads are available in the State. Honey prices in retail stores have declined somewhat recently.

Idaho - At the beginning of this period the weather was very cold in the upper Snake River Valley, but shortly after the middle of the month moderated so that bees could obtain some flights. These were badly needed since many colonies had been confined since early November. Bees seem to have wintered fairly well in nearly all sections. Demand for honey is still limited, with indications that considerable 1947 crop honey will be on hand when the new crop comes on next fall. Recently large lot buyers have been few and far between. Moisture conditions are variously reported as from fair to good, although indications are that some additional moisture is needed to provide normal water for irrigation next summer.

Utah - In most sections bees had several flights during this period and have apparently wintered well. In some yards where colonies are unusually strong, consumption of winter stores has been heavy and some feeding may be necessary. Moisture conditions are good in all sections.

Nevada - Drought conditions continue in western Nevada, with considerable uneasiness concerning water to continue the essential activities during the coming summer unless considerable additional snow falls in the high mountains. There are, however, still approximately six weeks during which storms can relieve this situation.

ARIZONA: (Period Feb. 9-23)

Temperatures in the Salt River Valley have run considerably lower than usual. Less than two tenths of an inch of rain has fallen since January 1. As a result there are fewer ground flowers on which bees can work. Some areas now have filaree, while in citrus areas wild mustard is blooming. Much additional rainfall is needed in this area to assure crops. Considerable citrus budwood was frozen this year so that the citrus bloom is expected to be lighter than usual.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 19-24)

Northeast Texas - Cold, rainy weather prevailed during most of this period, although there were a couple of warm days when bees obtained some flights. Preliminary hive examinations indicate that bees are in good condition. White elm is beginning to bloom providing the first pollen of the season. Water elm was ready to bloom at the end of the period. Most spring farming operations are running somewhat later than usual due to the wet weather.

East Texas - During this period there were only about five days of good weather but during this time bees stored considerable pollen. Colonies are generally strong with bees. Queens are laying heavily. Some package-bee orders have been canceled due to the decline in honey prices and a rather dismal viewpoint for the next season held by some beekeepers. On the other hand, demand for queens continues fairly good.

Southeast Texas - The season continues cool and backward. There have been a few bright warm days when bees gathered pollen and a little nectar from wild currant, elbow brush and a few other shrubs. Moisture conditions are favorable for present needs. Most colonies are in good condition with fair sized patches of brood in two to three combs. Apparently most colonies have sufficient stores to carry them until the heavy spring bloom.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - The weather has been unsettled but is gradually warming up. Bees are brooding up fairly well where they have sufficient stores. Much pollen is being gathered but very little nectar is available. Citrus trees were showing buds toward the end of the period and with continued warm weather



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Should begin to bloom during the first half of March. This blooming period is about two weeks later than usual and it is feared that the blooming period may be of short duration as was the case last year. Honey is moving very slowly and will not be out of beekeepers' hands before the first new crop is ready for market.

Southwest Texas - In the vicinity of San Antonio recent showers have broken a rather long drought. Some additional rain will be needed to assure a heavy yield. Bees are obtaining pollen and some nectar from agarita, wild plum, and numerous early ground flowers which are beginning to bloom. Broodrearing is well underway in all colonies.

Northwest Texas - Rainy weather has kept bees confined during most of this period. Moisture conditions are very favorable and all honey plants are growing well. Bees gathered some pollen from cedars and early weeds. Other trees are showing green buds and with a few days of bright, warm weather will burst into bloom.

New Mexico - In the Mesilla Valley bees are bringing in pollen from Chinese elm and pepper grass. Broodrearing is beginning. Light rains should help wild flowers. It is estimated that 40-50 percent of the honey in this section is still in beekeepers' hands. In the middle Rio Grande Valley bees are wintering well, but a late cold spell weakened many colonies. In this section since the first of the year moisture has been abundant.

Oklahoma and Arkansas - Most of this period was cold and wet but bees did obtain one or two good flights. Some snow fell during this period in Oklahoma. All sections have had heavy rains. Elms will bloom a little later than usual. Weather has been quite favorable for sweetclover seedlings. Bees are apparently wintering about normally.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Feb. 12-26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - During this period there was a break in the weather with three consecutive days during which bees could fly. Cellar-wintered bees are generally quiet and a few colonies are showing some dysentery. Very little checking of outdoor-wintered bees has been done, but a few preliminary checks indicate winter losses of possibly around 10 percent which is not excessive considering that this has been one of the most severe winters in this section in many years. A heavy blanket of snow during the severe weather protected honey plants and unless later damage to plants occurs it is expected that plant condition should be very favorable. Movement of honey continues very light.

Iowa - Several days of mild weather around the middle of February permitted bees to obtain much needed flights. In most sections precipitation was light during this period, although a few areas had fairly heavy rainfall. Condition of colonies is generally fairly good with ample stores. Scattered preliminary examinations indicate early light losses in packed hives. It is expected, however, that losses will run somewhat heavier in unpacked hives. Plant condition is questionable in most areas due to the fact that during most of the winter there was very little snow cover.

Honey continues to move very slowly and very few sales were reported despite declining prices.

Nebraska - Bees had several good flights around the middle of February. Most colonies which were inspected appear to be in good condition. Plants are in generally good condition with a fairly good moisture supply.

Kansas - Bees had a number of good flights during this period. Sufficient rain has fallen to greatly improve soil conditions. At present plants are in very good condition. Most colonies seem to have wintered fairly well, although some appear to have been weakened by the long cold period during the winter. A few are showing dysentery.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 12-28)

Michigan - In most sections bees obtained several short flights during this period. These were badly needed since most colonies have been confined since early November or before. In some hives dysentery was becoming rather serious. Losses are expected to be fairly heavy in some sections, although for the State as a whole they probably will not be excessive especially where bees were packed for winter. Clover plants should be in fairly good condition since they were well protected in all sections by a good snow cover. On the northern peninsula cellar-wintered bees appear in very good condition. The season in all sections is running somewhat late.

Wisconsin - Two or three mild days shortly after mid-February permitted the first flights since the bees went into winter quarters early last November. Reports on condition of bees, based on early inspections, vary. Some beekeepers report very light losses and colonies in fairly strong condition, particularly in view of the long hard winter. Others report fairly heavy losses, attributed to both dysentery and nosema. For the State as a whole, however, early reports would indicate losses probably no greater than average. Honey plants appear in good condition for this early date, due to the heavy snow cover during most of the winter. Damage from alternate freezing and thawing can still occur. Demand for honey continues slow both from beekeepers and through wholesale and retail channels.

Minnesota - Most of this period was cold although there were two or three days when fairly good flights were obtained. Preliminary examinations indicate fairly heavy losses in many sections. Some colonies are dead. Others are badly weakened by dysentery and nosema. Many hives still have good supplies of stores but others are very short of stores and will need early feeding. The past winter was one of the most severe in recent years and bees were confined for the longest period in many years - from three to three and one-half months.

Ohio - Temperatures have moderated since mid-February and bees have had a number of very good flights. In northern Ohio winter

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losses seem to have been fairly heavy. This was especially true where bees were not well packed; clusters were weak in the fall or insufficient winter stores were left. Northern Ohio had the most severe winter in many years. In central and southern Ohio bees which were strong last fall and provided with ample stores have apparently wintered well. Some beekeepers in this area report losses to date of only one or two percent. While overall demand for honey continues light, some improvement has been noted especially from bakers who have been using little honey during recent years.

**Indiana and Illinois** - A few mild days during this period permitted flights and examination of hives. Winter losses were spotted, running fairly heavy in some yards in the northern portion of these States and comparatively lighter farther south. Clovers in most sections appear to have wintered well. Some sections still have a shortage of clovers due to continued planting of annual cash crops. Demand for extracted honey continues rather light. On the other hand inquiry and demand for high quality comb honey has been fairly good, with light offerings.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Feb. 13 - 27)

**New York** - In southern and west-central New York bees had one or two fairly good flights and seem to have wintered fairly well. In north-eastern and east-central New York temperatures moderated sufficiently on one day for bees to obtain a partial flight but to the end of the period they had not had a good cleansing flight. In these sections, where bees have been confined for a fairly long period, considerable dysentery was evident and in some yards losses have been fairly heavy. Some losses also occurred in these sections from bees flying while it was still too cold and falling in the snow. In most sections there are still ample hive stores for spring feed. Demand for honey has been light, especially for dark or strong flavored offerings. Many beekeepers still have a fairly large portion of their crop on hand. Clover plants are now in good condition but with the snow cover gone in most sections of the State there is danger from heaving if severely cold weather should occur.

**Vermont** - Toward the end of this period the weather was still too cold to permit flights although it had moderated somewhat and some of the snow had melted. Honey demand continued slow with little change in prices.

**Massachusetts** - Most of this State has been covered with a heavy blanket of snow during the most severe part of the winter. Between February 14 and 19 bees obtained numerous flights, the first since early December. Most colonies apparently wintered fairly well although a few showed signs of dysentery.

**Connecticut** - A very good flight was obtained by bees on February 17. Nearly all colonies appeared in good condition. Successful wintering in most yards seemed practically assured.

**New Jersey** - In northern New Jersey many beekeepers report fairly heavy losses, mostly from starvation although some was from long confinement and starvation. In southern New Jersey colonies wintered somewhat better with rather light losses reported in most sections.

**Pennsylvania** - Bees had their first good flights since early December on February 17, 18, and 19. Reports on losses are spotted showing fairly heavy losses in some sections and only light to moderate losses in others, although for the State as a whole it now looks like the loss is slightly heavier than average. Dysentery and starvation were the principal causes.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Feb. 13-27)

**Maryland** - Bees obtained their first flights in a couple of months on February 14. There was considerable spotting of hives but most colonies seemed to be in fairly good condition. In some yards losses were reported as fairly heavy while in others they have been very light, largely dependent on the strength of the colonies last fall and the quantity of winter stores left. The soil is now very well supplied with moisture.

**Virginia** - In the Tidewater section bees started flying around February 15 and were able to obtain some pollen from elm. Most colonies were in fair condition with sufficient stores to carry them through to spring. In this section as well as other sections of Virginia some colonies will require light to heavy feeding. Moisture and plant prospects are now unusually good although the season is running slightly late.

**South Carolina** - The upper half of the State has had a very cold winter with most of February too cool for more than very brief flights. Toward the end of this period weather improved and bees flew freely. Soft maple and winter blooming honeysuckle were just coming into bloom. Strongest hives have a little brood in two or three frames. Unless the season is very favorable from now on many colonies will not be ready for the honey crop.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb. 13-27)

**Kentucky** - This period had extremely variable weather - snow, rain, wind, high water, and a little good spring weather. Kentucky has had more snow than usual during the past winter. Moisture conditions are very favorable and clover prospects now appear good. Reports on wintering vary. Some beekeepers report very light losses while others report far heavier than average loss. Heaviest loss seems to be among the smaller operators. Broodrearing has started.

**Tennessee** - Bees flew several days during this period obtaining pollen from tag alder and hazelnut catkins. Elm, maple and silver poplar were about ready to bloom at the end of the period. Bees wintered in average condition with some sections reporting fairly heavy losses and others light losses. Clovers apparently were not hurt by recent cold weather and are starting a good growth.

SCOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 12-26)

**Georgia** - In south Georgia bees are wintering well. The season has been cool and wet but plants have not been damaged to date by freezes. Little feeding has been necessary.



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**Florida** - Bees in all sections are developing satisfactorily. In south Florida strong colonies are drawing out a little foundation and have brood in from 6 to 9 frames. An occasional palmetto is opening in this section and gallberry looks promising. In central Florida orange buds are swelling and should start blooming during early March if weather continues mild and favorable. In north Florida bees are obtaining considerable much needed pollen and some nectar from willow, maple, huckleberries and wild fruit bloom. Queen-rearing operations are under way. Moisture conditions are favorable in all sections of the State and cool weather during January and February has been beneficial in holding back the sap in plants.

**Alabama** - In central Alabama there has been little or no bee activity due to cold rainy weather.

**Mississippi** - Along the Gulf Coast bees are in good condition with plenty of stores. Maples and fruit trees are blooming. Many colonies have 5 or 6 frames of brood. Farther north in the State cool rainy weather is keeping bees confined a large portion of the time. In all sections brood-rearing is becoming active.

**Louisiana** - In southern Louisiana bees are in fairly good condition. The weather has been cooler than normal for this season. Bees were very active during the early part of this period but good weather toward the end slowed down their activities. Pollen is being gathered from willow and other early sources. Queen rearing and package-bee production activity is getting well under way. Demand for both packages and queens has been fairly good. In northern Louisiana many colonies were weakened by a rather extended period of cold weather during January and early February. Winter stores, however, are plentiful and with a few days of favorable weather bees will be able to build back to good working strength before the main spring flow starts. Moisture and plant conditions in all sections of the State are good.

HAWAII: (As of January 25)

Hawaiian honey production in 1947 was estimated by the Agricultural Extension Service at 758,000 pounds, only slightly less than the 761,000 pounds produced in 1946. Average yield per colony was 87.3 pounds, 18.4 pounds less than the average yield of 105.7 pounds in 1946. The value of the 1947 honey crop, delivered mainland port basis was estimated at \$121,000 compared to \$152,000 in 1946. The average price per pound of honey was about 16¢ in 1947 and 20¢ in 1946. The number of colonies increased to 8,679 in 1947 from 7,199 in 1946. There were 54 separate apiaries which were run by 30 operators.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of February. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

**BOSTON:** Arrivals - extracted 24,000 lbs. N.Y., 1,500 cases Ohio, creamed 100 cases Ohio. Demand rather light, market slightly weaker. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and large retailers -

**EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA**, Orange, cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.00; 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.50. **OHIO** and Other **MIDWESTERN**, 60-lb. cans White Clover 22¢, Amber 17¢ per lb.; jars, White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. \$3.50; 24, 1-lb. \$6.00; 12, 2-lb. \$6.00; 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.50. **NEW YORK**, White Clover 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.20. **OHIO** and Other **MIDWESTERN**, creamed, White Clover 24, 1-lb. cartons \$6.00.

**DENVER:** Receipts light but fully to more than ample to the very slow demand, market very dull.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - very few sales. **COLORADO**, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, jars, 24, 8-oz. \$3.90-4.50; 24, 1-lb. \$8.80-8.90; 24, 12-oz. \$5.70-5.95; 24, 24-oz. \$9.80-10.95; 12, 5-lb. jars and tins \$15.60-15.70.

**CHICAGO:** Receipts reported by track from Ill. 378, 60-lb. cans, 50 cartons 24 sections cellophane-wrapped comb. Demand very slow, market dull and slightly weaker.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - **MIDWESTERN**, White Clover 60-lb. pails 15-16¢, few 17¢ per lb.; Amber and Fall honey 60-lb. pails per lb. 14-15¢. Jars White Clover - **ILLINOIS**, 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.00-6.50; **IOWA**, 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.00; **WISCONSIN**, 12, 2-lb. jars and 24, 1-lb. jars \$8.75-9.00.

**COMB:** Sales to retailers - **MIDWESTERN**, cellophane-wrapped, crates 24 sections \$6.00-6.75, mostly 6.00-6.50, No. 1, \$5.50-6.00; No. 2, \$4.50-5.00; crates 12 sections cellophane-wrapped few 3.50.

**DETROIT:** Receipts extracted 10,000 lbs. Mich. Supplies liberal. Demand slow, market weaker.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales by local bottlers - White Clover, per case: **MICHIGAN**, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.65, few higher; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00; **SOUTH DAKOTA**, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04, few higher; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.82, few higher.

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KANSAS CITY: Receipts by truck from Kansas and Iowa moderate; l.c.l. freight moderate from Idaho, market about steady. Sales to wholesalers and manufacturers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Sweetclover cases, 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.06; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.75; 12, 5-lb. glass \$10.00. Sales to retailers - KANSAS, Alfalfa and mixed, 24, 1-lb. glass \$6.00; 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.56.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck extracted Minn. 60-lb. cans: 192 White Sweetclover; 125 Extra Light Amber. Beeswax 640 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market weaker. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA, U.S. 1 Blended Honey: to wholesale grocers, 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.20; 24, 6-oz. jars \$2.80; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.35; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.50; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$7.20; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.25; 12, 14-oz. jars \$3.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$7.50; sales by bottlers to bakers, confectioners and large users in 60-lb. cans Light Amber to Amber, bakers grade per lb. 15¢.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market steady. F.O.B. beekeepers for Domestic Crude Light Yellow per lb. in cash 38¢; in trade 40¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by rail 64,400 lbs. Mont.; by boat 1,890 lbs. Calif., 122 drums Cuba; 50 drums Puerto Rico; 50 drums Canal Zone. Demand slow, market weaker.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - MEXICO, CUBA and OTHER WEST INDIES, barrels 11-12¢, tins 12-13¢. HAWAIIAN, Algaroba White 17¢; Extra White 18¢. NEW YORK, Buckwheat 14-15¢, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 16¢. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Sage 20¢. CUBA, cases 48, 1-lb. tins Light Amber \$10.50; jars \$11.70. CALIFORNIA and INTERMOUNTAIN, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.50; 1-lb. jars \$2.67, 1-lb. tins \$2.67. NEW YORK, 24, 1-lb. jars Light Clover \$6.00; 6, 5-lb. tins Light Amber \$5.50. Creamed White Honey 24, 1-lb. cartons: NEW YORK \$6.50; INTERMOUNTAIN \$7.06.

BEESWAX: Arrivals by boat 24 bags Puerto Rico; 51 bags Cuba; 20 bags Dominican Republic. Demand moderate, market firm, little change in prices. Wide range prices. Some spot and nominal quotations - CUBA, MEXICO and OTHER WEST INDIES, Yellow 57-59¢; Darker grades 54-56¢; BRAZIL 58-60¢, mostly 60¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals by truck Domestic via New York City 10,200 lbs.; by boat Puerto Rico 1200 lbs. Demand light, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.50; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.92½. PUERTO RICO, bulk 15¢ per lb. to bakers.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Sales by receivers - AFRICAN, crude 56¢ per lb.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - extracted 2400 lbs. Midwestern. Demand moderate, market weaker. Brokers' sales to retailers -

COMB: Nothing offered.

EXTRACTED: IOWA and OHIO, No. 1, White Clover cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.10; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.60; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - from Oregon via Motor truck 160, 5-gal. cans; from Idaho 250 cases packed honey. Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market slightly weaker. Wholesalers sales to retailers or other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa in case lots 12, 5-lb. tins mostly \$11.00; 6, 10-lb. tins \$10.25-10.50; 12, 3-lb. glass jars \$7.00-7.25; 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.60; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$6.50; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$5.60. Brokers sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.00.

COMB: Supplies light. Demand slow. IDAHO, 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$8.35-8.50.

BEESWAX: Supplies heavy. Market dull. Dealers paying mostly 40¢ in cash or trade, few higher.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers -

COMB: OHIO, cartons, 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped, Buckwheat \$7.50.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, cartons 12, 5-lb. tins, White \$16.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.85. ILLINOIS, 60-lb. tins per lb. 15-19¢; 5-lb. jars \$1.35. WISCONSIN, cartons 24, 8-oz. jars Light Amber \$3.50; 24, 1-lb. jars Light Amber \$6.50; 6, 5-lb. tins Light Amber \$7.00; 60-lb. tins White per lb. 18¢.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts during the period by Bay Area bottlers consisted of the following: from Northern Calif. 340 cans Extra Light Amber Thistle; 58 cans Light Amber Thistle; from Central Calif. 92 cans Extra Light Amber Alfalfa-Cotton.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices were unchanged to very slightly lower at \$3.01-3.50 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars; \$4.17-4.80 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$5.28-6.40 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$7.47-8.50 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars; \$5.00-6.25 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$10.86-12.50 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported during the period.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - extracted 47 cases Light Amber Sweetclover-Alfalfa; 186 cases Light Amber, Mixed Flowers Wash. Demand light, market slightly weaker.

EXTRACTED: Brokers sales to jobbers - IDAHO, too few sales to establish market. WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.00-9.50; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.75.





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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing AdministrationTelephone - REpublic 4142,  
Extension 2176.Washington 25, D. C.  
March 15, 1948.

Reserve

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 6SUMMARY

Temperatures were above normal, the forepart of the period and permitted bees to make short cleansing flights in the extreme northern States and good flights in the more southern States. The mild weather along with the warm spell in mid-February was very beneficial in all northern and eastern States as it permitted the bees to make much needed cleansing flights and a chance to move to new stores. The percentage of winter losses has been greatly minimized. However, cold weather returned with a vengeance the latter part of the period. Bees were again confined to their hives and in many States the low temperatures, some the coldest for the winter, were again threatening the bees. The intense cold may have kept bees from moving to stores and resulted in more starvation. In southern California drought conditions continued and the outlook for black sage is poor. Rains could save the white sage crop. Orange groves were in normal condition and were expected to commence blooming around April 20. Rains partially relieved the drought in northern and central California. In the Pacific Northwest bee conditions were normal, however, fruit bloom is 10-14 days late. In the Intermountain area moisture conditions are good in all States except Nevada where the drought is severe. Winter losses of bees were not heavy except in north central Colorado. In the Southwestern district bees were inactive because of the cool, wet weather but plant conditions are good. In the lower Rio Grande Valley citrus buds were about ready to bloom, but about three weeks later than last season. In south Georgia ti-ti, fruit bloom, huckleberry, and willows were in bloom and supplying pollen and nectar. Wet, cool weather, however, was curtailing the flow. In Florida oranges were in bloom the last 10 days of the period and bees worked the blossoms actively the first three days. Cold wet weather followed and stopped the flow. Palmettos were commencing to yield in the extreme southern part of the State.

The demand for honey was slow although some improvement in local movement was reported. Supplies of honey in beekeepers' hands were reported as heavy in the Plains Area, East Central and North Central States. Holdings were above average in most other States, although the largest stocks were reported principally in the hands of bottlers, wholesalers, and retailers. While prices were considerably lower than a few weeks ago, prices changed little since mid-February and the market was about steady. The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on March 12 that it has purchased 10,851,780 pounds of domestically produced strong-flavored honey which has reduced burdensome surpluses in some areas. The purchase price ranged from 11¢ to 13¢ per lb. with an average of 12.74¢ f.o.b. shipping point processed and packed for export. Producers sales to bottlers for domestic use ranged 11¢ to 15¢ per lb. for best flavored light colored honey, and 10-12¢ for the poorer flavored, darker colored honey in 60-lb. cans. Sales of light-colored honey to wholesalers in smaller containers were as follows: 5-lb. cans 15-25¢ per lb.; 2-lb. jars \$5.30-6.20, occasional low as \$4.25 per case of 12 jars; 1-lb. jars \$5.04-7.20, few 4.50 per case of 24 jars. Comb honey in fairly large lots, various flavors \$7.20-9.60. The demand for beeswax was very good and the market was steady at 41-43¢ per lb.

Package-bee and queen-bee production was getting underway in southern States.

Reports from southern package bee and queen shippers indicated varying amounts of demand. Apparently the recent decline in the honey market has reduced the demand, although some shippers report they have all the orders they can handle. Reports from northern purchasers of packages and queens indicate that some are cancelling or reducing the size of previously anticipated orders. In areas where winter losses have been heavy, some report they will order package bees to make up their losses, while others intend to reduce the size of their operations accordingly.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Feb. 22-March 8)

Southern California - No rain and desert winds further aggravated the drought situation prevailing over the district. Only plants in cultivated areas are making growth. In hill areas the soil is very dry and even grass is hardly visible. In the higher mountain areas black sage has made no growth and it is doubtful if late rains would help it. White sage could yet make a comeback

with late rains. Oranges are expected to commence blooming about the normal date, probably around April 20. Some expect the orange bloom to be of shorter duration than usual because of the dry weather. Colonies have advanced normally during this period and are showing good brood areas. There is considerable feeding being done, both of sweets and pollen. Eucalyptus, mustard and soft fruits were in bloom.

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Central and Northern California - Mostly dry weather occurred during the first half of March except for light rains over most of the district on the 8th and 9th and moderate rains from the afternoon of 12th through the 14th. Daytime temperatures were normal to slightly above normal while night temperatures were a little below normal with light to moderate frosts in the valleys. In Fresno County colonies varied in strength due in part to the lack of early pollen. Very little feeding has been necessary so far. Colonies are behind in broodrearing and in raising young bees and are developing a little slow. There has been little increase in colonies. Winter losses are estimated at around 10 percent and very little starvation is in prospect the balance of the season. A few apiaries are being moved to fruit bloom locations and manzanita. The demand for colonies for pollination purposes is better this year than any previous season at \$1.00-1.50 per colony. Bees were working deciduous fruits, ornamentals, eucalyptus, yellow fiddleneck, filaree, mustard, manzanita, and red bud. Colonies in Kern County in the south fork of the Kern River Valley are in good condition with enough stores at this time and have two to three frames of brood. No increase in colonies are being made. Bees were working willows and mistletoe for pollen. In San Joaquin County colonies are slightly below normal in development but should attain fair strength for the spring honey flow. Winter losses are estimated at around 10 percent and there is a possibility of further starvation yet this spring. There is a good demand for bees for pollinating purposes. Bees were working fruit bloom, mustard and willows. In the lower Sacramento Valley colonies are building up rapidly. Colonies in orchard locations are making a living but in hill areas feeding is necessary. There is a good demand for pollination purposes in almond and prune orchards at around \$1.50 per colony. Bees were working almonds, apricots, willow, and mustard for pollen and nectar. The almond bloom will soon be over. Annuals are in poor condition because of the drought. In Colusa County honey plants are rapidly drying up. Prospects for thistle honey are poor as there are no thistle plants growing. After orchard bloom has past it is expected that bees will have to be fed sugar until alfalfa fields commence blooming which at this time appears to be about the only source of honey for this county.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Feb. 22-March 8)

West of Cascades - Temperatures were moderate with considerable cloudiness and precipitation over most of the period. Night temperatures dropped below freezing but rose above thawing during the day. The cool weather has kept bees confined to their hives nearly all this period. Bees have consumed heavily of stores. Some feeding has been necessary. Colonies are in good condition and broodrearing is progressing satisfactorily in spite of the weather. More feeding may be needed if the weather continues cold. Ample moisture is available to assure normal growth of honey plants. Fruit bloom appears to be a week or two later than normal.

East of the Cascades - Snow fell at the close of the period, but generally temperatures were normal although there were few clear days. Bees made flights nearly every day in the Yakima Valley. Bees are building up too fast for this early in the season and this may necessitate feeding later. Scale hives have lost a total of 30 lbs. since last November which is about normal, and are consuming heavily on their stores at present as they increase brood-rearing. Winter losses to date have been light. Pollen was coming in from soft maples and other trees. Fruit bloom, which seldom supplies enough feed for the bees daily wants will be late. Fruit trees are expected to be in full blossom about March 20. Last year fruit blossoms were out about March 10, but that was early. The ground is full of moisture and the water reserve in the mountains is high.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Feb. 23-March 9)

Colorado - The period opened with a severe snowstorm and weather for the most part was snowy and cold. There is a good depth of snow in the mountains and irrigation for next season is practically assured. Bees have not had a good cleansing flight for about a month in the north central part of this State. Inspections of yards at that time indicated losses of 35 percent in some yards. In the majority of cases the bees lost had plenty of stores but because of the prolonged intense cold they could not move to get it. Some yards in this area may be completely wiped out. On the Western Slope bees made good cleansing flights the afternoon of March 7. The bees were reported to be in average condition but light in feed. The next few weeks will be the critical period in determining the extent of bee losses in this area.

Montana - While there was a moderation of temperatures the first part of the period, bees have had only limited flights which are much needed. Some preliminary examinations have shown the need of feeding in some yards and warm weather is needed for this. Snow and zero weather characterized the closing days of the period. Those who put their bees away with plenty of good stores have light winter losses, but those with poor stores have lost heavily. Honey prospects for the coming season are reported as uncertain due to farmers' intentions for more extensive uses of sprays for weeds and insects. Some beekeepers report plans to cancel or reduce their orders for package bees.

Idaho - In the upper Snake River Valley night temperatures ranged 20 degrees above zero and day temperatures 30-40 degrees with an occasional snow flurry which soon melted away. Soil moisture conditions are good. Bees in preliminary inspections appear to be in fair to good condition. Reports indicate that not as many package bees are being ordered as in previous seasons and more bees are being offered for sale.



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Utah - Much snow and cold weather prevailed during the period. On the few warm days permitting bee flights, preliminary inspections indicated that the bees have wintered well. Some yards show 5 percent losses, but most colonies appear strong. As soon as it warms up further a better check on stores will be possible.

Nevada - Drought conditions still prevail in western Nevada. Alfalfa growers in some valleys estimate that there will be only water enough to raise about 50 percent of a crop. Growing of row crops is expected to be greatly curtailed. There are, however, still approximately three weeks during which storms could bring some precipitation and alleviate the situation.

ARIZONA: (Period Feb. 23-Mar. 9)

Bees are bringing in a lot of pollen from ground flowers. More rain has fallen and crop prospects for 1948 look better than they did a few weeks ago.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Feb. 24-March 10)

Northeast Texas - Cold, rainy weather prevailed during most of this period. White elm and water elm were blooming and bees obtained some pollen from them on warmer days. Most colonies have ample stores. However, the period from now until about May 15 is the critical period for bee starvation in this section. Beekeepers were going ahead with preparations for increases in colonies and securing the necessary equipment. Many colonies were being moved to the Red River Valley of Texas to obtain early pollen and nectar. The heavy rains have kept farmers out of their fields, and the planting of oats and Hubam clover has been delayed.

East Texas - The weather continued cloudy with considerable rain and many cool days. There were very few days that bees could work but they are building up very satisfactorily. Package shippers report that there has been quite a few package orders canceled because of the slow movement of honey. Queen raising is getting under way.

Southeast Texas - Continued cool, rainy weather has kept bees inside the hives much of the time. On the few days the weather warmed enough to permit bee flights they gathered much pollen and a little nectar. Broodrearing was progressing well. Plant conditions are good.

Central Texas - Cold, wet weather was delaying the bloom of spring flowers. Bees have some brood and are using stores rapidly. Some feeding has been necessary. Reports indicate that many farmers are planning to reduce their acreage of Hubam clover due to unfavorable market conditions for Hubam clover seed. This may reduce the honey crop as Hubam clover was one of the principal sources of honey in central Texas last season.

Southwest Texas - The first rains of any consequence in several months fell during this period and greatly improved plant conditions. Bees were getting considerable pollen and some nectar from wild plum, agarita, fruit bloom and a great variety of ground flowers principally wild mustards. Bees in many yards are weak, but are building up rapidly.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - Good rains fell during this period and moisture conditions are good. Cool weather was general and kept bees inside until the middle of the day. Considerable pollen was available but very little was gathered. Citrus is ready to open and a few warm days will bring out the bloom. With the bloom fully three weeks late again, it is feared that the flow will be short as the bloom may be all out at one time. Bees in general are not in sufficient strength to take full advantage of the citrus flow. Some feeding was still being done but this should not be necessary much longer.

Northwest Texas - In Palo Pinto County the reserve honey stores in the hives are holding up well. Some pollen was being brought in from japonica, cedar and a few early blooming shrubs in yards. Pollen substitute was still being taken but not as well as before natural pollen became available. Broodrearing was increasing. All plants are in excellent condition. Agarita and fruit trees were about ready to bloom. A larger acreage of cotton is anticipated.

Arkansas - The weather was improving slowly and bees were bringing in pollen on the warmer days. Stores are light and some yards will need additional feed. Roads are in poor condition making it difficult to reach outyards. Broodrearing was increasing, but is later than usual.

Oklahoma - The spring is late. Bees have made very few flights in recent weeks because of the cold, wet, and occasionally snowy weather. Elm trees are late and are just beginning to bloom in some locations. In other areas where they and maples bloomed early, cold weather froze them back. Quite a few bees were being fed pollen substitutes and sugar syrup. Careful feeding will be necessary in many yards until spring nectar is available.

New Mexico - In Mesilla Park the bees are slow in building up as they have had very few good flying days. The elms bloomed and the bees were working them for pollen, but a freeze occurred and ended this source of pollen.

PLAINS AREA: (Feb. 24-March 10)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Severe winter weather prevailed during this period. No thaws occurred and snow cover was not reduced. The weather was too cold to examine outdoor wintered bees and also too cold to feed them. Beekeepers are apprehensive about the outcome of outdoor wintered bees because of the unusually prolonged cold winter.

North Dakota - In the western end of the Missouri River Valley outside wintered colonies will probably suffer some loss as there has been very little flight weather this winter. Beekeepers with package bees ordered to arrive the first half of April are hoping that the weather will break toward the warmer side at that time, which is about the normal time for warmer weather to arrive. Honey plants are in good condition as a good snow cover has protected them all winter.



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**Iowa** - Very heavy snow storms with much cold weather occurred during this period. However, a few mild days at the start of the period permitted cleansing flights in some locations. Bees are in good condition where properly packed and cared for, but in poorly packed yards losses may be heavy. Supplies of honey remaining in many beekeepers' hands are quite large for this season of the year. A few report they have most of their crop still on hand. Reports indicate that beekeepers are not planning on expansions this coming season, and some are planning on cutting the size of their apiaries. Plant conditions are variable, being good in parts of the State but doubtful in other parts where snow cover has been lacking.

**Nebraska** - Cold wintery weather prevailed during this period. In Eastern areas more snow fell during the first part of March than at any other time during the winter and established a March record in many places. This should help the plants by adding good moisture reserves to the soil and affording protection from the cold. Bees that were wintered outside and not packed may have starved during this period due to their inability to move to new stores. In western Nebraska preliminary inspections during the mild period a couple of weeks ago indicated that losses were running much heavier than usual, and beekeepers report that they will be lucky if they wind up without more than a 25 percent loss. The demand for honey continued slow, except for comb honey the supply of which is light and practically exhausted. Holdings of extracted honey in beekeepers' hands were heavy. Many were offering honey to the Government under the recently announced purchase plan.

**Kansas** - The weather continued cold and unfavorable for bee flights. Good snows fell over the State and should add much moisture to the soil when it melts. Bees have wintered well where plenty of stores were left and properly protected. Heavy losses have been experienced where insufficient stores were left and hives had no protection. Normal colonies inspected at the start of the period had a small patch of brood. Holdings of extracted honey in beekeepers' hands were heavy, but comb supplies were practically exhausted. Soft maples and elms are expected to bloom about 2-3 weeks later than usual.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:  
(Period Feb. 26-Mar. 12)

**Michigan** - Weather continued cold and while colonies in the southern part of the State had partial flights two weeks ago, it has not been warm enough for all colonies to have a thorough cleansing flight. In the northern end of the State bees have not had a flight since November. Many beekeepers are expecting a heavier than normal winter loss, and many weak colonies. Many unpacked hives without top entrances have frozen to death because of frost within the hive from too much dampness. Snow covered the ground again and clover plants are well protected. Fruit bud damage is likely to be heavy, especially for peaches. Some apple growers believe the apple buds are damaged from the continued low temperatures. The demand for honey continued slow. Beekeepers report particularly heavy holdings of buckwheat honey. The cold weather was favorable for cellar-wintered bees on the upper peninsula.

... continued -

where the cold has continued later than usual and made it unnecessary to use fans to keep cellars cool.

**Wisconsin** - Severe cold winter weather prevailed during this period and bees did not make flights. The only flights bees have had all winter were during the three mild days February 16, 17 and 18 and 1 day February 26 in the warmer locations. Most reports indicate that winter losses in outdoor-wintered bees will be heavy, ranging from light in some yards to 40-75% in others and total losses in some small yards. The weather has been too cold to supply feed where needed. Nosema has killed many colonies. Bees in cellars were getting restless in some locations but were in good condition in other. The movement of honey continued slow, although an improvement in local honey sales direct to consumers was reported in some vicinities.

**Minnesota** - Bees had a fair flight in the southern part of the district on February 26, but the balance of the period was cold and wintery with much snow. The winter has been one of the most severe in many years. Winter losses of outside-wintered colonies are expected to be around 20 to 25 percent and taking into consideration weakened colonies total losses in some yards may amount to as much as 40 percent. Many colonies will have only a frame or two of bees left, due to dysentery and forced flights. Bees in cellars are just a little restless and some dysentery is showing but not as bad as last year at this time. Some beekeepers report that they are not planning on fully making up their winter losses with package bees due to the unsatisfactory honey market. Holdings of honey in beekeepers' hands are heavier than usual for the season of the year. The lowering of prices has resulted in a better movement of honey locally, however, the demand by bottlers and other large users continued slow. Plant conditions are in good condition as they have been protected nearly all winter with a good covering of snow.

**Ohio** - Rather severe weather prevailed with wind, rain and snow. The good snowcover should leave the legumes in good condition. Colony losses have been heavy. Apparently colonies which went into the winter with small clusters, wintered in single story hives, and wintered on aster or fall honey have suffered severe winter losses, probably up to 50 percent. One beekeeper with three cutyards reports a 50 percent loss, while another large beekeeper reports a 30 percent loss. In a 50 colony yard in the northeastern part of the State, a recent inspection showed two colonies dead and 12 colonies weakened down to not over a pint of bees in each. This yard had good wind protection but poor sun exposure. Other yards in the same vicinity with better sunlight exposure were in better condition. The inquiry for bee supplies is not so great as for the past several years. Supplies are more plentiful but higher in price. A few beekeepers reported they plan on making up winter losses with package bees.

**Indiana** - Mild weather during the forepart of this period allowed the bees to make fairly



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good flights on several successive days. Losses so far are not excessive. The last part of the period was cold, with the lowest temperatures of the winter recorded. The cold snap was preceded by a moderate fall of loose powdery snow. Wheat has looked better in previous years, but it has lifted very little as yet and does not seem to be injured very much if any. There was a large acreage of wheat seeded last fall and since most farmers seed their wheat to clover, there should be a sizable acreage of clover seeded this spring. Clover seed last spring is also in good condition and with this last heavy snow should come through in splendid shape. Reports indicate that practically no honey remains in beekeepers' hands, but the packers and wholesalers still have stocks on hand and so do most grocers.

Illinois - Weather during this period was variable, being warm enough to permit cleansing flights the forepart, but followed by bee confining, severe cold wintery weather the latter part. The condition of bees is variable, being good in some yards, while in other yards dysentery and cold weather have killed some colonies and weakened others. Reports indicate that losses are generally not heavy, although heavier than last season. Clusters in many yards are small. Stores seem adequate, but some feeding will be necessary when the weather moderates. In some yards in the northern part of the State, where losses have been heaviest beekeepers report that the cause was not lack of stores. The market for honey was weaker, supplies of extracted are plentiful, and it appears that there will be some carryover. However, comb supplies are practically exhausted. Reports indicate many are reluctant to make increases in view of the recent price decline for honey.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Feb. 27-Mar. 13)

New York - Weather was cold and snowy during this period, however, it moderated enough on a couple of days at the start to permit bees in most locations to make partial flights. Good cleansing flights are still needed in many yards where the bees are restless and showing dysentery. Weakening of colonies by bees chilling on the snow is reported where the bees were uneasy and made flights while the temperature was too low. Losses in some yards are reported as heavy, but in others are not excessive. Examinations of many yards has been held back because of the cold weather. The snowfall during the past period added much needed protection to clovers and should supply additional moisture to the soil when it melts. Sales of honey continued slow, but there was a good demand for wax.

Vermont - To date bees have had only several hours flight since November but appear to be wintering well. Examinations in several yards show very little winter loss to date. Honey continued to sell slowly.

Massachusetts - Severe winter weather prevailed during the latter part of this period. A warm period is needed so bees can move to stores or many will starve. Several beekeepers report 10-20 percent losses from starvation during the past three weeks. There is still a good blanket of snow on the ground, while the frost depth

varies from none to six feet, depending on the snowcover. Demand was slow for extracted honey but fair for comb. Honey sold for \$1.33 for 5-lb. pails at a public auction.

Connecticut - A heavy snow still covers northwest Connecticut and no inspections of outdoor-wintered bees have been made. The demand for honey was slow and prices lower.

New Jersey - Temperature has remained low thus preventing extended bee flights and feeding is being practiced although fresh nectar and pollen is needed if colonies are to build up. Preliminary inspections by beekeepers indicate that there is about a 20 percent winter loss in northern New Jersey and about a 5 percent loss in southern New Jersey. Large amounts of brood are being reared in normal colonies and the consumption of stores is increasing rapidly.

Pennsylvania - The weather was cold and snowy during the most of this period. Bees were restricted to their hives but seem to be in better condition since their good cleansing flights last month. Bee equipment is being made ready for the coming summer.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Feb. 27-Mar. 13)

Maryland - In the Piedmont plateau and the Coastal plain of Maryland the weather was generally mild with the exception of three days during this period but the bees had very little flying weather. On February 28 the temperature went to 70 degrees and a little pollen was gathered, probably from alders or pussywillow. Maples are in bloom but bees have had no opportunity to work them. There were several rains and fogs. The moisture of the soil is very satisfactory and clovers appear in good condition. Preliminary inspections of bees indicate that those with plenty of stores are in excellent condition in spite of the dysentery condition previously reported. The good flying weather the middle of February accounts for the improved condition. Hives must be watched to prevent a shortage of feed. Most normal colonies have two and three frames of brood. In mountain areas heavy losses are reported but mainly in colonies kept in one story brood chambers throughout the year, and used for orchard rental.

Virginia - Bees have had a good many flights lately, but no inspections have been made to determine the loss or condition of the bees. Clovers appear to be in good condition and the soil is wet. Fruit growers were making inquiries as to the rental of colonies of bees for pollination purposes in their orchards.

South Carolina - The period was mostly rainy and too cold for much bee flight. Some benefit was derived from maple, and bees were still working winter honeysuckle. Wild plums were just starting and peach trees will be in bloom in a few days if weather permits. A freeze the night of March 12 may have injured peaches. Broodnests are expanding but no extensive pollen reserves have been stored yet this spring and most hives are taking pollen supplements readily.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 6SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Feb.27-Mar.13)

Kentucky - Several warm days at the start of the period permitted the bees to fly freely and the beekeepers to inspect to some degree hive conditions. All colonies in yards inspected had eggs and brood ranging from a patch the size of a man's hand to three frames. Some colonies even had considerable young bees already hatched out. Cold weather prevailed the latter part of the period and restricted the bees to the hives. Low temperatures the night of March 11 broke the season's weather record. Maples have been in bloom about ten days but bees have been able to work them only a short time. Beekeepers report heavy winter losses especially among the less experienced beekeepers where losses may balance out at 25 percent. Experienced beekeepers sustained about a 5 percent winter loss.

Tennessee - A cold snap at the close of this period checked the swelling fruit buds and temporarily slowed down expanding broodrearing. Plenty of pollen from elms and maple and some maple nectar was gathered on flight days by the bees. A few peach trees have open blooms and pears and plums are about to open. Bees have used quite heavily on stores and some feeding will be necessary. The demand for honey continued slow.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Feb.26-Mar.12)

Georgia - In south Georgia all early spring nectar sources, ti-ti, fruit bloom, huckleberry and willow, are yielding and bees are expanding normally. Excessive rainy weather has held bees down some but not seriously. In some instances it has been impossible to get to ~~catar~~ bee-yards on account of the wet ground being boggy. Apparently all available bees will be necessary to fill package orders. Queen rearing by producers has begun but matings are slow due to adverse weather. The maple bloom is over and gave good yield. Elm and alder are through blooming. In central Georgia bees were more active as warm weather arrived during the past two weeks. Reports from distributors of glass jars indicate that the price for glass jars will advance 10-12 per cent April 1.

Florida - In Hendry County temperatures were a little above normal and showers occurred the past few days. Vegetation was in good condition and palmettos were coming into bloom. Bees were getting some nectar. Strong colonies were drawing out foundation and weaker colonies were developing well. The outlook is good for a honey crop, weather conditions permitting. Around Lake Okechobee the orange flow has started off well and with favorable weather should produce a normal crop. Bees were not in very good condition when the flow started, but are building up fast. On the West Coast in the vicinity of Fort Myers bees were picking up rapidly and were making some honey from pernyroyal and orange. In Lake County in the central part of the State bees were in good condition at the start of the orange bloom and they worked actively for about three days, but since then or from about March 4 it has rained steadily and heavily with high winds. Just what will happen to the blooms is uncertain. In Marion County rains during the last week of the period curtailed the orange honey flow. The orange honey crop is believed to be almost a complete failure to date and the bloom is better than two-thirds gone. In north Florida weather has been variable and much pollen was coming in between rains. Blueberry and huckleberries were in full bloom. Most hives are strong with brood.

Alabama - Weather has been mild and much rain has fallen during this period. Early plants have been retarded by too much moisture. Colony buildup has been satisfactory although slow.

Mississippi - Much rain fell during the period and many flowers were in bloom.

Louisiana - The weather was generally wet and cloudy in the southern part of the State but bees could fly <sup>only</sup> on a few days. Willow is in bloom providing plenty of pollen and some nectar. Colonies have lost a little weight because of increased broodrearing. Where plenty of honey was left in the hives there are from six to ten combs of brood in two hive bodies. White clover has started to blossom in some of the better honey pastures. All honey plants are in good condition. Package shipments will start about the 16th of March. Some package shippers report they are booked to capacity with orders. In the northwest corner of the State the weather continued cold with frequent rains and occasional frost. Bees are in fair condition with plenty of stores. Broodrearing is picking up as the bees have had flights on some days and gathered pollen and some nectar. Early fruit and some ornamentals are in bloom.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 6TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of March. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

**BOSTON:** No arrivals reported. Demand slow, market dull, few sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and large retailers.

**EXTRACTED:** CALIFORNIA, Orange, cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.00; 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.50. OHIO and other MIDWESTERN 60-lb. cans White Clover 22¢; Amber 17¢ per lb.; jars White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. \$3.50; 24, 1-lb. \$6.00; 12, 2-lb. \$6.00; 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.50. NEW YORK, White Clover 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.20. OHIO and other MIDWESTERN, creamed, White Clover 24, 1-lb. cartons \$6.00.

**CHICAGO:** Receipts reported by trade extracted White Clover 381, 60-lb. cans Iowa; 100, 10-lb. cans Iowa; comb cellophane-wrapped 24 sections: 30 Iowa; 40 Illinois, 5 Wisconsin. Demand fair for White Clover and best comb, slow for others, market about steady, slightly improved undertone.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. pails White Clover per lb. 15-16¢; Amber Fall honey 14¢; Mixed Flowers Fall honey 13¢.

**CCM:** Sales to individual buyers - MIDWEST, cellophane-wrapped, cases 24 sections, Fancy No. 1 mostly \$6.50, No. 1, \$5.50-6.00; No. 2s \$4.00-4.50. WISCONSIN, 24, 1-lb. jars White Clover \$8.75; 12, 2-lb. jars White Clover \$8.50.

\* Extracted.

**DENVER:** Receipts very light. Practically no demand, wide range in prices, market extremely dull. Very few sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots and following quotations are mostly asking prices -

**EXTRACTED:** COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover Light Amber 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.90-4.50; 24, 12-oz. jars \$5.70-5.95; 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.45-8.80; dark ordinary quality \$6.50; 24, 24-oz. jars \$9.80-10.95; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.45; 12, 5-lb. jars and pails \$15.50-15.70.

**DETROIT:** Receipts extracted 24,500 lbs. Mich. Supplies liberal. Demand slow, market dull.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.04-5.80; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.82-3.30, 5-lb. jars \$1.10-1.15.

**KANSAS CITY:** Truck receipts from Iowa, Missouri and Kansas light, market dull.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Sweetclover cases 2 doz., 1-lb. glass \$5.05; 1 doz., 2-lb. glass \$4.75. IOWA, Clover 60-lb. tins 16¢. Sales to retailers - KANSAS and MISSOURI, Alfalfa and Mixed Flowers cases 2 doz. 1-lb. glass \$5.50.

**MINNEAPOLIS:** Arrivals by truck - extracted Iowa White Sweetclover 150, 60-lb. cans; Minn. beeswax 180 lbs. Supplies moderate. Demand improving, market steady. Beekeepers sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis - U.S. #1 Blended honey, per lb. IOWA, White Sweetclover 12¢. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA and IOWA, U.S. #1 Blended honey: to wholesale grocers, 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.20; 24, 6-oz. jars \$2.80; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.35; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.40; 12, 2-lb. jars \$7.20; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.25; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$7.00; Sales by bottlers to bakers, confectioners and large users in 60-lb. cans - Light Amber to Amber, bakers grade per lb. 15¢.

**BEESWAX:** Demand good, market steady. F.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, crude Light Yellow per lb. cash 38¢; in trade 40¢.

**NEW YORK:** Arrivals - by boat 20 drums Mexico, 119 drums Guatemala; by truck 400 cases Ohio; by rail 64,978 lbs. Iowa; 5,360 lbs. Texas. Demand slow, market dull and rather weak.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - CUBA, PUERTO RICO and other WEST INDIES, barrels spot and for shipment, wide range in prices 10 3/4-12 1/2¢, mostly 11-11 1/2¢, tins 12-13 1/2¢. HAWAIIAN, Algaroba White 17¢; Extra White 18¢. NEW YORK, Buckwheat 14-14 1/2¢, some 15¢ some 13 1/2¢, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 16¢. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Sage 19¢. INTERMOUNTAIN, White Clover asking 19¢. OHIO, cases 12, 2-lb. jars Clover 8.00. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$12.00-13.00; 12, 5-lb. tins White Orange \$14.88. CALIFORNIA, and INTERMOUNTAIN, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.50; 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.67; 12, 1-lb. tins \$2.67. NEW YORK, 24, 1-lb. jars Light Clover \$6.00; 6, 5-lb. tins Light Amber \$5.50. CUBA, cases 48, 1-lb. tins Light Amber \$10.50; jars \$11.70. Creamed White honey 24, 1-lb. cartons: NEW YORK \$6.50; INTERMOUNTAIN \$7.06.

**BEESWAX:** Arrivals by boat 27 bags Guatemala, 249 bags Dominican Republic; 160 bags Brazil. Demand slower, market rather unsettled. Wide range in prices for shipment. Prices being quoted cif NEW YORK - Cuba, Mexico and other West Indies, Yellow 54-56¢. BRAZIL 53¢. AFRICAN 54-56¢.

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PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - L.c.l. North Central approximately 4,000 lbs. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers to retailers - NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover dozen 1-lb. jars \$3.50; dozen 8-oz. jars \$1.92½. PUERTO RICO, bulk 15¢ per lb. to bakers.

BEESWAX: Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - Extracted 16,080 lbs.

Midwestern. Demand moderate, market steady.

Brokers' sales to retailers -

CCMB: Nothing offered.

EXTRACTED: IOWA and OHIO, No. 1, White Clover cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.10; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.60; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - from Idaho: 500 cases, packed honey; 30, 5-gal. cans; from Oregon 89, 5-gal. cans. Supplies moderate. Market dull. Sales to retailers or other large buyers - in case lots, OREGON, Mixed Flowers heavy to Star Thistle 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.50-11.00; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$4.76-5.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00-5.25. IDAHO and OREGON, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. cans \$10.00; 6, 10-lb. cans \$9.50; 12, 3-lb. glass \$6.50-6.75; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.90-5.00; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.25-5.50. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. cans \$9.00; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.00; bulk in 5 gallon cans 15¢ per lb.

CCMB: Supplies light. Demand slow.

IDAHO and EASTERN OREGON, Fancy 24, 12-oz. \$7.50-8.00.

BEESWAX: Stocks on hand fairly liberal. Demand slow. Dealers paying 40¢ in trade.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers -

CCMB: OHIO, cartons 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped Buckwheat \$7.50.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, cartons 12, 5-lb. tins White \$16.75; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.85. ILLINOIS, 60-lb. tins per lb. 18-20¢; 5-lb. jars \$1.25. WISCONSIN, cartons 24, 8-oz. Light Amber \$3.50; 24, 1-lb. jars, Light Amber \$6.50; 6, 5-lb. tins Light Amber \$7.00; 60-lb. tins 18¢ per lb.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: No receipts were reported by Bay Area bottlers.

Movement at retail is slow and wholesale prices are unchanged to slightly lower at-

EXTRACTED: \$3.01-3.50 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars; \$4.17-4.80 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$5.28-6.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$7.47-8.50 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars; \$5.00-5.70 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$10.00-11.50, few \$12.50 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars and cans.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported during the period.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - Wash. 123 cases Light Amber Mixed Flowers; Idaho 35 cases Light Amber Sweetclover and Alfalfa. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins few sales \$9.75; 24, 1-lb. jars asking \$5.00, no sales; 12, 5-lb. jars asking \$4.75, no sales. Sales to retailers or other large buyers - WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.60; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.60.

CCMB: No sales reported.

CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE

Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of March 1, 1948, together with comparative figures for 1947. (From Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada).

	Consumer Containers		Bulk Containers	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Saint John	-	1,500	-	-
Montreal	29,402	137,464	#226,200	1,750
Ottawa	21,792	21,140	-	-
Toronto	-	280,000	-	482,775
Winnipeg	81,454	805,272	53,824	435,000
Regina	81,136	No report	-	No report
Saskatoon	19,584	16,176	-	-
Edmonton	19,200	335,000	-	3,500
Lethbridge	7,012	8,668	-	-
Calgary	127,321	60,105	12,000	14,972
Vancouver	12,456	116,188	3,600	968

# Imported for processing.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 6USDA PURCHASES DARK HONEY:

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on March 12, 1948 purchase by the Commodity Credit Corporation of 10,851,780 pounds of domestically produced strong-flavored honey.

Predominantly of Heartsease and Buckwheat varieties, the purchase price ranged from 11½-13½¢ per lb., with an average of 12.74 cents, f.o.b. shipping point, processed and packed for export. This reflects 10¢ or more per pound to beekeepers. Area of purchase was largely New York and midwestern States, though some was purchased as far south as Texas and as far west as California.

The purchase was made under the program announced by the Department January 28, 1948, and the entire amount will be used by the Army for relief feeding in Europe.

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING JAN. 1948-  
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Hong Kong	9,900
Republic of the Philippines	1,680
France	960
Mexico	638
State of Bahrein	576
Sweden	212
Bolivia	192
Netherlands Indies	168
Saudi Arabia	144
USSR (Russia)	135
Belgium and Luxembourg	100
TOTAL	14,705
" VALUE DOLLARS	4,703

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U.S. FOR JANUARY, 1948  
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Cuba	402,313
Mexico	319,424
Argentina	208,423
Guatemala	109,982
Chile	38,801
Haiti	16,261
Dominican Republic	9,227
El Salvador	3,929
Canada	66
TOTAL	1,108,426
" VALUE DOLLARS	131,086

SHIPMENTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX FROM PUERTO RICO  
AND HAWAII TO UNITED STATES FOR JAN. 1948

	HONEY Pounds	BEESWAX Pounds
Hawaii	71,770	5,830
Value	\$10,786	\$ 2,286
Puerto Rico	16,393	1,231
Value	\$ 2,114	\$ 591

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO U.S. DURING  
JAN. 1948 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Cuba	67,554
Ethiopia	58,500
Egypt	47,572
Brazil	22,043
Dominican Republic	22,022
Haiti	10,958
Syria	6,224
Guatemala	5,184
United Kingdom	3,887
TOTAL	243,944
" VALUE DOLLARS	113,563

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 6.SHIPMENTS OF PACKAGE BEES IN 1947 as reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics - - - March 3, 1948.

A total of 1,375,000 pounds of package bees were shipped in 1947 -- 6 percent more than in 1946 -- according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Reports from package bee shippers indicate that they expect their 1948 shipments to be about 4 percent more than in 1947. In January, these shippers had orders for 64 percent of their production compared with 79 percent a year earlier. Demand is below last year, mainly because of cautious buying which in turn was brought about by slow movement and lower prices of honey. Shippers expect the demand to improve after the extent of losses from the hard winter in Northern States can be determined. Queens shipped by package bee shippers in 1947 totaled 1,007,200 -- 6 percent more than in 1946. Reports from Texas shippers report a heavy demand for queens.

Colonies generally are in excellent condition, have ample stores, and give promise of high production of bees per colony. In California, bees in the important Sacramento Valley Section are in good condition with a good early production of young bees but in the Southern San Joaquin Valley counties bees are in poor condition because dry fields have produced no pollen yielding plants.

The total number of packages shipped in 1947 was 538,651 compared with 504,520 in 1946. The increase in package bee shipments consisted mainly of 2-pound packages. Of the total pounds of bees shipped in 1947, about 40.1 percent moved in 2-pound packages, 54.1 percent in 3-pound, 3.6 percent in 4-pound and 1.0 percent in 5-pound packages. Bees shipped in units other than those mentioned above accounted for a little over 1 percent of total shipments.

Colonies held for the production of package bees in 1947 totaled 242,700 -- 4 percent more than in 1946. An average of 5.7 bees per colony were shipped in 1947 compared to 5.6 pounds in 1946. Production of bees per colony in Georgia was 7.6 pounds, Louisiana 7.3 pounds, Mississippi 6.9 pounds, Alabama 6.5 pounds, California 3.9 pounds and Texas 2.9 pounds. The low averages per colony in Texas and California are due to the practice of making a light shaking of bees for packages, and leaving the colonies in shape to build up and produce a honey crop later in the season. The average number of pounds of bees shipped per colony in Georgia and Mississippi in 1947 was well below 1946. The increase in total pounds shipped from Mississippi in 1947 was due to a sharp increase in number of colonies.

PACKAGE BEES - Number of Packages and Total Pounds of Bees Shipped in

States	Number of packages - 1946 and 1947				Other units		Total Pounds	
	2-lb.	3-lb.	4-lb.	5-lb.	Total	Pounds	1946	1947
Georgia	31,273	52,950	4,841	248	89,312	0	259,000	242,000
Alabama	63,009	43,721	2,371	867	109,968	0	263,000	271,000
Mississippi	33,396	21,390	2,897	690	58,373	0	120,000	138,000
Louisiana	37,058	52,397	2,308	492	92,255	0	206,000	243,000
Texas	18,287	20,027	320	213	38,847	2,000	97,000	101,000
California	75,323	31,251	750	0	107,324	2,600	238,000	250,000
Other States	17,306	26,101	1,041	124	44,572	12,300	117,000	130,000
U.S. (1947)	275,652	247,837	12,528	2,634	538,651	16,900	- - -	1,375,000
U.S. (1946)	245,517	244,256	10,549	4,198	504,520	13,014	1,300,000	- - -

Package Bees and Queen Bee Shipments - 1947

Colonies held:		Bees shipped:		Expected advance orders on hand Jan. 15 as percent of expected:		Queens shipped:	
States	in 1947 for production of package bees:	per colony:	per colony:	shipments:	productions:	1946:	1947:
	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Percent		Number	Number
Georgia	31,800	7.6	237,000	60		140,300	141,700
Alabama	41,700	6.5	295,000	59		202,800	227,100
Mississippi	20,000	6.9	160,000	65		101,000	103,000
Louisiana	33,300	7.3	245,000	60		170,000	188,700
Texas	34,800	2.9	106,000	76		95,000	100,700
California	64,100	3.9	235,000	69		181,000	186,400
Other States	17,000	7.0	130,000	73		59,200	59,600
United States	242,700	5.7	1,408,000	64		949,300	1,007,200



IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1947,  
BY CUSTOM DISTRICTS. (Secured through Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce).

CUSTOM DISTRICTS	TOTAL	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1,000 pounds													
New York.....	11,200	1,953	1,584	1,122	1,134	1,591	414	509	584	372	807	571	559
New Orleans.....	2,987	185	265	198	906	361	429	117	119	240	70	98	-
San Francisco.....	1,657	302	183	358	360	122	273	33	-	-	-	27	-
Los Angeles.....	1,195	-	230	197	276	267	202	-	24	-	-	-	-
San Antonio.....	816	299	128	53	76	75	177	-	8	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin.....	479	-	-	-	46	-	157	276	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio.....	296	99	99	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Paso.....	244	-	-	-	-	-	244	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan.....	212	-	-	32	60	44	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	151	65	10	32	30	12	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Philadelphia.....	44	-	-	-	-	-	43	1	-	-	-	-	-
Washington.....	27	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicago.....	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dakota.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
San Diego.....	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buffalo.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	19,329	2,903	2,502	2,116	2,888	2,472	2,027	935	735	613	883	696	559

## SHIPMENTS OF HONEY FROM PUERTO RICO &amp; HAWAII TO UNITED STATES FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1947.

1,000 pounds

	TOTAL	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hawaii.....	725	274	44	-	-	8	-	-	-	107	60	232	-
Value - (000 \$'s).....	116	63	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	11	32	-
Puerto Rico.....	323	24	35	4	17	72	-	8	25	48	16	64	10
Value - (000 \$'s).....	56	5	8	1	3	13	-	1	4	7	3	8	1

## IMPORTS OF BEESWAX INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1947 BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1,000 pounds													
Ethiopia.....	630	16	101	-	57	141	34	56	44	138	-	33	11
Cuba.....	606	105	91	96	28	26	44	26	36	28	19	32	74
Brazil.....	581	80	66	22	55	119	35	76	112	13	-	2	-
Dominican Republic	493	38	50	34	75	52	20	43	51	19	31	47	33
Portuguese Guinea & Angola.....	330	3	56	-	44	89	132	-	-	7	-	-	-
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	220	-	-	-	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile.....	220	-	-	8	29	53	63	10	-	-	25	-	32
Haiti.....	140	6	4	10	19	20	7	9	5	49	-	5	5
Turkey.....	60	44	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Guatemala.....	59	-	-	-	20	4	9	4	6	-	9	7	1
Mexico.....	45	1	-	-	5	2	15	-	6	10	1	4	1
Egypt.....	32	4	-	-	-	9	13	4	-	1	-	-	-
British Somaliland	22	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador.....	12	-	-	2	-	4	2	3	-	-	-	1	-
British East Africa	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia.....	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,459	303	367	183	553	542	374	233	260	265	85	131	162
VALUE - (000 \$'s).....	1,681	155	190	96	296	280	195	114	90	101	37	53	73

## SHIPMENTS OF BEESWAX FROM PUERTO RICO &amp; HAWAII TO UNITED STATES FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1947.

1,000 pounds

	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Puerto Rico.....	18	2	5	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	1	2
Value - (000 \$'s).....	7	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Hawaii.....	14	5	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Value - (000 \$'s).....	7	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Above information secured from "Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce." In compiling above report all figures have been reduced to the nearest 1,000 lb. mark, i.e. Amounts 499 lbs. and under are not shown, amounts 500 to 1,499 lbs. are shown as one unit of 1,000 lbs., etc. For this reason TOTALS will not in all cases equal the sum of the figures in each column.

## SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - VOL. XXXII - No. 6

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING YEAR ENDING DEC. 31 1947 BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION													
TO:	TOTAL	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1,000 pounds													
Canada	833	-	3	-	-	-	-	28	25	105	117	555	-
Belgium & Luxembourg	163	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	19	13	65	64
India & Dependencies	98	74	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	19
Italy	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	22	-	-
Switzerland	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-
Philippine Islands	29	13	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	2	-
Argentina	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-
Curacao (NWI)	12	-	-	5	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	1
Saudi Arabia	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1
Belgian Congo	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	1	-	-
Sweden	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
Finland	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Austria	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newfoundland & Labrador	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
New Zealand	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Denmark	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Colombia	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Afghanistan	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bermuda	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Peru	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama, Rep. of.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Egypt	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Countrys#	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTALS	1,292	92	11	7	14	4	12	32	74	127	194	634	90
# Includes China, Czechoslovakia, Panama Canal Zone, Ecuador, Leeward Islands, Japan, and Netherland Indies.													

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U. S. DURING CALENDAR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1947 BY CUSTOM DISTRICTS:													
CUSTOM DISTRICTS	TOTAL	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1,000 pounds													
New York	370	72	4	6	4	3	-	30	53	64	52	70	11
Dakotas	314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	314	-
Los Angeles	180	3	-	-	10	-	5	-	-	18	7	60	77
Buffalo	152	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	65	77	-
Michigan	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	87	-
San Francisco	116	17	3	1	-	1	-	2	21	2	63	4	1
St. Lawrence	14	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	-
Washington	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-
Maine & New Hampshire	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Hawaii	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS #	1,292	92	11	7	14	4	12	32	74	127	194	634	90
VALUE - (000 \$'s)	303	15	4	3	6	2	5	11	18	35	45	142	21
# Includes small quantities through New Orleans, Laredo and San Diego.													

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO THE U. S. FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1947 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN													
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TOTAL	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1,000 pounds													
Cuba.....	6,085	1,146	867	791	685	444	304	333	213	219	425	398	258
Mexico.....	5,992	912	617	375	1,162	622	781	193	521	252	194	222	139
Argentina.....	3,378	204	297	173	578	896	785	308	-	135	1	-	-
Chile.....	1,149	431	320	273	65	2	-	57	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala.....	1,046	72	213	137	218	182	36	7	-	-	106	7	67
El Salvador.....	675	43	24	254	171	119	7	-	-	-	32	27	-
Dominican Republic..	376	89	91	50	-	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Haiti.....	313	-	21	19	-	17	17	-	-	-	119	42	77
Costa Rica.....	179	-	-	-	-	54	93	31	-	1	-	-	-
Surinam.....	62	-	30	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil.....	35	5	11	6	6	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Greece.....	14	-	-	4	3	2	4	-	1	1	-	-	-
Trinidad & Tobago...	12	-	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1
Honduras.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Portuguese Guinea & Angola	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	19,329	2,303	2,502	2,116	2,888	2,472	2,027	935	735	613	883	696	559
VALUE - (000 \$'s)	3,477	631	504	409	519	432	384	172	97	87	107	74	60

NOTE: In compiling above report all figures have been reduced to the nearest 1,000 lb. mark, i.e. Amounts 499 lbs. and under are not shown, amounts 500 to 1,499 lbs. are shown as one unit of 1,000 lbs., etc. For this reason TOTALS will not in all cases equal the sum of the figures in each column. % Includes small quantities from Italy and Syria.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - Republic 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
April 1, 1948.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 7

SUMMARY

Cold weather occurred over most of the eastern half of the United States as the period opened and established new March lows at many points. In a few locations the cold was the most intense of the season and damaged bees. The balance of the period was typically March with alternate period of mild and cool weather. Preliminary inspections indicate winter losses are heavy in many States, particularly in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, central Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, and northeastern Colorado. Losses were heaviest of unpacked bees or those supplied with poorly ripened stores. Winter losses in the Pacific Northwest and most Intermountain States were not excessive. Clovers in the important clover belt have been well protected with snow most of the winter and retained a sufficient cover during March freezes and thaws to prevent serious heaving and are in good condition. Good rains fell over California, Arizona and Nevada and broke the prolonged drouth period. However, it is believed the rains came too late to revive sage and buckwheat in southern California. The outlook for an orange flow in southern California is good and the flow is expected to commence at the normal time. Citrus trees were in bloom in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas and a good flow was in progress. In Florida the orange flow was on but variable because of too much rain. Pennyroyal was also yielding and palmetto was about ready to commence. An unusually good flow from ti-ti and other spring flowers was in progress in Georgia. Broodrearing and colony development was progressing normally in practically all sections.

The development of bees for package shipments in the Gulf States was progressing normally and shipments are due to commence or have started in a limited way from southernmost points. Package shippers report that while there has been a good demand for immediate shipment to replace winter losses in northern States, many orders for later shipment have been cancelled. There has been some reduction in asking prices for package bees which has resulted in some replacement of orders.

The demand for honey was slow in all sections, although a slight improvement in demand was reported in a few States from Ohio east. The market was dull. Holdings of honey in beekeepers hands are heavy particularly in the Central and Plains States and the carryover in most other States is above normal. Beekeepers' sales of extracted honey in 60-pound cans were reported at 11-15¢ for the better grades. However, trading was very light and bottlers in some sections were bidding down to 10¢ per pound but no sales were reported at this figure. Bottled sales of extracted honey to retailers were as follows: 5-lb. jars or cans 25-35¢ per lb. in eastern States, 15-25¢ per lb. in mid-western and western States; 1-lb. jars \$6.24-8.40 in eastern States, and \$4.32-5.50, occasional \$7.20-8.40 in mid-western and western States. Demand for beeswax was moderate and the market was firm at 41-43¢ per lb. with occasional sales 46-50¢ f.o.b. beekeepers.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Mar. 8-22)

Southern California - Drouth conditions have at last been broken. Light rain fell on March 16 and 19, with a fairly heavy rain on March 24, which measured 1.39 inches in Los Angeles and slightly heavier in outlying districts. The total seasonal rainfall in Los Angeles to date is 6.28 inches compared with 12.26 inches last year. Considerable snow was reported in the mountain regions. The recent precipitation has no doubt improved soil conditions, but many believe that these rains came too late to benefit the sage and buckwheat. The orange flow which will start soon is expected to be about normal. Bees were working eucalyptus, oak, filaree, fruit bloom, ornamentals, mustard, and buckbush. Colonies were building up good in some yards and slow in others. Some feeding is necessary. Most colonies have brood in 3 to 4 frames. Button sage is badly infested with black aphids in parts of Riverside county. Demand for honey was slow and no sales were reported.

Central and Northern California - There was considerable rainy weather during the latter half of March with the most precipitation occurring in the northern portion. Maximum temperatures were mostly slightly above normal while minimum temperatures were normal or slightly below. Light to fairly heavy frosts occur during the early part of the period. In Santa Clara County, cherries, pears, plums, & peaches, have started to bloom. Bees were active during the warm part of the day. Colonies were raising considerable brood and building up normally.

In the Interior Valley Region bee conditions are variable. In the San Joaquin Valley a shortage of pollen has slowed down broodrearing. Average colonies have about 3 frames of brood. Few apiaries average normal in strength and many will not be in full strength for the early honey flow. Oranges are expected to commence



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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 7

blooming in Kern and Tulare counties and will furnish the first major honey flow. In the Sacramento Valley early broodrearing followed by dry cold weather caused excessive use of stores and in some yards starvation has been above normal. Feeding was reported as rather general over the entire Interior Valley Region. Bees were working almonds, plums, peaches, apricots, eucalyptus, fiddle-neck, filaree, manzanita, red maids, mustard, willows, and various wild flowers and weeds. Some these sources, even though in rather prolific bloom did not yield much nectar. In the Colusa County district no crop from star thistle is expected. Growth of all plants has been stunted but the recent rains have greatly revived them and have improved the honey production outlook. Colonies were being moved to coast orchards, to foot-hills and to orange grove regions. The demand for colonies for pollination purposes in plum, almond and peach orchards has been good. The demand for honey was slow and the market was weak.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Mar. 8-22)

West of the Cascades - Weather was unseasonable with light snowfall and early morning frosts. Fruit trees are 10 days to two weeks behind normal. During days when weather permitted there was some gathering of nectar from maple and wild flowers. Pussywillows were furnishing some pollen. Reports indicate that winter losses are about normal. The demand for honey was slow and the market was dull.

East of Cascades - Bees are in good condition and winter losses are no more than normal. Some maples are budding, a few pussywillows are in bloom, but very little pollen has come in. Fruit trees are about two weeks later than normal. Buds were developing but no blooms were reported as yet. Nights have been cold, with some freezing temperatures reported in the valleys. Snow in the mountains is above average and should assure an adequate supply of irrigation water for the coming season. A liberal supply of honey still remains in producers hands and the demand is slow.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Mar. 9-23)

Colorado - Reports from the Colorado River Basin territory indicate that the weather moderated the latter part of the period and allowed inspection of colonies in some yards. Preliminary checks indicate that the winter losses to date are about normal, but feeding will be necessary in many yards unless there is an early spring. In the San Juan Basin the weather was stormy the entire period with considerable snow. Bees have not been inspected, but it is believed that they are in normal condition.

Montana - Preliminary inspections of bees indicate that they are in variable condition. In most yards they have wintered well and show only normal losses, but in instances losses up to 30 percent are reported. Some hives are light on stores and feeding is or will be necessary. Clover is reported to be in good condition, in all areas except in the extreme northcentral portion of the State where it has been too dry. Snowfall in the Rocky Mountains is deep and ample irrigation water for the coming season is in prospect.

Idaho - Bees have come through the winter to date in fairly good condition. Weather during the period was typically March, with several snow storms and only a few days warm enough to permit bee flights - which is believed favorable as the bees inactivity has conserved stores. There is plenty of moisture in the ground and plants are generally in good condition. Snowfall in the mountains is above average and should provide ample water for irrigation the coming season. Considerable honey from the 1947 crop remains in beekeepers hands.

Wyoming - Well packed bees have come through the winter to date in normal condition in spite of the severe weather. While bees have not yet been unpacked, it is believed that some feeding will be necessary. Reports indicate that most beekeepers have disposed of their light 1947 crops. However, a few still have much of their honey on hand.

Utah - Few bees have been inspected for losses to date, but those given preliminary examinations indicate that winter losses are not excessive where colonies were given proper attention in the fall and had adequate stores. Spring feeding will be necessary in many yards. The weather was cold and stormy during much of the past period and kept the bees quiet. Broodrearing is behind normal. Pussywillows and maples often furnish pollen much earlier than this season and stimulate earlier broodrearing. The prospects for irrigation water for the coming season are fairly good. Snow depth is above average in the central and eastern portions of the State, but is below average in the northern mountains. Reports indicate that some beekeepers have as much as 40 percent of their 1947 honey crop still on hand.

Nevada - Snow storms in the higher mountains have eased the water situation somewhat, but water shortage is so acute in western Nevada that stringent regulations have been placed in effect. Some producers still have considerable tonnage of honey on hand while a few have disposed of their entire crops.

ARIZONA: (Period Mar 9 - 23)

Light rains fell over the State the latter part of the period, but not in sufficient quantities to completely alleviate the drouth conditions in the Salt River Valley section and in the southern part of the State. Moisture conditions in the extreme northern part of the State are above average. In the southern part of the State the weather has been so cold and windy that bees have been inactive. Continued cold will delay the honey flow from mesquite and catsclaw. The recent light rains should help in promoting continued growth of ground flowers. Beekeepers have been feeding the bees sugar sirup and pollen substitutes. Bees generally are not up to normal in broodrearing. Winter losses have been rather heavy and bees are in poor condition. In the Salt River Valley bees are still

Notes for page 2 continued: G-Gallberry. H-Heartsease. Mes-Mesquite. MF-Mixed Flow-  
ers. Or-Orange. P-Palmetto. SC-Sweetclover. Th-Thistle. Tup-Tupelo. Un-Unknown or  
flavor not shown. Colors: (wh)-White. (Ex L A) Extra Light Amber. (la) Light Amber.  
Misc. terms: #-Includes delivered sales. 1/Sales to retailers. 2/Sales to con-  
sumers. 3/Sales to wholesalers.



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living off the hives. Beekeepers report they have experienced the longest prolonged period of cold weather on record for this area. Brood-rearing has been severely restricted. Plants appear to be about three weeks later than usual. Filaree is blooming in desert locations, but there appears to be only one blossom to the plant at one time. Bees have just commenced to work the filaree. While prospects are better than they were a few weeks ago, conditions are still not too favorable.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period March 10-24)

Northeast Texas - Cold weather at the start of the period damaged fruit bloom and killed some brood. The weather the balance of the period was favorable and bees secured an abundance of pollen and were increasing broodrearing. Some Hubam clover has been sown and prospects are favorable for a good crop.

East Texas - The first part of the period was cold and cloudy with considerable rain. March 12 was the coldest day of the year and early bloom was killed. However, the damage was not great. Bees that went into the winter heavy with stores are in fair to good condition. Package shippers report that many orders are being cancelled because of the light demand for honey, but some orders are being increased in size because of large winter losses.

Southeast Texas - Cold weather until March 10 kept bees from making normal flights for pollen and nectar. The season is about three weeks late. Bees are in good condition.

Southwest Texas - Cold weather the forepart of the period may have injured sweetclover, huajillo, and early flowering shrubs. Prospects are poor for an April honey flow except in the extreme southeastern portion of the district. Bees were securing considerable pollen from ground flowers and fruit trees. Broodrearing was quite heavy. Many colonies are running short of stores and will require feeding.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - Citrus trees were in heavy bloom and bees were getting quite a lot of nectar. Strong colonies were making some showing in the supers. However, it appeared as if all the blossoms were opening at one time which may mean a short blooming period. Many colonies were not strong enough to make a surplus. There has been no demand for the new crop honey and no sales were reported. Considerable nuclei and colony divisions were being made. Many of these will be taken to the northern States next month. Demand for package bees was not as heavy as last year, but the demand for queens was about normal.

Northwest Texas - In Palo Pinto County bees were in good condition and were building up very fast. Most colonies had five to eight frames of brood and were strong with bees. They were storing some nectar from fruit and shrub blooms. Pollen was being gathered from cottonwood, Japonica bushes and various other trees. A good rain fell during this period and the ground is in excellent condition and all honey plants were coming along fine. The freeze of March 12 killed some oat plantings and farmers anticipate replanting this acreage in cotton which will add more forage for the bees. Vetch was making splendid growth.

Arkansas - Warm weather prevailed the latter part of the period in the southeastern area of the State and was favorable for bees and plants. Considerable rain fell in the northeastern section of the State and honey plants were in good condition. Wet boggy roads has made it extremely difficult for beekeepers to reach their outyards.

Oklahoma - The weather turned warm the latter half of the period and bees were flying and getting some pollen from elms. However, elms were badly frozen and fruit bloom buds may have also been killed by the cold weather the forepart of the period. Red-bud is believed to have escaped damage and has started to turn pink. Present indications point to considerable spring feeding. Some beekeepers were feeding pollen substitutes.

PLAINS AREA: (Period March 10- 24)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Weather conditions continued unfavorable during this period. Sub-zero weather during March established a new low record for March and was injurious to the bees. Clusters already weakened by very severe winter could not get to honey in the hives and still protect their brood. There were more symptoms of dysentery. Winter losses are expected to be heavier than usual and a few beekeepers report they will not make up their losses with package bees. Moisture conditions are good and clovers appear to be in excellent condition. If there are no late frosts early sources of nectar and pollen should be adequate. A number of beekeepers have most of last year's honey crop still on hand.

Iowa - Considerable snow and severe cold weather occurred during the first of the period and caused some additional damage to colonies. Reports indicate that winter losses to date are variable ranging from normal in some yards to 25 to 30 percent in others. Weather during the latter part of the period was mild and bees made several flights. Soft maple was commencing to bloom in favored locations but in other areas maples and elms were not yet in bloom. Plant conditions were variable, appearing good in some sections of the State but in others new seedlings may have suffered considerable damage from frost and ice. Holdings of last season's honey crop in beekeepers' hands are heavy. Demand for honey continued slow.

North Dakota - Plant conditions were running about 10 days late. The ground is covered with a heavy cover of snow which should provide ample moisture for clovers when the spring thaws begin.

Nebraska - The weather warmed up the latter half of the period and bees were able to fly and were bringing in pollen from maples. Preliminary inspections indicate that the bees came through the winter in normal condition. Holdings of honey in beekeepers' hands are heavy. Some honey has been moved to bottlers for disposal to the Government under its recent purchase program.

Kansas - The long cold spell extending from late January into March was very hard on



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bees. Many colonies have been weakened to the danger point by dysentery. Some colonies have starved with honey just at the edge of the cluster by not being able to move to it because of the cold. Winter losses will run high in some yards and light in others. The soil is in fine condition with plenty of moisture for plant development. Bees gathered the first natural pollen the latter part of the period from various early sources. Supplies of honey in beekeepers' hands are heavy.

Missouri - The first few days of the period were very cold. On the morning of March 11 the temperature dropped to several degrees below zero. A week later the bees were bringing in pollen from maple and elm and they have been able to fly and gather some pollen nearly all the remaining days of this period. Winter losses are variable but are reported as generally light considering the severe winter. Preliminary examinations indicate mostly only normal losses. Some beekeepers report they have sold a considerable portion of their strong-flavored honey to the Government, however, holdings of honey in beekeepers' hands are still heavy.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:(Period March 12 - 26)

Michigan - Winter losses to date have not been as heavy as anticipated, but are believed heavier than normal. Preliminary inspections indicate losses of 8 - 10 percent in yards which normally expect around a 5 percent winter loss - while in some yards losses run up to 30 - 50 percent. In one yard losses were heaviest in colonies packed singly and wrapped with asphalt felt, while losses were lighter in colonies packed two on a stand with packing between the paper and the hives. Poor winter feed and excessive moisture in the hives were contributing factors to the winter losses. Temperatures moderated at the close of the period and bees were flying freely. In the southern part of the State bees were bringing in pollen from pussywillows and elms, but in the more northern areas pollen from these sources had not started. Clovers and plants were generally in good condition. Bees wintered in cellars on the upper peninsula were still in the cellars and quiet. Beekeepers have a large amount of the 1947 honey crop on hand, with a number reporting 25 percent on hand and others up to 60 percent still on hand. The demand for honey continued slow.

Wisconsin - The weather moderated the middle of this period and permitted inspections of colonies. Severe winter weather the first of March increased losses, and in many yards and sections of the State losses while variable are running 25 to 50 percent in outside-wintered bees. The prolonged cold weather, noseema, dysentery and starvation were contributing factors. However, in a few well cared for yards with good quality stores, bees survived the winter with only light losses. One beekeeper's loss in approximately 1,000 colonies was less than 2 percent. Cellar-wintered bees came through the winter in variable condition - some with normal losses, but in others in poor condition because of dysentery. American foulbrood was showing up in some outdoor-wintered colonies. Bees were able to make flights during

the middle part of this period and gathered some pollen from willows and elm in the warmer locations of the State - but in more northern areas pollen from these sources had not commenced. At the close of the period a light to moderate snow was falling which should be of additional benefit to the clovers, which were already in good condition. Holdings of honey in beekeepers' hands of both light and amber color were heavy. A number of beekeepers report that they will not make up their winter losses with package bees.

Minnesota - Sub-zero temperatures around March 12 added to the winter losses. Preliminary inspections made during the mild days March 16 - 24 indicate that winter losses are running 15 to 20 percent in well-packed hives with still heavier losses in unpacked hives, possibly up to 75 percent in some yards. Beekeepers estimate that the total loss of outdoor wintered bees may average from 25-35 percent. Cellar-wintered bees came through in good condition, considering the long confinement. Many orders by Minnesota beekeepers for package bees were cancelled. Prices for packages in some sections were lowered, and some re-ordering at the lower prices was reported. Holdings of honey in beekeepers' hands are heavy. The demand for honey is slow, with some bottlers offering as low as 10¢ per lb. for White Clover honey, but no sales at this price were reported.

Ohio - Weather was severe the first part of the period, but later bees were able to fly and were bringing in pollen from pussywillow, maples and elms. Fruit trees were commencing to bloom. In the southern part of the State, bees are building up very rapidly. Some good colonies have as much as six frames of sealed brood and weaker colonies have improved greatly during this last few weeks. Bees in central areas of the State, particularly those wintered on fall honey, are in very poor condition and the losses are expected to run as high as 50 percent. However, colonies wintered on clover honey are in fine condition. In the northwestern part of the State tornadic winds pushed over many hives. Heavy rains followed and in localized areas losses up to 20 percent were reported. In the northeastern corner of the State, reports indicate winter losses of around 8 percent in some apiaries. Colonies were building up slowly. Clover plants are in fine condition in all parts of the State and prospects are good for a flow from alsike and white Dutch clover. The movement of honey was better with sales increasing.

Indiana - Winter losses are variable with reports indicating losses in numerous yards ranging 10-40 percent. Many colonies are weak but are building up fast. Most colonies have sizable patches of brood in 4 to 5 frames. Bees were carrying in pollen from elm, and most colonies have ample stores. While sub-zero weather occurred at the start of the period, mild, alternately sunny and rainy weather followed which was good for the bees and plants. Clovers are in excellent condi-



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tion and should provide much more bee forage than last year when much clover was winterkilled.

Illinois - Winter losses to date are variable ranging from normal in some yards and up to 50-75 percent losses in others. Average losses are expected to be slightly above normal. Bees were bringing in pollen from willows and elms during this period and were building up fast. Some hives have 3 to 5 frames three-quarters filled with brood. While some feeding is or will be necessary, most colonies have ample stores to last providing there is an early spring. Clover plants appear to have come through the winter in good condition. The honey movement and demand continued very slow.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 13 - 27)

New York - Outdoor-wintered bees have come through the winter in variable condition. In well packed yards with good stores losses have been about to slightly above normal while in poorly packed yards and where stores were poor individual losses have been heavy. Severe cold weather during the winter kept bees from moving the clusters to new stores and was a contributing factor for winter losses. In many yards where losses were heaviest, stores were heavy. Warm weather arrived during this period and bees were bringing in pollen from willows and elms in the warmer parts of the State. Cellar wintered bees came through in fair condition, although some hives were showing signs of dysentery. Feeding will be necessary in some yards to bring the bees up to sufficient strength for pollination use. The demand for honey continued slow and the market was dull.

Vermont - Bees have come through the winter in normal condition, where taken care of in the fall. With the heavy blanket of snow all winter, clovers also look good so far. Warm weather finally arrived and bees have had several good flights. Honey sales have slowed considerably, with a tendency toward lower prices, although little honey remains in producers hands.

Massachusetts - Temperatures were above normal for this period, and the soil is thoroughly saturated with moisture. The snow has disappeared rapidly. Bees have had numerous flights and were bringing in pollen from pussywillow. Bees vary greatly in strength - clusters in strong colonies will average 7 or 8 frames, while others have only 3 or 4. The strongest have bred in 3 to 4 frames. Roads to outyards are almost impassable.

Connecticut - Preliminary inspections indicate that few colonies were lost from wintering, but many are weak. Apparently the deep snow caused considerable loss during the early March flights. Many colonies will have to be fed within 3 weeks or so. Warm weather arrived, and since March 21 bees have carried in pollen. The demand for honey continued slow.

New Jersey - Bees have been working elms and maple and broodrearing has been stimulated. Most bees still need to be fed. There has been practically no movement of honey.

Pennsylvania - Reports indicate that losses of unpacked bees in many yards are running from 40 to 80 percent. In many yards where the bees were packed losses are running from 10 to 40 percent. The cold winter prevented cleansing

flights and at times caused starvation by not allowing the clusters to move to fresh supplies. Clovers came through the winter in good condition and the soil is well stocked with moisture. The season is running later than usual and broodrearing is behind schedule. Bees had good flying weather the last half of the period, but were confined to their hives the forepart.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Mar. 13-27)

Maryland - In the Piedmont plateau and coastal plains sections the weather was variable for bee activity. In favored locations heavy pollen collections have come in from alder, pussywillow, and maple, but in other locations collections were light. Some nectar has been stored from maple. Colonies that were well supplied with winter stores came through the winter in excellent condition. However, in some yards winter losses are turning out somewhat higher than earlier inspections indicated and are heavier than normal. Broodrearing is progressing rapidly. Colonies have an average of three to four frames of brood with some as high as eight frames. The demand for honey continued slow.

South Carolina - Bees have been building up rapidly all over the State. Considerable inclement weather in the upper half of the State has kept bees confined but for only brief periods. A hard freeze on March 29 reduced pollen and nectar supplies from apples and some other sources.

Virginia - In the Catoclin Valley bees showed considerable dysentery before the winter broke and it is feared that there will be many weakened colonies from this cause as well as total losses. The last week of the period was quite summer-like and bees were bringing in pollen. On the last few days of the period the weather turned colder with sub-freezing temperatures. Peach buds were showing pink and apple buds green.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Mar. 13-27)

Kentucky - Many days were favorable for bee activity. Sugar maples, early fruit, magnolias and forsythia were blooming profusely. The first dandelions made their appearance. Broodrearing is increasing rapidly and colony development will be rapid if the weather continues warm. Queen cells are appearing in the stronger colonies. White Dutch clover, red clover, Ladino clover, and white sweetclover are from one to three inches out of the ground and the moisture content is almost sufficient to guarantee an abundance of bloom. The outlook is favorable for a good clover honey crop.

Tennessee - Bees continued their build-up during this period, having several days for good flights. Fruit bloom and red bud were in bloom. Clover and vetch growth has been rapid and hickory pollen should be available during the next two weeks as the catkins come out. In Marshall County clover conditions are good, however, March freezes have reduced spring pollen and nectar supplies from elms and wild flowers. Inclement weather has made it a difficult spring for the bees and to examine



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them. An occasional yard has had almost a complete loss of colonies from disease and robbing, while many others are weak. The outlook for a honey crop in this county is unfavorable.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 12-26)

Georgia - In south Georgia the period was very favorable for beekeeping. A continuous and heavy flow of nectar occurred with the exception of about three rainy days when bees could not work. One of the best early spring flows in recent years, mainly from spring ti-ti, occurred. Many minor sources were in full bloom and were adding to the yield. Bees were building up fast and some were attempting to swarm. Package bees are already being shipped, which is about two weeks earlier than normal. Moisture conditions are good. Supplies were moving in comparatively good volume to beekeepers. However, no increase in colonies is expected due to the dull condition of honey market.

Florida - In south Florida bees have secured variable amounts of honey from orange bloom. In some locations a full super has been gathered but in locations where pennyroyal was also available the two have been mixed. In central Florida the orange crop is reported as a failure due to rainy weather during most of the blooming period and a short bloom. Palmetto is opening up and gallberry is full of flower buds. In north Florida the ti-ti crop was almost a complete failure due to excessive rains. Too little was gathered to extract. However, bees are building up well and package shipments are due to commence. In northeast Florida bees were working huckleberries, blueberries, and various other flowers.

Alabama - Bees were building up normally and package shipments will soon commence.

Mississippi - Bees are generally in good condition and have secured a good flow of honey from ti-ti. Black gum and holly were just commencing to bud. Honey sales were very slow and some beekeepers have several tons of 1947 honey still on hand, and report that unless sales pick up soon will have a carryover into the new crop. Some small beekeepers are offering apiaries for sale.

Louisiana - Conditions were variable during this period in southern Louisiana. In some sections the weather was sunny, temperatures were high, and colonies maintained their weight, and secured considerable pollen and some nectar. In other locations conditions were less favorable and scale colonies showed slight losses in weight, although gains were made on a few days. Willow and white clover were in bloom. Colonies have brood in from six to twelve combs. Should the weather be favorable during the next few weeks package bee colonies could keep up populations during the shipping season. Due to the unfavorable honey market many orders by northern beekeepers have been cancelled. Package shippers report receiving cancellations daily.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: (As of March 24)

In March, most beekeepers made a light extraction of honey produced during the last couple of months. Color was amber and light amber. No export sales were reported in March. Honey producers received on local sales about 15¢ per lb. for light honey in cases and about 12¢ for dark honey sold to bakeries. Cases of 24, 1-lb. jars of honey sold to Honolulu retailers at from \$8.40-8.70.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of March. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: Arrivals - 1,350 cases Iowa extracted. Demand rather light, market dull, few sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, Orange, cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.00; 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.50. IOWA and Other MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. cans White Clover 22¢, Amber 17¢ per lb; jars White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. \$3.50; 24, 1-lb. \$6.00; 12, 2-lb. \$5.80; 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.50. NEW YORK, White Clover 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.20. IOWA and Other MIDWESTERN, creamed, White Clover 24, 1-lb. cartons \$6.00.

CHICAGO: Receipts reported by trade White Clover: Extracted Iowa, 72, 60-lb. tins; 53 cases containing 6, 5-lb. glass jars; Illinois, 54 cases of 24, 1-lb. glass jars. Comb 10 cases cellophane-wrapped 24 section White Clover. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA and MICHIGAN, 60-lb. tins White Clover, per lb. 15-16¢, Light Amber mixed Flowers 14¢; off-grade Heartsease 13¢.

COMB: For Fancy stock demand good, market firm, others market dull. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS and WISCONSIN, Fancy White Clover cellophane-wrapped 24-section cases \$7.50-8.00. ILLINOIS and WISCONSIN, Mixed Flowers, No. 1, \$6.00-6.50; No. 2, 4.50-5.00. For jars: Demand very slow, market dull. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, White Clover Fancy 1-lb. glass jars 24s \$5.50-6.00 for extracted.



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**DENVER:** Practically no receipts. Demand very slow, market very dull, very few sales. Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots and following quotations are mostly asking prices-

**EXTRACTED:** COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.90-4.50; 24, 12-oz. jars \$5.70-5.95; 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.45-8.80; dark ordinary quality \$6.50; 24, 24-oz. jars \$9.80-10.95; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.45; 12, 5-lb. jars and pails \$15.50-15.70.

**DETROIT:** Receipts extracted 138,000 lbs. Mich. (much of this is on Government Purchase Program); 24,000 lbs. Iowa, 14,400 lbs. Wis. Supplies rather heavy. Demand slow, market weaker.

**EXTRACTED:** Brokers' sales-Wis. delivered Detroit-White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.65; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25. Sales by local bottlers-IOWA, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75; 24, 8-oz. \$2.70. MICHIGAN, cases White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75-5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75.

**MINNEAPOLIS:** Arrivals: by truck, extracted Minn. Extra Light Amber 140, 60-lb. cans; 280 cases 12, 2-lb. jars; 48 cases 24, 1-lb. jars; 145 lbs. beeswax.

**EXTRACTED:** Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market weaker. Beekeepers sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis - US#1 Blended honey per lb. MINNESOTA, Extra Light Amber 10¢; White Sweetclover 11¢. Sales by bottlers -MINNESOTA and IOWA, US#1 Blended honey: to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.80; 24, 6-oz. jars \$2.65; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.35; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00; sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.80; 24, 6-oz. jars \$3.00; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$7.00; sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans, to bakers and large users Light Amber to Amber, per lb. 15¢; sales to confectioners-White Sweetclover US#1 20¢ per lb.

**BEESWAX:** Demand good, market steady. F.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per lb. in cash 38¢; in trade 40¢.

**PHILADELPHIA:** Arrivals: by rail, approximately 8200 lbs. Calif., by boat approx. 1 ton Puerto Rico. Demand slow, market dull.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales by receivers and brokers' to retailers - Per lb. IDAHO, Sweetclover, Light Amber 13¢-15¢, few higher. PUERTO RICO, bulk Light Amber 15¢ to bakers.

**BEESWAX:** Supplies very light. Demand fair, market slightly stronger. Sales by receivers-AFRICA, crude 58-59¢.

**PITTSBURGH:** Arrivals: extracted 1600 lbs. Calif., 4500 lbs. Ill., 1440 lbs. Iowa; 3200 lbs. Midwestern. Demand fair, market weaker. Brokers sales to retailers -

**COMB:** No supplies.

**EXTRACTED:** ILLINOIS and IOWA, No. 1, White Clover cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.70-5.80; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover, 60-lb. tins 16-18¢.

**NEW YORK:** Arrivals: by boat, Cuba, 605 bbls. 40 drums; Puerto Rico, 5 cartons, 50 bbls. Calif. 730 lbs.; by truck 97 cases Mich. Demand slow, market dull and weaker.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - very few sales - CUBA, PUERTO RICO and Other WEST INDIES, barrels spot and for shipment, wide range in prices 10¢-12¢; tins 12-13¢. HAWAII, Algaroba White 16¢. NEW YORK, Buckwheat, wide range in price 12¢-14¢. MICHIGAN, Buckwheat 13¢. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Sage 19-19¢. OHIO, White Sweetclover 12, 5-lb. tins \$11.00-12.00; 12, 2-lb. jars White Sweetclover \$7.00. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$11.00. CALIFORNIA, White Orange and INTERMOUNTAIN White Sweetclover, 12, 5-lb. tins \$14.88; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.43; tins \$3.67. CALIFORNIA and INTERMOUNTAIN, Light Amber Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.50-12.00; 1-lb. jars and tins \$2.67. NEW YORK, 6, 5-lb. tins Light Amber Clover \$5.50. CUBA, cases 48, 1-lb. Light Amber Mixed Flowers \$10.50; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.90. Creamed White honey 24, 1-lb. cartons - NEW YORK \$6.50; INTERMOUNTAIN, \$7.06.

**BEESWAX:** Arrivals: by boat bags, 64 Puerto Rico; 93 Chile, 114 Cuba; 187 Dominican Republic. Demand fair, market unsettled. Prices quoted c.i.f. New York-CUBA, MEXICO and Other WEST INDIES, Yellow 54-56; Darker grades 52-54¢. BRAZIL and CHILE, 57-59¢. AFRICA Benguela 56-58. ABYSSINIA, French Congo 55-57¢.

**PORTLAND:** Arrivals: via motor truck from Oregon, extracted 250 cases 50, 60-lb. tins; from IDAHO 145 cases. Supplies fairly liberal. Market dull.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to retailers or other large buyers in case lots - OREGON, Mixed Flowers heavy to Star Thistle 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.00-10.50; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$4.76-5.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00-5.25. EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. cans \$9.75-10.00; 6, 10-lb. cans \$9.50; 12, 3-lb. glass \$6.25-6.50; 12, 2-lb. \$4.90-5.00; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.10-5.25; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$5.25; bulk in 5-gal. cans 14-15¢ per lb. Sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. \$9.00; 12, 2-lb. \$4.25; 24, 1-lb. \$4.50.

**COMB:** No supplies.

**BEESWAX:** Supplies fairly liberal. Market dull. Dealers' paying 40¢ in cash or trade.



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ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers -

COMB: OHIO, cartons 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped Buckwheat \$7.50-8.50.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Light Amber Mixed Flowers, cartons 1 dozen 1-lb. jars \$3.85; 5-lb. tins \$1.39. ILLINOIS, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 5-lb. jars \$1.25. WISCONSIN, Light Amber Clover, cartons 2 doz. 8-oz. jars \$3.40; 2 dozen 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 1 doz. 2-lb. jars \$6.15; 1/2 dozen 5-lb. tins \$6.80; 60-lb. tins Mixed Flowers, per lb. 15¢.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts during the period consisted of the following by truck: from Northern Calif. 25 cans Light Amber Thistle; 195 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Central Calif. 132 cans Amber Mixed Flowers; from Nevada 15 cans Amber Mixed Flowers. Wholesale prices were unchanged to very slightly lower -

EXTRACTED: \$3.01-3.50 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars; \$4.17-4.80 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$5.28-6.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$7.47-8.50 per case of 24, 1 1/2-lb. jars; \$5.00-5.70 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$9.90-11.00 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars and cans.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported during the period.

SEATTLE: Arrivals: via motor truck extracted from Idaho 44 cases, from Wash. 123 cases. Supplies fairly liberal. Demand very slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers - WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75. IDAHO, too few sales to quote. Some placed on consignment. Sales to retailers and other large buyers - Very few sales - WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins, wide range in prices \$8.88-9.60, few high as \$10.50; 24, 1-lb. jars few \$5.75; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.60.

COMB: Sales to retailers and other large buyers - COLORADO, 24, 12-oz. No. 1, \$6.96.

BEESWAX: No sales reported.

KANSAS CITY: Truck receipts light from Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. Market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers and candy makers - IDAHO, Sweetclover cases 2 doz. 1-lb. glass \$5.05; 1 doz. 2-lb. glass \$4.75; 1 doz. 5-lb. glass \$9.60. IOWA, Clover White 60-lb. tins offering at 13¢ but no sales reported. Sales to large retailers - IOWA, White Clover and KANSAS, cases 2-doz. 8-oz. glass \$3.40; 2 doz. 1-lb. glass \$5.50; 1 doz. 2-lb. glass \$5.00.

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Washington 25, D. C.  
April 15, 1948.

Reserve

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 8

SUMMARY

Reports from beekeepers around the middle of April indicate that winter losses of bees have been heavy in the East Central and North Central group of States which includes Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; and in a few of the Northeastern States, principally in New York and Pennsylvania. Winter losses in other sections of the country were variable, but except in Kansas and northeastern Colorado, were little above average. Spring dwindling has been above normal in the Pacific Northwest and in New Jersey.

Plant conditions are good in practically all areas, and are running ahead of normal in eastern States but are two to three weeks late in the Pacific Northwest. Recent rains have improved plant conditions in California and it now appears that there will be some buckwheat and sage bloom in favored locations in southern California. Thistle plants in northern California are in good condition but will need more rain to carry them through to maturity. Dry weather is adversely affecting plants in parts of Texas.

The citrus flow has ended in Florida and Texas and in both it was of short duration and below expectations. Bees have built up well in Florida, however, and are ready for the Palmetto flow which is starting; while in Texas, the spring build-up from citrus was poor. A good flow of honey was in progress along the Gulf States. In Georgia a good ti-ti yield was secured and bees are in good strength for the spring flow. The citrus flow was starting in California and Arizona.

Package shipping was actively under way and conditions were favorable for the production of both package bees and queens in the Gulf Coast States. The demand for packages was considerably less than a year ago, and reports indicate that many orders placed last fall have been cancelled. In areas where winter losses were light, increases are not contemplated and in sections where losses were heavy full replacement of losses are not being made.

The demand for honey was slow and the market was dull and unsettled. Sales of extracted honey by beekeepers in 60-lb. cans to bottlers ranged mostly 10-15¢ per lb., with offerings rather heavy by beekeepers in Mid-western States at around 12¢ per lb. Bottlers offers were reported as low as 7¢ per lb., but except for an occasional rumor of distress lots, no sales were reported at this figure. Beekeeper-bottler and bottler sales in case lots were reported as follows: 5-lb. cans 15-30¢, mostly 17-30¢ per lb.; cases of 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.35-6.35 per case; cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50-8.30, mostly \$5.52-6.55.

The demand for beeswax was light and the market was about steady at 41-43¢ per lb. f.o.b. beekeepers. An occasional sale higher and lower was reported.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Mar. 22-Apr.8)

Southern California Points - Temperatures at Los Angeles ranged from 45 to 55 degrees minimum and 50 - 74 degrees maximum during the period. The weather has been generally cloudy with light precipitation occurring on the 3rd, 6th and 10th of April. Total seasonal rainfall in Los Angeles to date is 6.64 inches, with slightly more in the interior valleys and mountain districts, compared with 12.46 inches last year. Normal rainfall to date is 14.34 inches. The orange flow is starting and is expected to be about normal. Many colonies, however, are reported to be in only fair condition for the flow and some feeding has been necessary. Many producers believe now that there will be some buckwheat and also some sage in favored spots.

Central and Northern California - In the San Joaquin Valley colonies are very irregular in strength and much feeding is necessary. Pollen supplies are ample and colony condition is improving, but they will not be in peak strength for the citrus flow. Movement of colonies to citrus has been heavy. Bees were working eucalyptus, spring weeds, many ornamentals, ladino clover, willows, blackberries, manzanita, red bud.

Moisture conditions have improved and summer and fall honey plants are in good condition. In the Central Coast region (Monterey and Santa Clara counties) bees are in good condition and queen raising has begun. Fruit trees are in bloom, but some starvation of colonies is reported because of rain and cool weather restricting bee flights. In the Sacramento River valley vegetation has staged a comeback since the March and early April rains. This has helped bees to obtain pollen and some honey for current needs. The moisture, however, is not deep and will not carry the thistle plants to maturity in mid-summer when the crop is normally gathered. The thistle plants are not as far advanced as usual. Bees were working on wild mustard, baby blue-eyes and other wild bloom. Fruit bloom is all over and citrus will begin shortly.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Mar. 22-Apr.8)

West of the Cascades - The season is two to four weeks later than normal with cold wet weather during most of the period. Bees





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had little opportunity to fly and many colonies are being fed. Bee population has dwindled alarmingly in some yards as a result of extremely slow broodrearing. Many beekeepers are using booster packages to build up satisfactory strength for orchard rentals. Considerable late spring losses of colonies has occurred, especially in yards where spring feeding was not started early. Reports of pollen shortages are frequent due to the inability of bees to work normal early sources of pollen. Some beekeepers have used all surplus pollen combs stored and saved from last season. Fruit buds are swelling and colonies are being moved into orchards. Honey plants are generally in good condition, but late. There has been some smudging in the Rouge River Valley orchards. Commercial beekeepers report little demand for honey and that bottlers are offering as low as 7¢ per lb.

East of the Cascades - The season is two to three weeks later than normal. Light frost damage is reported to peaches and apricots. Daytime temperatures have been below normal in all areas with some freezing temperatures in the early mornings. Apricots are in bloom in the Yakima Valley, peaches are opening and will soon be followed by cherries. Bees are in fairly good condition for pollination. Scale hives in the Yakima Valley lost 10 pounds during the past month. Some feeding is being done.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Mar. 23-Apr. 9)

Colorado - Snowfall in the mountains as of April 1 was above average and ample irrigation supplies for the coming season are practically assured. In the northeast section of the State winter losses were variable, ranging from 5-10 percent in some yards and up to 60 percent in others. Losses were due principally to low temperatures which prevented the bees from moving to new food which was only a few inches from the clusters. The outlook for a honey crop in 1948 is not too good in this section. In the Colorado River basin continued cold weather has prevented beekeepers from inspecting hives and commencing spring feeding if necessary. In the San Juan basin the last half of the period was relatively warm and bees were flying. Bees have come through the winter in good condition although some feeding is necessary. Winter losses are not expected to exceed 3 percent. Soil moisture content is good and plant conditions are favorable. Demand for honey continued slow.

Montana - Weather was cool during the period and restricted bee activity. In the southern part of the State pussywillows were showing buds and were about ready to commence blooming. Bees came through the winter in good condition except where short on stores. Broodrearing has started and some colonies have four and five frames of sealed brood. In the north central part of the State east of the Rocky Mountains cool weather has prevailed and broodrearing has not progressed as rapidly. No pollen was available and vegetation was developing slowly. In this area winter losses up to one-third are reported, due to the long cold winter, dwindling colonies and starvation. Demand for honey continued slow and while several cars have been offered at 12¢ per lb. f.o.b., no sales were reported.

Idaho - Snow depth in the mountains on April 1 was above average in some areas and below average in others. Snow fell during the first of April and may help to fill up reserves where deficient. Weather was cold and stormy during the period and less brood than normal is present. Bees have wintered quite well and some beekeepers have started unpacking. Winter losses are running 4-8 percent principally from queenless hives. Many bees are being offered for sale and some have been sold. Demand for honey continued slow but local demand was slightly better.

Wyoming - Some bees have been taken from winter quarters and winter losses appear to be light. Many hives are light on stores and will need feeding.

Utah - The weather was very wet and cold with snow storms occurring on April 5 and 6. There has been little for the bees to work on and flights have been restricted by the unsettled weather. Beekeepers report that pollen ordinarily is available in March and in some seasons normal colonies have four frames of brood by the end of March, whereas this season through April 9 normal colonies have only three frames of brood. Winter losses in some yards range up to 20 percent. Colonies are light in stores and considerable spring feeding is anticipated and some starvation is expected. The demand for honey continued slow.

Nevada - Weather was cold and windy. More snow fell in the mountains but not in sufficient quantities to bring water reservoirs up to normal. Insufficient rains have fallen on the desert to assure a flow from desert flowers. Bees are very slow in broodrearing and the condition of most colonies is about a month behind normal.

ARIZONA: (Period Mar. 23-Apr. 9)

Conditions continued unfavorable for bees. Dry weather during the fall damaged flowers which normally supply pollen and nectar to carry the bees through the winter and which stimulate spring broodrearing. Bees are not in condition for the spring flows, except those that were fed supplemental pollen. Swarming which usually occurs in March started the first week in April. Oranges were commencing to yield honey in the Salt River Valley. Beekeepers were anticipating a buildup rather than for a surplus orange honey flow. It is feared that many field bees may be lost because of the anticipated use of DDT sprays for the control of thrip in citrus groves. Mesquite was commencing to leaf in desert locations and a few creosote bushes were in bloom. However, it is doubtful if desert areas have sufficient moisture to produce a mesquite honey crop this season.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 24-Apr. 10)

Northeast Texas - Some spring feeding has been necessary. Bees were securing pollen and some nectar from willows, red bud and wild privet. In most sections rain is needed.



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While the spring is late bees have been building up rapidly and most colonies are strong.

Southeast Texas - Brush was commencing to recover from the severe freeze of March 10. Much feeding of the bees has been necessary since then. At the close of the period bees were about making a living. Properly cared for colonies are in fair to good condition. The weather has been extremely dry for several weeks and mesquite is about the only plant that gives promise of a surplus honey crop.

Central Texas - Weather has been very dry. Clovers suffered much winter kill.

Southwest Texas - Continued dry weather is cutting short the bloom of ground flowers. Bees in favored locations were getting considerable pollen from ground flowers and colonies are building up fairly well. Swarming, which usually has occurred prior to this time, has not yet started. Very little nectar is available. Many colonies are short on stores and are being fed. Horsemint is scarce and there is little prospect of a flow from this source. Mesquite and catsclaw are not suffering from the dryness too much and there is some prospect of a flow. However, in some locations catsclaw buds were frozen by the freeze in early March and it is still uncertain as to whether they will recover. Honey was moving very slowly and many producers have considerable old honey on hand.

Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas - The citrus honey flow shut off almost overnight around March 23 and as a result only a very small surplus was obtained. There is no honey coming in and bees are inclined to rob. It is very dry and daily high winds make queen rearing difficult and queens are slow in mating. Many migratory beekeepers have already moved farther up State to try for a build-up flow and some are getting ready to go straight to their home destination. The honey market remains very dull and there is no demand for the new crop of honey yet. The demand for package bees is only about 50 percent of what it was at this time last year while the demand for queens is about normal.

Northwest Texas - In Palo Pinto County, bees are in excellent condition with four to eight frames of brood and are building up very fast. Much pollen and some nectar is coming in. The late March freeze curtailed the bloom from fruit trees and many of the early blooming flowers and shrubs. The dry weather is affecting the vetch, clover and other kinds of honey plants; a rain would do much good. The ground will be very dry if no rain falls within the next 10 days.

Arkansas - In the northeast corner in the Mississippi lower Valley the weather was fairly favorable during this period. Winter losses have been light and bees are building up rapidly. However, some feeding has been necessary.

Oklahoma - The weather turned warmer during this period, although somewhat windy. The surface soil is getting dry and rain is needed. Bees were bringing in pollen and nectar from red-bud, cottonwood and some ground flowers. The oaks and pecans were coming out and should supply pollen soon. Willows should follow and supply additional build-up supplies of pollen and nectar.

New Mexico - All plants and vegetation were suffering from dry weather. Bees were bringing in pollen from fruit bloom and pepper grass but were building up slowly.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Mar. 26-Apr. 10)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - The weather was becoming mild and more spring-like. However, snow still remained in shaded locations in the central part of the valley and was still much in evidence further north. While it is still too early to estimate the percentage of bees lost during the winter, preliminary reports indicate the losses are not as severe as previously thought, and that only usual losses from starvation and inadequate protection have occurred. Natural pollen sources were not yet available. Clover conditions are good.

Iowa - Reports indicate that bees have come through the winter in good condition where given proper attention. In some instances losses have been less than in former years. Clovers are reported to be in good condition in most areas, however, in a few locations severe winterkill is reported. Weather during the period was variable with some mild days and several cold rainy days. Bees were working elms, maple and willows on warm days for pollen. Movement of honey during the period was a little better than earlier, but some beekeepers with distress lots were reported to be moving them at low prices to packers.

North Dakota - Temperatures remained cold during this period. Packages of bees were expected to commence arriving and beekeepers were hoping for an improvement in the weather.

Nebraska - Reports indicate that bees came through the winter in variable condition. Where stores consisted of late smartweed honey losses were greatest, principally from dysentery. American foulbrood has appeared and in some yards hives have foulbrood honey left for other colonies to rob. Clover plant conditions are good but there is some concern over the prospective use of weed killing sprays which farmers are contemplating using this year. Many beekeepers are not contemplating making increases or replacing winter losses where heavy because of the prevailing poor honey market.

Kansas - The weather was changeable during this period. However, it is getting rather dry and rains are needed in the central section of the State. Clover and alfalfa were making good growth. Fruit and dandelion were just coming into bloom. Bees have secured much pollen from elm, box elder and willow. Colonies are rearing the third and fourth cycles of brood. In the southeast district pears and plums were in bloom. Winter losses averaged around 17 percent in some yards. Bees are building up fairly well and have three to five frames of brood. In the northeast section bees are bringing in pollen and have brood in three or four frames. Winter losses in this area were light although some loss from starvation occurred. Queen losses averaged around two percent. Honey was selling very slowly.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Mar. 26-Apr. 12)

Michigan - Reports indicate that winter losses were heavier than usual, ranging from 10 percent in some yards up to 65 percent in others. Most severe outside wintered losses



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occurred where hives were not wrapped with black paper. Clover plants have come through the winter in good condition. New seedlings of Alsike clover are in good condition. Bees were getting some new pollen the last week of the period. Bees wintered in cellars in the upper peninsula have not been removed but are in good condition. Many beekeepers report that they will not replace their winter losses.

Wisconsin - Reports indicate that winter losses were severe with some estimates placing the losses up to 40-50 percent for outdoor wintered bees and around 8 percent or less for cellar-wintered bees. Package bees will replace a small percent of the loss. Package bees were starting to arrive and some orders for packages have been cancelled due to the poor price for honey. The clover outlook is variable with reports indicating that conditions are good in parts of the State and unfavorable in other areas account dry weather. Temperatures during the past period were mostly below normal with much wind. Bees were just commencing to secure natural pollen and were building up slowly. Some colonies are light in stores and will need feeding.

Minnesota - The weather was cool and windy most of the period and the soil was commencing to dry out. Clovers are in good condition in some localities but in others are still showing the effect of last fall's dry spell. Bees have wintered poorly and reports indicate that losses may average 20-30 percent for outside wintering. Reports from beekeepers wintering their bees in cellars indicate that they have come through the winter in normal condition. While dysentery showed up quite bad late in the season, losses are not severe. Nosema is reported present in nearly all cases of dysentery. While losses may be partially made up by package bees, full replacement is not expected. The bees are gathering pollen and some nectar from soft maple and elm. The demand for honey continued extremely slow and large stocks are being carried over.

Ohio - Winter losses for the entire State probably will average very close to 35 percent. Most reports range from 5 to 50 percent with an occasional loss up to 75 percent. Many remaining colonies are weak and may not reach production strength. Losses were heaviest where wintered on aster honey. Honey plants particularly legumes, appear more promising than usual. White clover suffered very little winter damage. Rains have been general with flood conditions appearing at the close of the period. Weather has been warm on some days and bees were able to gather some pollen, although rains and high winds prevented much field activity on most days. Pollen supplies have just about equaled colony requirements. More than the usual amount of interest is being manifested by farmers for bees as pollinators in clover seed production. Agreements are being made for beekeepers to supply bees and obtain a portion of the seed crop over the State average. The importance of honey bees in this field is being recognized by the more progressive growers as an important factor in pollination. The demand for honey was slow and some beekeepers report holding above normal amounts.

Indiana - The period has been very wet and with much windy weather. Temperatures have been about normal to slightly above. Bees have been confined to their hives most of the time but have had flights on several occasions. Fruit trees are commencing to bud; willows are now in bloom; clovers are in good condition, and are more plentiful than last year. Winter losses in the eastern section are averaging about 25 percent.

Illinois - Winter losses are variable ranging from 5 to 50 percent, with occasional losses heavier. Colonies with well cured stores and good protection came through the winter with the least losses. The spring has been slow in progressing in the northern half of the State, but clovers appear to be in good condition. Bees have had few days for flights. In the southern part of the State weather was more favorable and bees have been working on elms, poplars, and cottonwood trees and are brooding up fast. The demand for honey continued extremely slow.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 27-Apr. 18)

New York - Winter losses are variable ranging from normal in some yards up to 50-60 percent in others. Losses were heaviest where stores were of poor quality, although in some instances losses were heavy with good stores because of starvation during extremely cold spells which prevented movement of the clusters. The weather during the period was variable. In the warmer locations bees were flying and bringing in some pollen and nectar from early sources, but in the northern part of the State it was still too cold for extended flights. High winds blew covers from hives in Jefferson County and inflicted some loss. Clovers are generally in good condition. Bees were building up satisfactorily in southern locations. Packages had commenced to arrive. The demand for honey continued slow.

Vermont - A few warm days have given bees a chance to fly and start gathering a little pollen from elms and alders. Freezing weather still continued at intervals. Bees have wintered well, with less than 2 percent winter losses. Clovers look good. If weather stays cold and holds back broodrearing, there shouldn't be much feeding necessary.

Connecticut - The spring has been backward and cold. This may keep the bees from building up too fast and thus save some feeding, but present indications are that feeding will be necessary by the first of May.

Massachusetts - Several bright warm days have permitted inspections of yards. Winter losses in some yards average about 14 percent from various causes, mostly queenlessness. On favorable days pollen has been coming in rapidly with a little nectar from elm, pussy-willow, poplar and soft maple. The demand for extracted honey continued very sluggish, but was good for comb.

New Jersey - Weather was cool and rainy during this period and spring dwindling was reported as a problem in the northern part of the State. Red maples and willows were bloom-



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ing and pollen was coming in on days the bees could fly. Clover and other plants are in good condition. Some yards are low on stores and feeding has been necessary.

Pennsylvania - Winter losses are variable, but on the whole are above average. In parts of the State bees were confined about 3½ months during the winter without a cleansing flight and losses from dysentery and starvation were heavy. However, some colonies that were heavily packed, had good queens, and an abundance of well-cured stores to go into the winter with are in good condition. Yards not well packed and with fall honey for stores suffered heavy losses. Strong colonies are building up fast, but many weak colonies are slow in progress. Cool wet weather has kept the bees confined much of the period. There is plenty of pollen available in the field from red maple and willows. A few packages had commenced to arrive. Reports from a few beekeepers indicate that they intend to make up their winter losses from package bees and by dividing strong colonies. Clover plants are in good condition.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Mar. 27-Apr. 13)

Maryland - In the Piedmont Plateau and Coastal Plain Area less than half of the days in this period have been favorable for bee activity. Much rain followed by wind and cool temperatures occurred. Broodrearing was progressing normally and colony strength is rapidly building up for the main honey flow in May. Early blooming fruit is over and apples are coming into full bloom. There has been some frost damage to apples, and rains have not been favorable for best pollinization. Bees have had little opportunity to work apples. Mustard is also in bloom. Prospects in this area appear good. In the mountains of Western Maryland fruit trees are starting to bloom. Bees are in reasonably good condition. Winter losses are believed heavier than previously thought. Losses are running from 10 to 20 percent.

Virginia - In the Shenandoah Valley weather has been unfavorable. There was much cloudy, rainy weather with high winds. Some yards are in good condition and had little winter loss. Other yards have had as much as a third loss due to dysentery and queenlessness. Last season there was much queen failure and this, no doubt, has been extended into the winter. Some colonies have 6 or 7 frames of brood and other colonies have only a patch of brood the size of one's hand in one comb. Most colonies are abundantly supplied with honey and pollen. In getting bees ready for the orchards much honey had to be removed to lighten the hives. Bees were being placed in the orchard at the close of the period.

South Carolina - Rainfall has been very heavy during this period all over the State. Tupelo was almost a failure, strong colonies gathering possibly 30 pounds each. Frost on March 29 and 30 nipped the flowers enough to cause robbing the first week of April in the northern part of the State. Bees are in good condition for the honey flow in spite of so much unfavorable weather. Tulip poplar is yielding heavily down-State.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Mar. 27-Apr. 13)

Kentucky - Much rain and cool weather has prevented bees from gathering pollen from a wealth of

sources such as maple, elm and dandelion and miscellaneous fruit bloom. Bees are building up rather slowly. Colony loss for the winter is believed to be approximately 10 percent. Honey plants are in excellent condition. Indications are that the sweetclover crop will be larger than usual. The demand for honey was very slow. Supply dealers report that the demand for new supplies has fallen off sharply, and largely only fill-in orders for mail shipment are being received.

Tennessee - Weather in the Marshall county was unfavorable during the most of this period being for the most part windy, rainy and cool. Bees were restricted to their hives and were unable to take advantage of pollen and nectar sources available. The demand for honey continued very slow.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Mar. 26-Apr. 12)

Georgia - Weather was variable during this period with some favorable days and a few rainy and windy days. As a whole bees worked very consistently and the flow has been good. In south Georgia a light crop of ti-ti honey has been secured, and colony increases have been large. The ti-ti flow is about over and black gum was starting to yield. Bees were trying to swarm and the beekeepers biggest problem during this period was swarm control. Some bees were lost in the heavy floods during the forepart of the period. Queen rearing was progressing rapidly. Some losses from feeding poisoned yellow jasmine pollen to queen cells occurred. Package bees were moving in a steady volume from south Georgia, although heavy rains and floods at the start of the period at Jesup and surrounding areas cut down on shipments temporarily from this area. The demand for package bees has improved slightly following earlier cancellations due to low honey prices. The demand for honey continued slow. No sales of new crop were reported and some beekeepers still had old crops on hand.

Florida - The Orange flow was of short duration and was interrupted with rainy weather. The average yield in some sections was about 25 pounds per colony. Bees have developed well and are in good strength for the palmetto flow which is starting. Prospects appear good for a fine flow of nectar from palmetto. Honey sales have improved somewhat at the current lower prices. It is reported that most high priced honey has been moved and that lower priced honey is now stocked in the grocers shelves.

Alabama - Bees are generally in good condition but queenrearing is behind schedule because of so much cold weather.

Mississippi - The spring honey flow is on and prospects are good. Extracting of new crop is expected to commence the latter part of April if weather conditions continue favorable. The demand for old crop honey has improved slightly.

Louisiana - Conditions were fairly favorable for bee activity, although some days were cool and others windy. The honey flow has started. In the southern part much white clover was in bloom, plus minor sources of thistle, ligustrum, tulip tree, holly, blackberry and other plants.

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In the northern part of the State recent rains have benefitted sweetclover, but more moisture is needed and the crop is maturing a little later than usual. Package-bee and queen production conditions were good in the southern part of the State, however, cancellation of orders have been

heavy and the demand for both is slow. Some price cutting is reported. Shipments are moving at only about half capacity. In the northern section of the State winter losses were light running around 5 percent in some yards. Requeening was the order of the day - swarming had not started. Bees were in good condition for the spring flow.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of April. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

**BOSTON:** No arrivals reported. Demand slow, market dull, slightly weaker. Few sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and large retailers -

**EXTRACTED:** CALIFORNIA, Orange, cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.00. IOWA and OTHER MID-WESTERN, 60-lb. cans Clover, white 22¢, Amber 17¢ per lb.; jars White clover cases of 24, 8-oz. \$3.20; 24, 1-lb. \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. \$5.30; 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.00; creamed White Clover 24, 1-lb. cartons \$5.55.

Iowa

**CHICAGO:** Receipts reported by trade extracted / 102, 60-lb. tins; Fla. 50 60-lb. tins., Wis. 25 cases of 6, 5-lb. glass jars; Ill. 12, 3-lb. glass jars. Comb 6 cases cellophane-wrapped 24 sections. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users -

**EXTRACTED:** White clover demand improving, market dull slightly better feeling. ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA and MICHIGAN, 60-lb. tins per lb. White Clover 15-16¢; Amber Fall Mixed Flowers 60-lb. tins per lb. 13-14¢. FLORIDA demand moderate, market firm for White Tupelo 60-lb. tins per lb. 32¢.

Sales to retailers - COMB: For best demand good, market firm, others market dull.

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, and MICHIGAN, Clover, fancy cellophane-wrapped 24 section cases \$7.00-7.50; No. 1, \$6.00-6.50; No. 2, 4.00-4.50. **EXTRACTED:** For jars demand slow, market dull. ILLINOIS, White Clover fancy, 3-lb. jars 60¢, 1-lb. glass jars 24s \$5.50-6.00. WISCONSIN, White Clover fancy, 5-lb. jars 6s \$6.50, 2-lb. jars 12s \$8.00-8.50.

**BEESWAX:** Dealers report paying country run 41-43¢.

**DENVER:** Receipts very light but offerings by producers very liberal. Practically no demand, market dull and weak.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - Very few sales COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 24, 8-oz. jars \$4.00-4.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.45-7.90; 24, 24-oz. jars \$10.30; 12, 5-lb. pails \$15.50-15.70.

**DETROIT:** Receipts extracted 76,500 lbs. Mich., 4,800 lbs. Ill. Supplies heavy. Demand slow, market weaker.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50-5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.60-2.75.

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**KANSAS CITY:** Receipts Idaho light, truck receipts Kansas light. Market dull.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to bakers and candy makers - IOWA, Clover 60-lb. tins 12¢ per lb. Sales to wholesalers and large retailers - IDAHO, Sweetclover cases 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.05; 12, 5-lb. glass \$9.60. KANSAS and IOWA, White Clover, cases 24, 8-oz. glass \$3.40; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.50; 12, 2-lb. glass \$5.00.

**MINNEAPOLIS:** Arrivals by truck - extracted in 60 lbs. cans, Minn. White Sweetclover 220; Minn. Extra Light Amber 55; beeswax 340 lbs.

**EXTRACTED:** Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market weaker. Beekeepers sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis - US#1 Blended honey per lb. - MINNESOTA, White Sweetclover 10¢; Extra Light Amber 9¢. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA and IOWA, US#1 Blended honey: to wholesale grocers, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.35; 24, 6-oz. jars \$2.40; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; to retail grocers 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.35; 24, 6-oz. jars \$2.75; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.20; sales to bottlers in 60-lb. cans to bakers and large users - Light Amber to Amber per lb. 15¢; to confectioners White Sweetclover US#1 20¢ per lb.

**BEESWAX:** Demand good, market steady. F.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow per lb. in cash 38¢, in trade 40¢.

**PHILADELPHIA:** Arrivals - by rail approximately 14,500 lbs. Calif., by boat approximately 2500 lbs. Puerto Rico. Demand fair, market slightly weaker.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers - NORTH CENTRAL Blended Sweet and White Clover, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.75. PUERTO RICO, bulk Light Amber 15¢ per lb. to bakers.

**BEESWAX:** Supplies very light. Demand light, market dull. Sales by receivers - AFRICA, crude 58-59¢ per lb.



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NEW YORK: Arrivals - by rail 200 lbs. Ohio; by boat Barrels, 200 Cuba, 100 Argentina, 22 Dominican Republic, 62 Honduras; 27 drums Chile; beeswax: bags, 11 Canal Zone, 370 Chile, 58 Cuba. Demand slow, market about steady. Better demand for export.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and Other CENTRAL WEST INDIES, barrels spot and for shipment, wide range prices 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; tins 12-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ . HAWAII, Algaroba White 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ . NEW YORK, Buckwheat 13-14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , some low as 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ . OHIO, White Sweetclover 12, 5-lb. tins \$11.00-12.00; 12, 2-lb. jars White Sweetclover \$7.00. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.50; 1-lb. jars and tins \$2.67. CALIFORNIA, White Orange and INTERMOUNTAIN White Sweetclover 12, 5-lb. tins \$14.88; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.43; 12, 1-lb. tins \$3.67. NEW YORK, 6, 5-lb. tins Light Amber Clover \$5.75; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.45. CUBA, cases 48, 1-lb. Light Amber Mixed Flowers \$10.50; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.50. Creamed White honey 24, 1-lb. cartons: NEW YORK \$6.00; INTERMOUNTAIN \$7.06.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate, market strong. Offerings light. Sales to retailers - CUBA, MEXICO and OTHER WEST INDIES, 57-59 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Darker grades 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ . BRAZIL 57-60 $\frac{1}{2}$ . AFRICAN 56-58 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - extracted 3,000 lbs. Calif., 300 lbs. Midwestern. Demand slow, market dull and weak. Brokers' sales to retailers -

CCMB: No supplies.

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS, IOWA and MIDWESTERN, No. 1 White Clover, cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.40-5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25-3.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.50. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover 60-lb. tins 16-17 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

PORTLAND: Arrivals - via truck extracted from Idaho, 185 cases 6-lb., 35 cases 2 lb.; 230 cases 16-oz. jars; 60, 5-gal. cans bulk honey. Supplies moderate. Market about steady, better feeling prevails for extracted honey of good quality due to local prospects for a short crop. Some retailers formerly selling Light Amber Mixed Flowers at 85 $\frac{1}{2}$  have advanced price to 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  for 5-lb. cans.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers or other large buyers in case lots - OREGON, Mixed Flowers heavy to Star Thistle 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.00-10.50; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$4.76-5.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00-5.25. EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. cans \$9.75-10.00; 6, 10-lb. cans \$9.50; 12, 3-lb. glass \$6.25-6.50; 12, 2-lb. \$4.90-5.00; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.10-5.25; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$5.25; bulk in 5-gal. cans 14-15 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. Sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. \$9.00; 12, 2-lb. \$4.25; 24, 1-lb. \$4.50.

BEESWAX: Market very dull with little for foundations due to lateness of season. Buying prices unchanged at 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers -

CCMB: OHIO, Buckwheat, cartons 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped \$8.50.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.85; 5-lb. tins \$1.39. ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, 5-lb. jars \$1.25; 60-lb. tins per lb. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ . WISCONSIN, Clover, Light Amber, cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.40; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.15; 6, 5-lb. tins \$6.80.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts of honey by Bay Area bottlers during the period consisted of 67,000 lbs. of White or better Clover by boat from Argentina, which had been purchased earlier in the winter, and the following quantities by truck: from Northern California - 650 cans Amber Mixed Flowers; 50 cans Light Amber Clover; from Central California - 68 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers. Wholesale prices of Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle and some Blended honey, mostly of California production ranged as listed below, with some sales of thistle and blends slightly lower.

EXTRACTED: \$3.01-3.50 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars; \$4.17-4.50 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$5.28-5.80 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$7.47-8.30 per case of 24, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars; \$5.00-5.50 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$9.90-10.20 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars and cans.

BEESWAX: Receipts consisted of 287 lbs. from Central California.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - via truck extracted from Idaho 179 cases; Wash. Yakima Valley 100 cases. Supplies liberal. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins few sales \$9.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50. WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins few \$9.00. Sales to retailers and other large buyers - WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins wide range in prices \$8.88-9.60, few \$10.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.75; 24, 12-oz. jars \$4.60. WASHINGTON, creamed, 24, 1-lb. cartons \$4.80; 36, 14-oz. \$7.95.

CCMB: No arrivals. Demand slow, market dull. OREGON, Fancy 24, 12-oz. \$9.25.

BEESWAX: No sales reported.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 8CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE

Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of April 8, 1948, together with comparative figures for the same date a year ago: (From Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

	<u>Consumer Containers</u>		<u>Bulk Containers</u>	
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
Saint John . . . . .	-	600	-	-
Montreal . . . . .	74,644	*115,372	142,500	1,750
Ottawa . . . . .	19,920	5,040	-	-
Toronto . . . . .	-	**	-	**
Winnipeg . . . . .	38,327	801,360	54,932	387,051
Regina . . . . .	46,992	**	-	**
Saskatoon . . . . .	12,192	11,616	9,950	-
Edmonton . . . . .	15,456	47,800	-	6,021
Lethbridge . . . . .	2,352	8,256	-	-
Calgary . . . . .	113,692	68,237	7,162	4,538
Vancouver . . . . .	32,730	106,996	4,800	-

\* Includes 5,604 lbs. glass containers of imported honey.

\*\* No report.

<u>EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING FEB. 1948</u>	<u>IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U.S. FOR FEBRUARY, 1948</u>
<u>BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION</u>	<u>BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</u>

	<u>Pounds</u>
Austria	4,500
Denmark (Incl. Faroe Islands)	3,600
Switzerland	3,408
Hong Kong	2,160
Saudi Arabia	1,220
Mexico	1,080
Bermuda	384
Panama, Republic of	240
Newfoundland & Labrador	240
Liberia	240
Netherlands Indies	112
TOTAL	17,184

	<u>Pounds</u>
Mexico	398,166
Cuba	350,213
Argentina	184,800
Dominican Republic	58,926
El Salvador	5,840
Canada	151
France	30
TOTAL	998,126

<u>IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO U.S. DURING</u>
<u>FEB. 1948 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</u>

	<u>Pounds</u>
Ethiopia	95,141
Egypt	84,474
Brazil	56,297
Cuba	42,943
Dominican Republic	22,154
Iran (Persia)	2,800
Haile	1,543
Guatemala	890
Canada	720
TOTAL	306,962

Correction for Jan. 1948 -  
Deduct United Kingdom 3,887

<u>SHIPMENTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX FROM PUERTO RICO</u>
<u>AND HAWAII TO UNITED STATES FOR FEB. 1948</u>

	<u>Honey</u>	<u>Beeswax</u>
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Puerto Rico	39,251	3,508
Hawaii	4,080	2,455

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone-REpublic 4142  
Extension 2176

Washington 25, D.C.  
May 3, 1948

1948  
SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXII - No. 9

SUMMARY

For the country as a whole weather during the latter half of April was fairly favorable for bee yard operations and development of bees. Exceptions were in the Pacific Northwest which is experiencing the latest coldest spring in many years and in portions of the northern Plains and North Central States which had excessive rains and local floods. Moisture conditions for the country as a whole are fairly favorable, although large areas of the Southwest are becoming very dry. Rains over much of California helped to relieve drought conditions, but it appears that these rains have not been sufficiently heavy and have come too late to greatly improve buckwheat and sage prospects. In most sections colonies were building up well. Some dwindling was reported in the Pacific Northwest. In some sections of the North Central and North Eastern States development was slow. From most northern States reports indicate that there will be little or no expansion in numbers of colonies and many operators will not attempt to replace all their winter losses with packages. This condition is largely accounted for by the rapid decline during this season in honey prices and the great decrease in demand.

The citrus flow was increasing in southern and central California with prospects for at least an average citrus honey crop provided favorable weather continues. The citrus flow has ended in Arizona and was extremely short. In Arizona mesquite is just beginning to bloom. The catsclaw-mesquite-huajillo flow in south Texas was heavy during this period, but continued drought conditions may cut this flow short. Palmetto was producing in Florida. The gallberry flow was at its height in north Florida and south Georgia. In the States north of this southern belt no surplus flows have yet been re-

ported, but dandelion and deciduous fruits are blooming well into the northern States and providing a good buildup flow.

Package bee and queen shipments from the south are lagging. Many orders placed earlier by northern beekeepers are being cancelled or reduced. Some packagershippers are advertising a surplus of queens and have made some reduction in prices on both queens and packages. Weather over the package bee and queen producing area has been quite favorable for these operations.

The honey market continues dull with a slow demand in nearly all sections. Reports indicate that there is a considerable proportion of last season's crop still in the hands of packers and some still remains in beekeepers' hands. Prices have shown little change during this period. In general extracted honey in 60s is moving in large lots at from 10 to 12 cents per pound on lighter grades, with darker honey ranging as low as 8 cents. Some new crop citrus honey in Florida sold around 15 cents per pound in barrels with Texas citrus honey in 60s at 17 cents in small lots. New crop gallberry-palmetto honey from Florida sold at 10 cents per pound in barrels, with Georgia ti-ti at 8 cents in barrels. Considerable quantities of fall flower and dark honey continued to move under the Government purchase program at 10 cents per pound.

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INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Apr. 8-22)

Southern California. The weather was generally clear during this period with considerable afternoon wind. A fairly heavy rainfall occurred in the vicinity of Los Angeles on the afternoon and night of April 28. Temperatures were generally moderate, although there were a few fairly hot days. Condition of bees is spotted. Some colonies came through the winter in rather weak condition and are building up slowly.

In most sections, however, colonies have built up fairly well for the orange flow. The orange flow began in Los Angeles and Riverside Counties shortly after mid April, a little later than normal. The citrus bloom is spotted, with some trees and groves showing a heavy bloom while others have an unusually light bloom. Indications are that with favorable weather the citrus flow should last a little longer than usual, with prospects for at least an





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average crop. Sage and buckwheat areas are becoming very dry and most beekeepers feel there is little chance of any flow from these sources unless rains which would thoroughly saturate the soil should come very shortly.

Central California. Rather heavy rains fell over most of this section around the end of the period. Temperatures were mostly about normal or slightly below. In better locations colonies have built up very well with many now close to swarming strength. In some sections bees came through the winter in rather poor condition and are still at only around 50-75 percent of working strength. At the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley oranges are in bloom and producing quite heavily. Bees are also obtaining pollen and some honey from filaree, willow, buckbrush, and various wild flowers. While moisture conditions have improved considerably, sage and buckwheat are very slow in showing much growth and prospects are for a below normal flow from these sources.

Northern California. In some sections of the Sacramento Valley colonies are developing very rapidly and are now strong in bees although running from two to four weeks later than last year in colony development. In some sections colonies have built up slowly. Moisture conditions improved during this period and more ground flowers are now available. Some bees are being moved to the Sierras for the pear bloom which is now in progress and apples which will start blooming around the first of May. Manzanita has been in rather poor condition. Present indications point to a late thistle crop. In some sections large quantities of weed killer have been used on thistle which may reduce the quantity available. In the various sections bees are now working mustard, filaree, eucalyptus, wild radish, chickweed, willow, bur clover, and various garden flowers. This season many bees were placed in orchards gratis, although some lots were rented up to \$1.50 per colony.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Apr. 8-22)

West of Cascades. Unseasonable weather continued with temperatures below normal and considerable cloudiness and rainfall. Snowflurries at low altitudes and frosts were causing damage to deciduous fruits blooming at the end of the period. Official records indicate this to be the coldest late spring in this section since 1894. Bees have had little opportunity to build up stores with the result that many colonies are being fed, while others are barely making a living. Dandelion, vine maple, soft maple, cherries, plums, and prunes were in bloom in late April, and pears are ready to bloom in early May. There seems to be a better tone to the honey market in this section in view of the expected short crop.

East of Cascades. Temperatures were lower than normal, with some frosts in the deciduous fruit districts of both Oregon and Washington which caused

some damage to pears, apricots, peaches and cherries. Apples apparently did not suffer serious damage. Snow reserves in the mountains are heavier than normal. Colonies in general are building up slowly and some feeding has been necessary.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Apr. 9-23)

Colorado. Conditions are very spotted in Colorado. In north central Colorado losses have been very heavy and a large proportion of the colonies lived through the winter are too weak to take advantage of the dandelion and fruit bloom. In this section many colonies died even though they had ample winter stores. On the Western Slope conditions are much more favorable. Colonies have mostly been unpacked and most have ample stores to carry them until the early spring flows. Over most of the Western Slope the ground is saturated with moisture and irrigation reserves are ample. At the lower elevations fruit bloom is starting to open and bees were building up fairly well.

Montana. Over most of the State bees have been unpacked and came through the winter in average or better than average condition, except for those colonies which were not checked closely last fall and were not given ample winter stores. The winter was long and steady but not very severe. In the Yellowstone River valley moisture reserves are ample, while further west irrigation reserves are at a rather low level. Dandelions are expected to start blooming in early May which should give bees their first buildup.

Wyoming. In the Lander Valley bees have been unpacked and are being fed. Winter losses have been very heavy in many yards - in some cases running as high as 50 percent, while in other sections there were relatively light losses. Consumption of winter stores was very heavy. In this section plants are in only fair condition at this time. Farmers are plowing up large acreages of clover for planting to grain which will mean a reduced clover pasturage for bees.

Utah. The weather has been unsettled during most of the spring with many cold, windy days. In most sections bees wintered only fairly well and many colonies are building up slowly. In a few sections a fairly good buildup has taken place but feeding of strong swarms has become necessary. Apricots were in bloom during the last week of April. Dandelions will bloom early in May.

Nevada. The drought situation in western Nevada has been somewhat relieved and there is now sufficient water in most sections to carry on farming operations if water is conserved. The season is backward with fruit bloom just coming on - about two weeks later than usual.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 9ARIZONA: (Period Apr. 9-23)

In the Salt River Valley the citrus flow was generally light with very little surplus except in a few very favorable locations and the strongest colonies. Bees were shorter on pollen stores this year than for some time which probably contributed to poorer colony condition than usual. Mesquite is beginning to bloom but at the end of this period prospects are not very favorable. Most of the period was quite warm although toward the end it was cloudy and cooler.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Apr. 10-24)

Southeast Texas. Drought conditions continued in this section with shallow-rooted plants beginning to suffer. Rattan, poison oak, and various ground flowers furnished a good flow during this period, but high winds prevented bees from taking full advantage of it. Mesquite is blooming heavily and producing a fairly good surplus in better locations. Extracting of mesquite honey will begin around the end of April. Shipment of package bees has fallen off somewhat since most colonies have been "worked" twice or more and are not keeping the combs filled with brood.

Lower Rio Grande Valley. Extracting of the citrus honey crop is fairly well completed. The crop was rather light because of the short duration of the bloom. The honey is of very good quality. Very little honey is being gathered at present, but pollen is still available from various wild flowers. Bees in general are in good condition with large quantities of brood. It is very dry in this section. Irrigation water is being prorated. Most migratory beekeepers have already moved north and the remainder is getting ready to move as soon as possible.

Southwest and West Texas. In most sections bees have been gathering considerable surplus from catsclaw, mesquite, huajillo, and soapbrush. To the end of the period some strong colonies had gathered fifty pounds of surplus. The weather continues extremely dry over southwest Texas and the flow from present sources will be cut short unless heavy rains come soon.

Northwest Texas. Bees are in very good condition and are storing surplus honey. Most colonies are showing from eight to ten frames of brood, with queens still laying heavily. Willow is in full bloom. Mesquite is just beginning to bloom. Vetch is showing a few blossoms. Dry weather is beginning to affect honey plants, but good rains would bring out a profusion of bloom. There has been very little swarming so far in this section.

New Mexico. In the Mesilla Valley bees are in only fair condition. Mesquite and alfalfa will be ready to bloom about the second week in May. This area is still extremely dry.

Oklahoma. There has been no rain for some time in this section with the result that surface soil is becoming very dry. Bees are obtaining an abundance of pollen from walnuts and will soon be gathering pollen from pecans. They are obtaining enough nectar for daily needs and in some cases are storing a little surplus. Hives have built up rapidly since the warm weather began. Milkweed, vetch and established sweetclover are growing rapidly, but clover seedlings need rain badly.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Apr. 10-24)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. Heavy rains and serious flood conditions have made it extremely difficult to work in bee yards. While the season is late, rains at the end of this period were bringing out grass and early plants. Bees were gathering pollen and building up largely in proportion to the strength of the individual colonies. Winter losses were heavy in many yards, in some cases running as high as 50 to 60 percent. Many colonies which lived through the winter are now low in bees. Reports indicate that only a portion of the colonies last will be replaced by packages. In fact some beekeepers have gone out of business or reduced operations because of the sharp decline in honey prices during the past year. Demand for honey has been extremely slow.

Iowa. Weather was generally favorable during most of this period although some sections were becoming rather dry until good general rains improved moisture conditions around April 22. Bees built up fairly well on dandelion, willow, and early fruit bloom which was just coming on at the end of the period. For the State as a whole winter losses were rather light being reported all the way from three to eight percent. In some yards spring losses during severe weather in March were rather heavy but this was confined to fairly limited localities. Alsike and white Dutch clover were badly winterkilled in most sections, but for the State as a whole sweetclover came through the winter in good condition and is now doing well. The quantities of sweetclover available to bees will depend to a considerable extent on the acreage to be plowed under for annual crops. For the State as a whole the season is a little ahead of normal, both from the standpoint of bees and plants.

Western North Dakota. Weather conditions have been favorable although the season is running about ten days late. Sweetclover came through the winter in good condition.

Nebraska. The season to date has been rather dry with strong winds. In general winter losses have not been heavy although some have been reported at 15-20 percent. At the end of the period



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dandelion and early fruit were coming into bloom and colonies were building up very well. Except in scattered yards little or no early spring feeding has been necessary. Most hives came through the winter with ample stores.

Kansas. The spring was very dry in Kansas until April 21 and 22 when heavy rains fall. In general bees came through the winter in fairly good condition and where ample stores were left last fall they required very little feeding. Some beekeepers who left insufficient stores for winter have had to feed heavily. Losses have been only about average ranging from very light to upward of 20 percent. In most locations hives were building up rapidly and in some unusually good locations are almost to swarming strength. The early bloom from red bud, dandelion, deciduous fruit, and early flowers has been very good, and the various blooming periods have overlapped so as to provide a continuous flow.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:

(Period Apr. 12-26)

Michigan. On the southern part of the lower peninsula bees gathered considerable pollen from willow, maple, and dandelion, and some nectar from dandelion. Dandelions were beginning to bloom freely in this section, and early fruit should begin blooming during the first few days in May. Winter losses seem to run around 10-25 percent in many yards, with somewhat heavier losses in unpacked yards and better wintering in some yards which were well packed. Some feeding is necessary in most yards, although for the State as a whole less spring feeding than usual will probably be necessary. Most colonies are in very good condition and have ample time to build up before any major flow develops. On the upper peninsula most hives have been removed from cellars and showed relatively light losses. Some feeding will be necessary although a high percentage of the hives have sufficient nectar to carry them through. The season on the upper peninsula is running somewhat late.

Wisconsin. In the southern part of the State are in generally good condition with winter losses not unusually heavy. Farther north in the State wintering was much less favorable and many yards show a high percentage of loss. Weather has been favorable in southern Wisconsin and bees are building up rapidly, requiring less feeding than usual. In the northern part of the State the spring is running a little late. Winter killing of clover was fairly heavy in many sections. In some sections less alsike clover has been planted during recent years and the acreage of sweetclover is also diminishing. Moisture conditions are unusually good.

Minnesota. Rains around April 20 broke a rather extended dry period over much of southern Minnesota. Colonies in this section have secured considerable pollen from willow, box elder, elm, and soft maple. Many colonies have dwindled to the point where they have insufficient bees to build up satisfactorily. For the State as a whole probably less feeding will be necessary than usual. In some sections winter killing of clover, especially

alsike and white Dutch, was rather severe, while in other sections the crop came through in very good condition.

Ohio. The weather has been about normal, with enough good heavy rains to improve clovers but still cool enough to hold back vegetation, lessening chances of frost damage. In some yards winter losses were quite heavy and many colonies are weak, while in other sections wintering has been very favorable. Colonies are building up well since the beginning of the dandelion bloom. The dandelion and fruit bloom flows have practically ended along the Ohio River, while they are just becoming active in northern Ohio. Very little feeding has been necessary.

Indiana. The early part of this period was wet with floods in low areas. The latter part was warm and dry with temperatures reaching into the 80s on two or three days. In northern and central Indiana pears, cherries, plums and dandelions were in full bloom at the end of the period and apples were beginning to bloom. The apple bloom is spotted. In the northern part of the State there was no peach bloom. Colonies are building up rapidly. Clovers look unusually good. In yards in which winter losses were light the condition of the bees is normal to better than normal, but where winter losses were very heavy colonies are not yet back to normal strength.

Illinois. Over most of the State bees are brooding up rapidly on buckbrush, willow, dandelion and fruit trees, and in most sections are in very good condition. Winter losses in most sections ran from 10-15 percent with occasional yards reporting heavier losses and others running considerably lighter. Young sweetclover plants are in very good condition, and in some sections white Dutch clover is showing up poorly with indications of fairly heavy winter killing.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Apr. 13-27)

New York. In eastern New York and particularly in the Hudson River Valley, bees came through the winter with only average losses in most yards. In this section colonies are building up rapidly on dandelion, elm, willow, soft maple, and fruit bloom. In western and central New York winter losses were considerably heavier than in the eastern part of the State with some yards reporting losses of 25-50 percent. The weather has been rather cool in western New York and there has been little early bloom on which bees could build up. Considerable feeding will be necessary in the western part of the State. Clover plants are in fairly good condition with only limited winter killing.

Vermont. Weather warmed up during this period to a point where bees could gather some pollen and a little nectar from elm and soft maple. In central Vermont in well kept yards bees wintered very well with very light losses. Most colonies seem to be well supplied with honey and strong in bees. A fair amount of early honey has been coming in. New seedlings of clover look good.

Connecticut. Most days have been too cool for bees to take advantage of red maple, willow and other early flowers - hence their stores are badly depleted. They have, however, been able to obtain



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 9.Connecticut (Cont'd)

enough pollen for an early buildup. For the State as a whole colonies are considerably behind normal. Those which had an abundance of stores are in excellent condition but this constitutes only a small percentage of the total. Considerable feeding will likely be necessary unless warm, clear weather prevails during the dandelion and fruit blooming periods.

Pennsylvania. Over most of the State clover and early honey plants are in good condition, with very little winter killing. Colonies have mostly been unpacked and show a wide range in losses with the average running quite high. Losses ranging all the way from 15 to 60 percent have been reported. Colonies which came through the winter are building up well on dandelion and fruit bloom. It is expected that little increase in colony numbers will be made, but that losses will to a large extent be made up by package bees.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Apr. 13-27)

Maryland. In the vicinity of Washington, D. C., the fruit bloom is finished and bees now have only mustard and dandelion until the main honey flow from tulip poplar and clover comes on. Weather was very favorable during the fruit blooming period, permitting bees to build up well and do a good pollinating job on apples. The early part of this period was dry but the close heavy rains put the soil in good condition. Clovers look unusually promising. Colony strength is progressing satisfactorily. In western Maryland colonies have built up rapidly and many are already at swarming strength.

Virginia. In the Tidewater section bees are in good condition. Considerable honey has been coming in. Swarming has been excessive for this early in the season. Honey plants are in excellent condition and a good honey flow is expected from tulip poplar and holly.

West Virginia. In central western West Virginia bees came through the winter in rather poor condition and are building up slowly. Most hives still have ample honey. Fruit bloom in this section was very short. Honey plants appear in normal condition.

North Carolina. In the vicinity of Wilmington, weather until the last few days of the period was unfavorable. There has been considerable swarming. At the end of the period bees had started drawing out foundation and started to store in supers.

South Carolina. In upper South Carolina the main honey flow began on about the normal date of April 20. This flow is mainly from poplar, blackberry, and an assortment of minor sources. The weather has been dry which has resulted in a heavy flow. A few swarms mostly from bee trees and poorly cared for bees have been reported. Bees with double brood chambers and plenty of supers have not yet given any swarming trouble.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Apr. 13-27)  
Kentucky. This period has been ideal for bee flights. Hives are building up rapidly, pollen and nectar are being obtained from fruit bloom and dandelion. All plants in north central Kentucky are in excellent condition and growing well. Excessive rains plus above normal temperatures are creating an abundant growth.

Tennessee. Most of this period was unusually favorable for bees to work. Crimson clover, white clover, poplar, and black locust yielded some surplus with minor help from berries. Colonies are swarming in some sections, while in other sections colonies are still below par and slow to build up.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Apr. 12-26)

Georgia. In south Georgia gallberry was blooming heavily during the latter part of this period. The gallberry yield has been heavy and consistent. Tupelo is also in bloom and yielding well. To date all honey plants have bloomed quite quickly and the season for any individual honey source has been rather short. This has been blamed on excessive rains. However, the season as a whole has been the best in a number of years from the standpoint of bees and honey plants. Swarming in this section seems to be largely over for this season. Package bee and queen operations are progressing very satisfactorily.

Florida. In south Florida a good flow was on from palmetto. Many colonies have already gathered 50 pounds or more from this source and with continued favorable weather should double this amount. Palmetto will continue for about three weeks more. Farther north in the State bees are working gallberry. Cane-berry bloom is largely over. In some sections of north Florida excessive rain has prevented bees from taking full advantage of the gallberry and tupelo flows.

Mississippi. Excessive rain and cool weather during the spring retarded buildup of colonies, but during this period conditions became much more favorable and most colonies were progressing rapidly.

Louisiana. This period has been favorable for bee activity, but the quantity of honey stored has varied in different sections of the State. In the vicinity of Baton Rouge scale colonies gained from 20 to 50 pounds during this period with daily gains of from one to five pounds. Farther south in the State gains have been somewhat lighter in spite of good weather and an abundance of honey plants. Plants now in bloom are white Dutch and Persian clover, thorny locust, poison ivy, ligustrum, rattan, senecio, and other minor sources. Weather has been favorable for package shipping and queen rearing operations. Package

-continued-



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shipments are running only about 75 percent of capacity, due to lack of demand. Demand for queens is also slow. Many shippers are advertising that they have surplus queens to offer. Prices on packages and queens have been reduced by some shippers, with package bee prices in some instances being reported below cost of production. Reports indicate bees and queens have been arriving in good condition with very few losses in transit.

**HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:** (As of Apr. 24)  
A good honey crop is expected this year. Asking prices at the end of April were 12½ cents per pound for Water White and 11 to 12 cents for Amber honey in 60 pound cans; bid prices were 10 cents for Water White and 7 cents for Amber. No sales have been reported. Retail and wholesale prices of some local brands of one pound jars were reduced by more than 10 percent.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the first of May. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

**BOSTON:** Arrivals extracted 90 cases Ohio, 500 cases N.Y. Demand slow, market dull and slightly weaker. Few sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and large retailers.

**EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA,** Orange cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.00. OHIO, IOWA, and other Midwestern, 60-lb. cans Clover, White 13½-22¢, Amber 17¢ per lb.; jars, White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. \$3.00-3.20; 24, 1-lb. \$5.25-5.55; 12, 2-lb. \$5.05-5.30; 12, 3-lb. \$7.40; 6, 5-lb. pails \$5.75-6.00; creamed White Clover 24, 1-lb. cartons \$5.55. **NEW YORK,** jars, White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. \$5.30.

**CHICAGO:** Receipts reported by trade-Extracted, Wis. 239 cases of 6, 5-lb. tins, 10 cases of 12, 3-lb. glass jars, 2 cases of 24, 1-lb. jars, 10 cases 72, 2-oz. jars; comb - Ill. 55 cases 24 sections.

**EXTRACTED:** Demand fair, market about steady, slightly firmer undertone for best stock. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - **WISCONSIN,** Fall Flowers 5-lb. tins \$10.00 per dozen. **MIDWESTERN,** White Clover 60-lb. tins per lb. 16¢. Sales to retailers - demand fair, market dull. **WISCONSIN,** 12, 3-lb. glass jars Dark Amber Mixed Flowers \$7.50, 24, 1-lb. jars Dark Amber Mixed Flowers \$5.00, 12, 5-lb. pails Dark Amber Fall and Mixed Flowers \$10.00-10.50; 6, 5-lb. jars No. 1 Light Amber Mixed Flowers \$6.00, very few \$6.50; 12, 2-lb. jars White Clover \$6.50-7.00; 72, 2-oz. jars Fancy White Clover few \$6.30. **ILLINOIS,** 24, 1-lb. jars Fancy White Clover \$5.50-6.00.

**COMB:** Demand slow, market dull. Practically no trading. Occasional sales - **ILLINOIS,** White Clover Fancy and No. 1, cases 24 section \$7.00, Amber Mixed Flower No. 1, cases 24 section \$5.00-6.00.

**BEESWAX:** Dealers report paying country run 41-43¢.

**DENVER:** Receipts very light. Practically no demand, market dull and nominally unchanged from report of April 15. However, actually too few sales to quote on Denver market.

**DETROIT:** Receipts extracted 84,000 lbs. Mich., 5000 lbs. Midwestern. Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market unsettled. Sales by local bottlers -

**EXTRACTED: MICHIGAN,** White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50-5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.70-2.75. Sales by brokers - **MIDWEST,** White Clover delivered Detroit per case 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.00.

**KANSAS CITY:** Truck receipts light from Kansas. Demand slightly improved, market about steady. Some prices lower.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to wholesalers and large retailers - **IDAHO,** Sweetclover cases 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.05; 12, 1-lb. glass \$4.75; 12, 5-lb. glass \$9.60. **KANSAS and IOWA,** White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.20; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.50-4.60.

**PITTSBURGH:** Arrivals extracted 900 lbs. Ill., 2990 lbs. Iowa, 600 lbs. Bottled Midwestern. Demand moderate, market steady. Brokers' sales to retailers - **COMB:** No supplies.

**EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS and IOWA,** No. 1 White Clover cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30-5.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25-3.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00. Brokers sales to wholesalers - **MIDWESTERN,** White Clover 60-lb. tins 16-17¢.

**PHILADELPHIA:** Arrivals, by rail approx. 15,000 lbs. Ida., 12,000 lbs. North Central; by truck 1200 lbs. Domestic via New York City. Demand fair, market about steady. **EXTRACTED:** Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers - **NORTH CENTRAL,** blended Sweet and White Clover 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.75. **IDAHO,** Sweetclover Light Amber 19¢ per lb. **PUERTO RICO,** bulk Light Amber 15¢ to bakers. **REESWAX:** No offerings



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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck - extraded in 60-lb. cans. \* Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market slightly weaker. \* Minn. White Sweet-clover 150; Beeswax 240 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis-US#1, Blended honey per lb.-MINNESOTA, White Sweetclover 9¢. Sales by bottlers-MINNESOTA and IOWA, US#1, Blended honey-to wholesale grocers- 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30-5.35; 24, 6-oz. jars \$2.40; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; to retail grocers-24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30-6.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.05-6.35; 24, 6-oz. jars \$2.75; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00-6.20. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans-to bakers and large users-Light Amber to Amber per lb. 13¢; to confec-tioners-White Sweetclover US#1 per lb. 15¢.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market steady. F.O.B. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow per lb. in cash 38¢, in trade 40¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat 132,398 lbs.

Calif., 1,105 bbls. Cuba; beeswax: 616 bags Brazil, 29 bags Guatemala, 138 bags Dominican Republic, 49 bags Chile, 233 bags Cuba. Demand light, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users-CUBA, barrels spot and for shipment 105-12¢; tins 12-15¢. HAWAII, Algaroba White 17¢. NEW YORK, Buckwheat 13-14¢, White Sweetclover 14¢. OHIO, White Sweetclover 12¢, 5-lb. tins \$11.00-12.00. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.50; 12, 1-lb. jars and tins \$2.67. CALIFORNIA, White Orange and Intermountain, White Sweetclover 12¢, 5-lb. tins \$12.55; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.34; 24, 1-lb. tins \$6.84. NEW YORK, 6, 5-lb. tins Light Amber Clover \$5.00; 24, 1-lb. jars Light Amber Clover \$5.30. CUBA, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.50, 48, 1-lb. Amber Mixed Flowers \$10.40. Creamed White Honey 24, 1-lb. cartons-NEW YORK, \$6.00; Intermountain \$6.56.

BEESWAX: Offerings light. Demand good, market strong. CHILE, BRAZIL, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC and CUBA, Light 57-60¢, Darker 56-58¢.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers -

COMB: OHIO, Buckwheat, cartons 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped \$8.50.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.85; 5-lb. tins \$1.39. ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, 5-lb. jars \$1.25; Amber 60-lb. tins per lb. 15¢. WISCONSIN, Clover, Light Amber, cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.40, 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30, 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.15; 6, 5-lb. tins \$6.80.

SEATTLE: Arrivals-via truck extracted from Idaho 130 cases, Western Washington 25 cases, Eastern Washington 50 cases. Demand slow, market weak.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers-WASHINGTON, Light Amber, Mixed Flowers 12¢: 5-lb. tins \$8.00-8.50, few best high as \$9.50; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50-4.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.25. Brokers' sales to bakers- 60-lb. tins WASHINGTON, White Clover \$8.40, Dark Amber 7.50-8.00. Sales to retailers and other large buyers-WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.56-9.60; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.78-5.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.53. MONTANA, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.60.

PORTLAND: Arrivals-via Motor truck extracted from Idaho 236 cases 5-lb. cans, Oregon 60, 5-gal. cans. Supplies moderate, market slightly weaker. Sales to retailers and other large buyers-

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Mixed Flowers heavy to Star Thistle 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50-10.00; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$4.76-5.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00-5.25. EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweet-clover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25-9.50; 6, 10-lb. tins \$8.75-9.00; 12, 3-lb. glass \$5.75-6.00; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.80-4.90; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.15-5.25; 24, 1-lb. Creamed honey \$5.25, 60-lb. cans bulk \$10.50.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Supplies liberal. Demand slow. Dealers paying 40¢ lb.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts during the period were very light and consisted of 275 cans of Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Thistle from Northern California.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices of Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some Blended honey, mostly of California production, ranged as listed below, with some sales of Thistle and blends slightly lower:

\$3.01-3.50 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars;  
\$4.17-4.50 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars;  
\$5.28-5.70 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars;  
\$7.47-8.30 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars;  
\$5.00-5.40 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars;  
\$9.90-10.20 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars and cans.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 9.HONEY CROP REPORT

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada issued on March 12, 1948 in co-operation with the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture a report on production and value of Honey in Canada in 1947.

SUMMARY

The revised estimate of production of honey in Canada in 1947 of 37,078,000 pounds represents a 60 percent increase over the unusually small crop of 23,185,000 pounds produced in 1946. Revised estimates of production in 1947, by provinces, with final estimates for 1946 in brackets, are as follows: Prince Edward Island 57,000 pounds (15,000 pounds); Nova Scotia 112,000 pounds (65,000 pounds); New Brunswick 142,000 pounds (109,000 pounds); Quebec 5,399,000 pounds (1,900,000 pounds); Ontario 12,290,000 pounds (5,685,000 pounds); Manitoba 5,180,000 pounds (4,810,000 pounds); Saskatchewan 6,232,000 pounds (3,953,000 pounds);

Alberta 6,507,000 pounds (6,192,000 pounds); British Columbia 1,159,000 pounds (456,000 pounds). The average price per pound was well above the 1946 level at 25 cents compared with 18 cents, and the return to the growers was at an all time high of \$9,160,000. The value of the crop in 1946 was estimated at \$4,149,000. The value of production of both honey and wax in 1947, with comparable data for 1946, is as follows: Prince Edward Island \$13,000 (\$3,000); Nova Scotia \$31,000 (\$13,000); New Brunswick \$46,000 (\$28,000); Quebec \$1,495,000 (\$435,000); Ontario \$3,022,000 (\$1,064,000); Manitoba \$1,487,000 (\$900,000); Saskatchewan \$1,584,000 (\$735,000); Alberta \$1,387,000 (\$1,030,000); British Columbia \$295,000 (\$99,000).

TABLE I.--Production and Value of Honey in Canada, 1940 to 1947 and the five-year av. (1935-1939)

	Beekeepers	Colonies	Average Production per Hive	Total Production	Average Price Paid to Producers	Total Value of Honey
	No.	No.	lb.	000	lb. Cents per lb.	\$ 000
1935-39 Average	26,900	382,800	93	35,746	8	2,955
1940.....	27,200	398,500	71	28,215	10	2,914
1941.....	27,400	409,700	81	33,221	11	3,756
1942.....	28,400	427,000	66	28,049	14	3,843
1943.....	34,200	449,600	88	39,492	15	6,095
1944.....	40,700	508,500	71	36,264	15	5,534
1945.....	43,300	522,500	63	33,020	16	5,439
1946 a/.....	43,200	541,800	43	23,185	18	4,149
1947.....	39,200	588,700	63	37,078	25	9,160

a/ Revised.

TABLE II.--Number of Beekeepers, Colonies, Production and Value of Honey in Canada by Provinces in 1947 and 1946

Province and Year	Bee- Keepers	Colonies	Production per Colony	H O N E Y		Price per Pound	Total Value	Value of Honey & Wax
				Total Production				
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	Cents	\$	\$	\$
Canada 1947	39,200	588,700	63	37,078,000	25	9,160,000	9,360,000	
1946a/	43,200	541,800	43	23,185,000	18	4,149,000	4,307,000	
P.E.I. 1947	120	1,000	57	57,000	23	13,000	13,000	
1946	150	750	20	15,000	20	3,000	3,000	
N.S. 1947	400	2,500	45	112,000	27	30,000	31,000	
1946	450	1,550	42	65,000	20	13,000	13,000	
N.B. 1947	450	2,900	49	142,000	32	45,000	46,000	
1946	480	2,180	50	109,000	25	27,000	28,000	
Quebec 1947	5,220	81,800	66	5,399,000	27	1,458,000	1,495,000	
1946	6,000	95,000	20	1,900,000	22	418,000	435,000	
Ont. 1947	5,460	261,500	47	12,290,000	24	2,950,000	3,022,000	
1946	6,090	227,400	25	5,685,000	18	1,023,000	1,064,000	
Man. 1947	4,500	70,000	74	5,180,000	28	1,450,000	1,487,000	
1946	4,600	65,000	74	4,810,000	18	866,000	900,000	
Sask. 1947	11,000	74,600	84	6,232,000	25	1,553,000	1,584,000	
1946	12,020	65,880	60	3,953,000	18	712,000	735,000	
Alta. 1947	9,560	77,600	84	6,507,000	21	1,366,000	1,387,000	
1946	11,000	72,000	86	6,192,000	16	991,000	1,030,000	
B.C. 1947	2,500	16,800	69	1,159,000	25	290,000	295,000	
1946a/	2,400	12,000	38	456,000	21	96,000	99,000	

a/ Revised.

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 10

SUMMARY

Except in extreme southern States, bees were passing through the critical spring build-up period. In parts of the country a late spring or unfavorable weather has restricted bee activity and slowed down the desired increase in strength of colonies. However, in general colonies have gained satisfactorily, and should attain sufficient strength to be ready for the main honey flows. In the midwest weather was not too favorable for the bees but colonies which came through the winter in good strength were developing satisfactorily while those that came through weak were in many cases inclined to dwindle further. In the Intermountain and Pacific Northwest States plant conditions are later than usual and feeding has been necessary to maintain a progressive build-up. Bees were swarming in southern California but had not reached the swarming stage in central and northern California. In Northeastern and New England States bees were building up fairly well in spite of too much cool and rainy weather. In South Atlantic, South Central and Southeastern States bees were generally in good strength. However, colonies which came through the winter in weak condition may be only a liability. Bees in the Southwestern section were in variable condition. In some sections dry weather has damaged honey plants and feeding is necessary. Package bees have developed better in most sections than last season.

The orange flow was in full swing in California and good yields of honey were expected except where groves were overcrowded. The citrus flow ended in the Salt River Valley of Arizona and beekeepers report a light flow and a loss of bees due to DDT dusting while blossoms were at peak bloom. The mesquite flow was on in desert areas of Texas and other western States and was variable. Swamp gallberry was yielding well in Georgia and a good spring flow was reported in the vicinity of Atlanta from various sources. The gallberry and Palmetto flow was on in Florida and Mangrove was ready to start. The main spring honey flow was in progress in South Carolina and the Tulip flow had just commenced in Maryland.

The demand for honey continued slow, although a slight improvement was reported in a few areas. The market was dull and prices were tending lower. Reports indicate that numerous beekeepers still have much of their 1947 production still on hand. Holdings are heaviest in the midwestern group of States. Sales of extracted honey by beekeepers ranged 8-15¢ per lb. for lighter colored clover, mostly around 10-12¢, while darker colors of mixed flowers ranged 8-12¢ per lb. Sales by packers for extracted clover honey ranged 15-25¢ per lb. for 5-lb. pails or jars and \$4.50-7.20 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars. Beeswax was in slow demand and the market was slightly weaker. Sales by beekeepers ranged mostly 38-43¢ per lb., with a few sales as high as 50¢.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point, except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Apr. 22-May 8)

Southern California - The outlook continues poor for a honey crop except from oranges. A good flow of orange honey was in progress, with the blossoms at their peak during this period. In many locations, however, groves have been overstocked with bees. Most colonies are very strong, and full of brood. Except in orange sites, honey reserves are very light. Swarming has been excessive. Buckwheat and sage are in variable condition, but for the most part are still suffering from dry weather. In hill areas bees were working filaree, tanglefoot, sage, red berry, oaks and various annuals and were securing considerable pollen but little nectar. The outlook is for a loss of bees from starvation in many mountain and desert sections, unless there is a radical change in the weather.

Central California - The condition of colonies is good, with plenty of pollen and enough nectar coming in to keep broodrearing active. Swarming has not started. Some yards were not in peak strength for the start of the orange flow in Kern County, but have since built up well. There has

been some movement of colonies to Tulare County for the orange flow, which is now in progress and gives promise of a good yield. Some extracting has started. Bees were working, besides oranges, and according to location eucalyptus, mustard, ladino clover, sweetclover, yerba-santa, button willow, filaree and various small weeds. Most plants are about normal at this time although sage is in poor condition and buckwheat is variable being fair in some areas and poor in others. Alfalfa was being cut before blooming.

Northern California - Light rains occurred on several days along the north coast and northern border, otherwise the weather was mostly clear. In the Sacramento Valley many colonies are now in good strength, but feeding is necessary in general. Some swarming, a little later than normal, has occurred. Bees were being moved from the Sierra foothills orchards where arsenical spraying is starting. Alfalfa was being cut as blossoms were just commencing to appear. Bees were working oranges, black locust, filaree, mustard, red raids, meadow foam, eucalyptus, and other garden flowers.

HONEY & BEESWAX SALES F. O. B. SHIPPING POINT, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED: (Sales of honey in 60-lb. cans to bottlers or large users are beekeepers sales - other sales represent beekeeper, beekeeper-bottler or bottler sales.)

	60-lb. cans	5-lb. cans or jars	2-lb. jars	1-lb. jars	BETSWAX
STATE	: Large : lot sales :	To Re- : local : To Re- : whole- : Cents per	To Re- : sales to : Whole- : tailors : pound	To Re- : sales : sellers :	
:	: Bottlers as :	: Wholesalers :	: consumers:		
:	: Large users indicated :	: salers :			
CALIF. POINTS:	CENTS PER LB.	CENTS PER LB.	PER CASE OF 12	PER CASE OF 24	
Southern California:	-	-	-	-	41
Cent. Calif. la MF 10	-	-	-	-	-
No. Calif. a MF 10-12	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC NORTHWEST & INTERMOUNTAIN STATES:	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon Un 10	-	-	-	-	-
Washington C 9, Un 15	-	-	-	-	-
Colo. C 20	-	-	-	-	-
Wyo. -	-	-	-	-	50
Montana w CA 10	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona Mes 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2/	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTHWESTERN STATES:	-	-	-	-	-
Texas New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
Mes & C 12-15	-	-	-	-	-
NORTH CENTRAL STATES:	-	-	-	-	-
PLAINS, EAST {C 9-15 # mostly "10-12	wc 15-25	wc 16-20	wc 20-34	wc few	38-50, mostly 38-41
Iowa {a & d 8-10# C 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	-
Nebr. la CH 15 3/	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri Un 15	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas wc 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ #	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan C 17 1/3-18 B1 20	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin {C 8-12# la MF 10	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota C 15 2/ & 3/ la & a 13 3/	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio C 19 1/6#	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana C Ast 26	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois C 15-18	-	-	-	-	-
NORTHEASTERN STATES & SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES:	-	-	-	-	-
New York wc 15 2/	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont C 20	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia C 35	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTHEASTERN STATES:	-	-	-	-	-
Florida {O & Tup 15* G & P 12*	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana Un 16 2/3 2/	-	-	-	-	-
A-Alfalfa, Ast-Aster, C-Clover, G-Gallberry, H-Heartsease, Mes-Mesquite, MF Mixed Flowers, O-Orange, P-Palmetto,	-	-	-	-	-
Tup-Tupelo, Un-Unknown or flavor not shown. Colors: a-Amber, d-Dark, la-Light Amber, w-White. #Includes delivered sales. 1/Sales to retailers. 2/Sales to consumers. 3/Sales to wholesalers. *Barrels. BlBlended flavors.	-	-	-	-	-



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 10PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Apr. 22-May 8)

West of the Cascades - Unseasonably cold wet weather has prevailed during the entire spring and through this period. Bees are not building up satisfactorily and continued heavy feeding has been necessary to get any build up. Bees have been unable to secure much needed pollen. Fruit bloom has suffered for lack of weather conducive to bee flights for needed pollination. The later honey plants are in excellent condition. Reports of heavy losses of colonies are general.

East of the Cascades - In the Yakima Valley April was the coldest on record, and May was continuing to follow suit. Fruit bloom is about over - and while the bloom was very heavy weather prevented the bees from taking advantage of it. Many hives are getting short of stores and feeding will be general if weather does not moderate. Colonies are not as strong with bees and brood as desirable.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period Apr. 23-May 9)

Colorado - In the Colorado River Basin bees are building up well from a good dandelion flow. Swarming has started. Honey plants are in good condition and plenty of snow in the mountains assures ample irrigation water for the coming season. In the San Juan River Basin the season has become somewhat backward because of rather cold winds which have taken much of the moisture from the soil and curtailed the dandelion flow. There also have been scattered light frosts. Peaches, plums, and cherries are in full bloom and pears and apples are expected to bloom during the next period. Warmer weather and a rain would be very beneficial - as the surface soil is dry and crops are being irrigated. Ample irrigation water is believed available for the coming season. Bees were building up rapidly, and early swarming is indicated. No increase in the number of colonies is anticipated.

Wyoming - In the Lander Valley, freezing weather nights and cold dry winds in the day time are holding the bees back from normal development and feeding is necessary. It is doubtful if bees can build up in time to take advantage of the honey flow. In southern Carbon County plant conditions are more favorable and bees were developing normally. Winter losses were heavy in this section.

Montana - In southwest Montana bees are in average condition. Much feeding is necessary due to the long hard winter and very late spring. Queens are arriving slowly and behind shipping schedules. There is plenty of moisture and vegetation is in good condition although late. In the Milk River Valley bees are building up satisfactorily and plants are in good condition. Dandelions were starting to bloom. The demand for honey continued slow.

Idaho - Bees were building up very slowly in the Upper Snake River Valley and colonies only average 3 to 4 frames of brood. Very little pollen has been gathered from apricots and the few dandelions in bloom. The consumer demand for honey was reported to be a little better.

Utah - A mild winter and a late spring has made starvation a serious problem. Bees secured very little honey and nectar from fruit bloom and dandelions, and while some colonies have been building up satisfactorily, others are still weak. The next four to six weeks will be a critical period after which clover and alfalfa should be in bloom.

Nevada - Weather has been very unfavorable for bees. Frequent showers, heavy winds and cool weather have delayed floral growth and colony development. The season is at least 30 days behind normal.

ARIZONA: (Period Apr. 23-May 9)

In the Salt River Valley citrus trees were dusted with DDT while in full bloom and many bees were killed and little, if any, surplus honey crop was realized. Colonies which were moved to desert locations rather than citrus are almost ready to extract and they are strong with bees. Mesquite and creosote are in bloom. The outlook for a crop from Mesquite is variable, being fair in the Salt River Valley area but poor in the lower Yuma County.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Apr. 24-May 10)

Northeastern Texas - Plant conditions were favorable. Good rains every few days have been very beneficial. Yellow sweetclover was blooming profusely and Hubam clover was about ready to commence. A surplus crop was being gathered from rattan and huckleberry. Horsemint was in bloom in the sandy land timber section of the area. The honey market was very dull.

East Texas - The spring flow has been very poor, with colonies barely making a living while some have had to be fed. Package bee production has been below normal. Although cancellations of orders were rather large, late orders placed because of heavy winter losses largely made up for the cancellations. The acreage of clover is very short and there are indications that there may be over-crowding of forage.

Southeast Texas - Reports indicate that some beekeepers have completed extracting and have secured around 60 pounds per hive of good quality mesquite and Hubam clover honey. The demand for honey is slow and some beekeepers still have on hand part of their 1947 crop.

Southwest Texas - Colonies are in variable condition with some on the verge of starvation, while others are in fairly good condition. In best locations colonies have gathered from 12 to 15 lbs. of honey from mesquite, however, the blooms are shedding badly and in general no surplus has been obtained. Huajillo and catsclaw will probably produce no honey. Cactus was helping the bees make a living. The weather has been too dry and no further consequential flow from any source is in prospect in the near future.

West Texas - In TorGreen County, while it has been very dry, mesquite and catsclaw have bloomed profusely and the bees have been gathering a good honey surplus. Insects that damage blooms to these plants are not as prevalent as in recent years.

Oklahoma - In the southwestern section high winds have restricted bee activity. Milkweed was furnishing some nectar and vetch was starting to bloom. Good rains fell at the close of the period and improved plant conditions. In the northeastern section black locust and catalpa are in bloom and white Dutch clover was starting to bloom. Bees were active.

Arkansas - The spring honey flow was the best in years. Bees and plants are in fine condition. The demand for honey has shown



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some improvement. The demand for package bees and queens was good, and the shipping season is about over.

New Mexico - Conditions are variable. In the middle Rio Grande Valley bees and plants are in fine condition. Winter losses were light. In the Messilla Park area cold winds and dry weather prevailed. Mesquite was in bloom, but was yielding very little nectar. Yards that had heavy stores last fall are in good condition but those that were light in stores are in poor condition. Honey was selling slowly on a dull market.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Apr. 24-May 10)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Bees came through the winter in variable condition. In some yards the long cold winter and spring floods caused losses as high as 75 percent. A few beekeepers losses have been made up with package bees. Bees were working box elders and elms and were building up well. Spring weather has generally been favorable. However, the next thirty days in some respects is one of the most critical as many colonies are running short of stores. After this critical period the main honey flow should be on. Clover plants were making excellent growth.

Iowa - Colony buildup has been excellent over most of the State, however, in the northeastern corner rainy cool weather has been detrimental. In parts of the State legumes winter-killed very badly. Clover is being plowed under on many farms and is further reducing forage. Soil moisture content is good and plants left are making fine progress. The movement of honey from packers to wholesalers has been fair, but movement from producers to packers continued very slow, with the market dull and weak.

Nebraska - Conditions have been variable over the State. In some locations bees have build up rapidly and swarming may develop unless preventive measures are taken. In other parts of the State bees have been slow building up due to too much cool rainy weather. Fruit and dandelion bloom are about through. Yellow sweetclover and white Dutch clover should start blooming soon. Soil moisture conditions are good although there is a deficiency since January 1. Farmers were plowing under much clover acreage for planting to corn - and in many locations bees will have to depend upon a flow from alfalfa, pasture clover and fall sources. Honey was moving slowly at reduced prices.

Missouri - Bees are in excellent condition and are building up well. Flying conditions were excellent during most of April, but were not too good the first week in May. White clover started to bloom and should be in full bloom in another week. Sweetclover acreage is greater than last year in parts of the State, but on other areas there are only small patches. White clover is scarce in some locations due to last summers killing drought. A few beekeepers report that mail ordering of honey has improved, but others report that the demand from packers continued very slow.

Kansas - Temperatures have been normal with intermittent rains falling about a week apart. However, in the southeastern portion conditions

are a little too dry. Plants are generally in good condition. Bees have been gathering pollen and nectar from black locust, buckthorn (coffee tree), Tatarian honeysuckle and dandelion, and are in peak strength. Swarming preparations were in evidence. In Butler County there is an increase in the acreage of Madrid sweetclover and it is expected to be in bloom soon. This clover, according to reports, yields more seed than the common white sweet-clover and is steadily gaining in the favor of farmers in this area. In some locations the clover acreage is reported to be less than last year.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:

(Period Apr. 26-May 12)

Michigan - Clovers are in good condition. Heavy rains have interfered with work in bee yards, and it is believed that some bees will starve. Strong colonies have been building up very rapidly and as a result are running short of stores. Weak colonies are making a very slow recovery. Reports indicate that there is considerable 1947 fall honey on hand with high water content. Many colonies that were lost during the winter are not being replaced. In the Upper Peninsula dandelions are not plentiful. The first pollen was gathered on May 11. Clover plants are slow in getting started.

Wisconsin - The first part of the period was favorable for bee flights, but the latter part was rather cool and wet. Strong colonies have been building up well, but weak colonies are lagging behind. Packages have made satisfactory progress with no undue early supersedure, and give much more promise than last season. Honey plants are generally in good condition. Moisture supplies are ample at this time. The demand for honey was variable, with signs of improvement in some localities, but continued slow in others.

Minnesota - Outside of a few days at the start of the period, the weather was too cool and windy for bee activity. Colony build-up is variable, being good in some locations but backward in others for both overwintered bees and for packages. Some feeding has been necessary and more may be necessary if cold weather persists. Dandelion and fruit bloom were furnishing nectar and pollen. The weather was favorable for hay, pastures and small grains. Much clover, especially in stands where winter kill was heavy, is being plowed under for planting to corn. Some beekeepers have not made up winter losses with packages, while others have made up losses and some increases with packages. The demand for honey continued slow.

Ohio - In central and wester Ohio weather during the most of the period was rainy and cool, and while it was beneficial to honey plants, restricted bee activity. Very little, if any, flow came in from dandelion. Generally, package bees and strong colonies have continued to build up regardless of the adverse weather condition. Weak colonies in many yards tended to dwindle. With favorable weather, the clover flow is expected to start

- continued -



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at least a week earlier than usual. In the vicinity of Marietta white clover was coming on rapidly, with some patches blooming profusely. Bees were swarming or making preparations for swarming. The demand for honey continued slow at steady prices. In the northeast corner of the State bees secured much pollen and nectar from dandelion and fruit bloom, and were rapidly building up strength. Reports indicate that beekeepers are not expanding, but some are trying to recover part of their winter losses which were substantial.

Indiana - Heavy rains and cloudy weather prevented bees from gathering much nectar from fruit bloom and dandelions, but best colonies are in fair strength. Clover plants are in good condition. Inclement weather is greatly hampering beeyard operations and making it difficult to get bees in shape for the honey flow. Many dirt roads are almost impassable. Honey sales to consumers are reported as slow. There will be a considerable carry-over of honey, notwithstanding lowered prices.

Illinois - Bees were building up rapidly and are in about average condition. Most yards have plenty of pollen from dandelion and fruit trees, and at the close of the period were working on black locust trees. However, in some yards it has been necessary to feed sugar or pollen substitute to maintain colony build-up. Swarming preparations are in evidence. Clovers are in good condition.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Apr. 27-May 13)

New York - Weather during this period was mostly cool and rainy, with snow in parts of Central New York. On May 11 conditions were favorable and scale colonies in central and western sections gained 8 to 11 pounds. Colonies which came through the winter in good condition were building up rapidly and some were making preparations to swarm. Many weak colonies were dwindling and further aggravating winter losses. Package bees were being received. Clovers are in good condition in practically all sections. The demand for honey continued slow.

Vermont - The weather was cool and rainy most of the period. Dandelions were starting to bloom and yielding when weather permitted. Bees are in good condition and building up satisfactorily.

New Jersey - In Hunterdon County bees developed quite rapidly during this period. Maple, fruit bloom and dandelion supplied plenty of nectar. Colonies that came through the past severe winter are at swarming strength, and some have swarmed already, where insufficient room has been given. Exceptional colonies have stored up to 25 pounds surplus from dandelion. Rainfall has been ample and clovers appear to be in good condition.

Connecticut - A brief warm spell about May 10 helped the bees to gather considerable nectar so that starvation seems to have been averted and no further feeding may be necessary. Fruit bloom is very heavy and with some more good weather colonies will do well. Swarming has commenced. The demand for honey is still very slow.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Apr. 27-May 13)

Maryland - In the Piedmont Plateau and Coastal Plain area the main honey flow has started. Tulip tree was coming into bloom. Since the first blossoms (around May 8) clear weather and high temperatures prevailed and were favorable to bee activity, but there were not enough blossoms open to make much of a showing on scale hives. Locust was making a very poor showing. Yellow sweetclover was also blooming. Rains during the period were sufficient to maintain good plant growth. Swarming has started.

South Carolina - The main honey flow began about April 20, which is about the normal time. The flow in the upper end of the State has been better than usual and best colonies will likely make nearly 100 pounds. The honey is lighter in color than usual. Weather has generally been dry through most of the flow and the honey should be of good body. Swarming has been about normal and mostly confined to colonies in single brood-chambers. No new crop local honey has been noted on the market.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Apr. 27-May 13)

Tennessee - Bee conditions have been variable over the States. Bees have gathered up to 100 pounds surplus from crimson and white Dutch clover in favored localities in the Southeastern part of the State. A shower occurred at the middle of the period and revitalized nectar secretion. Poplar yield varied from 10 to 40 pounds. Persimmon was starting to bloom while bitterweed was yielding nectar and pollen. In Marshall County the honey crop to date is a failure. Too much rain and too many cold windy days ruined the flow. Some hives were getting short of stores.

Kentucky - In central Kentucky the weather was both too cool and rainy for bees to gather much nectar from the wealth of flora that was in bloom. Blackberries, white clover, yellow sweetclover, locust and plants of lesser importance were in bloom. Swarming has been excessive for this time of the season. Normally few swarms issue in May. The season seems to be about two weeks advanced. Brood is plentiful and consuming food about as fast as gathered. Colonies with sufficient stores have developed well but those light in stores and not being fed are sure to be a liability as the main flow will be several weeks ahead of schedule. Honey plants are in excellent condition.

SCOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Apr. 26-May 12)

Georgia - Weather was favorable for bees in the swamp gallberry sections of south Georgia and a good flow was in progress. In some yards, where the flow was about two-thirds over, 40 pounds of surplus Gallberry honey has been secured. In other sections of the South Georgia the spring honey crop secured to date has been only fair. In the vicinity of Atlanta the spring flow is about over, but it has probably been the best in 10 years. Bees are in good condition through-



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out the State. The movement of package bees has slowed down. The demand for honey was slow and the market was tending weaker. Reports indicate that bee supplies are moving in good volume but hardly equal to a year ago.

Florida - The orange flow was light. Conditions were variable for the gallberry and palmetto flow, being favorable in parts of the State but poor in other parts where it has been too dry. In the central part of the State partridge pea will dry up unless rains occur soon. The bees should start working mangrove soon if the weather permits. In the extreme northern part of the State a fairly good flow from various sources was in progress during this period.

Alabama - The spring honey flow has been good and a surplus crop has been made.

Mississippi - Good bee weather has prevailed, but rain is needed. Nectar was coming in rapidly and supers were being filled. In the southeast corner of the State what looked like a possible

crop failure has turned out to be a good crop. Gallberry bloomed earlier than usual and while the bloom was of short duration, the short flow was heavy. Summer tili will start to bloom in this section in a few weeks. Honey sales are reported as slow, with little new honey extracted to date.

Louisiana - In the southern part of the State a honey flow continued during this period. Daily gains were small ranging from 1 to 3 pounds. The weather has been mostly warm, sunny, but some days too windy for bee flight. Rain has not interfered with bee work. Colonies are mostly in fair to good condition. Colonies at no time were subject to heavy shaking. The shipping of packages ended three weeks earlier than during the past several years. The demand for queens has been fair. In the northwest corner of the State the season is running late with honey plants decidedly later than last season. Bees have built up later also, but are in good condition. Crop prospects are good with an abundant amount of soil moisture. A few cool days hampered bee activity. A little honey has been extracted in most of the important producing sections of the State.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of May. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand very slow, market dull. Few sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, Orange, cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 5-lb. pails \$6.00. OHIO, IOWA and Other MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. cans Clover, White 13½-22¢, Amber 17¢ per lb.; jars, White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. 3.00-3.20; 24, 1-lb. \$5.25-5.55; 12, 2-lb. \$5.05-5.30; 12, 3-lb. \$7.40; 6, 5-lb. pails \$5.75-6.00; creamed, White Clover 24, 1-lb. cartons \$5.55. NEW YORK, jars, White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. \$5.30.

CHICAGO: No receipts reported by trade.

EXTRACTED: Demand slow, market dull. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. tins White Clover 15¢, some 16¢; Amber 14¢. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, IOWA and MICHIGAN, 5-lb. pails White Clover \$10.00-10.50 per dozen; 5-lb. jars No. 1 Light Amber 6s \$6.00, very few \$6.50; 2-lb. jars White Clover 12s \$6.50-7.00; 1-lb. jars Fancy White Clover 24s \$5.50-6.00.

COMB: No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 41-43¢.

DENVER: Supplies rather light but fully ample to the slow demand, market slightly weaker. Sales to retailers and other buyers in caselots -

EXTRACTED: Very few sales COLORADO and IOWA, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 24, 12-oz. jars \$5.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.25-7.45; 24, 24-oz. jars \$10.00; 6, 5-lb. jars \$7.85; 12, 5-lb. jars, and tins \$11.90.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted 66,000 lbs. Mich.; 1,350 lbs. Midwestern. Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50-5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.70-2.75. Sales by brokers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover delivered Detroit - cases 24, 1-lb. jars one small lot \$5.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00; special jars with spouts 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.00.

KANSAS CITY: Practically no receipts.

Supplies light, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers and candy makers - IOWA, White Clover 60-lb. tins 10-11¢ per lb. Sales to wholesalers and large retailers - IDAHO, Sweetclover, cases 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.05; 12, 1-lb. glass \$4.75; 12, 5-lb. glass \$9.60. IOWA, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.20; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.50-4.60.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail approx.

12,000 lbs. North Central; by truck 18,000 lbs. Domestic via New York City; beeswax by rail approx. 2,000 lbs. Rocky Mt. Region. Demand fair, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers - NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.75. IDAHO, Sweetclover, Light Amber 16¢ per lb. PUERTO RICO, bulk Light Amber 14-15¢ to bakers.

BEESWAX: Supplies very light. Sales by receivers to manufacturing plants Domestic 62¢ per lb.



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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck extracted in 60-lb. cans Minn. White Sweetclover 100; Beeswax 175 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market dull and slightly weaker. Beekeepers' sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis - U.S. 1 Blended honey, per lb., MINNESOTA, White Sweetclover 8¢. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA, U.S. 1 Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30; 24, 6-oz. jars \$2.40; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.05; 24, 6-oz. jars \$2.75; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.95. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans: to bakers and large users - Light Amber to Amber per lb. 13¢; to confectioners White Sweetclover U.S. 1 per lb. 15¢.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market steady. F.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic Crude Light Yellow per lb. in cash 38¢; in trade 40¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat 182 bbls. Cuba; beeswax by boat 197 bags Chile; 30 bags Dominican Republic; 84 bags Cuba; 75 bags Puerto Rico; 38 bags Guatemala. Demand light, market dull. Practically no change in prices.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - CUBA, barrels spot and for shipment 10½-12¢, tins 12-13¢. HAWAII, Algaroba White 17¢. NEW YORK, Buckwheat 13-14¢, White Sweetclover 14¢. OHIO, White Sweetclover 12, 5-lb. tins \$11.00-12.00 (Correction: in report of May 3 - OHIO White Sweetclover should have read 12, 5-lb. tins instead as published). CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.50; 12, 1-lb. jars and tins \$2.67. CALIFORNIA, White Orange and INTERMOUNTAIN, White Sweetclover 12, 5-lb. tins \$12.55 (Correction: in report of May 3 Calif. White Orange and Intermountain White Sweetclover should have read 12, 5-lb. tins instead as published); 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.34; 24, 1-lb. tins \$6.84. NEW YORK, 6, 5-lb. tins Light Amber Clover \$5.30. CUBA, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.50; 48, 1-lb. Amber Mixed Flowers \$10.40. Creamed White honey 24, 1-lb. cartons: NEW YORK \$6.00; INTERMOUNTAIN \$6.56.

BEESWAX: Offerings light. Demand good, market firm. CHILE, BRAZIL, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, and CUBA, Light 57-60¢; Darker 56-58¢.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - comb none; extracted 1800 lbs.

Calif.; 3900 lbs. Ill.; 9600 lbs. Mich.; 2760 lbs. Midwestern. Demand slow, market steady.

Brokers sales to retailers -

COMB: No supplies.

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS and MICHIGAN, No. 1, White Clover cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30-5.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25-3.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00. Brokers sales to wholesalers - MILWESTERN, White Clover 60-lb. tins 16-17¢ per lb.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - by truck from Idaho 135, 5-gal. cans and 500 cases mixed sizes glass and tin. Supplies light. Demand very slow, market dull. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 60-lb. cans 12¢ per lb.; glass 24, 1-lb. \$4.50; tin 12, 2-lb. \$4.25; 12, 5s \$9.00-9.75.

COMB: No supplies on market.

BEESWAX: Supplies liberal. Demand slow, market steady. Dealers paying 40¢ per lb.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers -

COMB: OHIO, Buckwheat, cartons 24, 1-lb. cellophane wrapped \$8.50.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons, 1 doz. 1-lb. jars \$3.85; 5-lb. tins \$1.39. ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, 5-lb. jars \$1.25; Amber 60-lb. tins per lb. 15-16¢.

WISCONSIN, Clover, Light Amber, cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.40; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.15; 6-5-lb. tins \$6.80.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by

Bay Area Bottlers were very light and consisted of 85 cans of Amber Mixed Flowers from Northern California. Wholesale prices of bottled honey ranged from unchanged to slightly lower. Listed below are prices of Light Amber or better Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some blended honey, mostly of California production, with some sales of Thistle and Blends slightly lower:

EXTRACTED: \$3.01-3.50 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars; \$4.17-4.50 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$5.00-5.70 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$7.47-8.30 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars; \$4.60-5.40 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$9.60-10.20 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars and cans.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - by truck, extracted Idaho 100 cases, 5-lb. cans; Wash. 300 cases.

Demand improving, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers sales to wholesalers - WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.25-8.50, few best high as \$9.50; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50-4.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$3.75-4.25. Brokers' sales to bakers - White Clover 60-lb. tins \$8.40, Dark Amber \$8.00. Sales to retailers and other large buyers - WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.88-9.60; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.95-5.46; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.70-5.13; 12, 3-lb. jars few \$8.08.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 10CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE

Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of May 1, 1948, together with comparative figures for the same date a year ago: (From Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

	<u>Consumer Containers</u>		<u>Bulk Containers</u>	
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
Saint John. . . . .	-	650	-	-
Montreal . . . . .	24,168	81,656	*68,400	-
Ottawa . . . . .	17,760	4,764	-	-
Toronto . . . . .	-	400,000	-	226,000
Winnipeg . . . . .	16,248	730,192	54,930	382,369
Regina . . . . .	49,728	6,816	-	-
Saskatoon . . . . .	5,520	8,736	8,900	-
Edmonton . . . . .	24,576	348,432	-	8,332
Lethbridge . . . . .	-	5,952	-	-
Calgary . . . . .	36,648	60,025	6,192	5,200
Vancouver . . . . .	-	102,096	-	-

\* Imported for processing.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX  
(Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

Imports of honey into the United States, including shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii, for March, 1948 totaled 608 thousand pounds as compared with 2,120 thousand pounds for March 1947. Imports including shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii for the period Jan.-March 1948 totaled 2,845 thousand pounds as compared with 7,902 thousand pounds during the corresponding period last year.

Exports of honey from the United States during March totaled 16 thousand pounds as compared with 7 thousand pounds in March 1947. Exports during the period January-March 1948 totaled 48 thousand pounds as compared with 110 thousand pounds for the corresponding period last year.

Imports of beeswax into the United States, including shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii, for March 1948 totaled 464 thousand pounds as compared with 186 thousand pounds for March 1947. Imports including shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii for the period January-March 1948 totaled 1,028 thousand pounds as compared with 870 thousand pounds for the corresponding period in 1947.

Imports and exports by countrys for March appear below:

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING MARCH, 1948      IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO U.S. DURING  
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION      MARCH 1948 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>		<u>Pounds</u>
Hong Kong	9,962	Brazil	175,345
Belgium & Luxembourg	4,000	Cuba	81,659
Republic of the Philippines	1,200	Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	78,239
Japan	480	Dominican Republic	55,710
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,642</b>	Portugal	21,995
		Turkey	11,023
		Chile	10,830

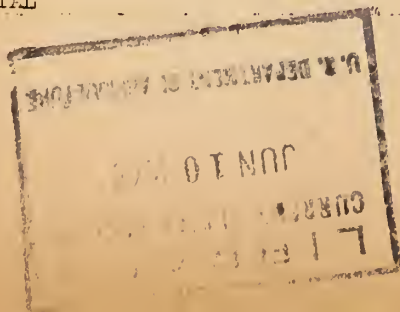
SHIPMENTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX FROM PUERTO RICO  
AND HAWAII TO UNITED STATES FOR MARCH, 1948

	<u>Honey</u>	<u>Beeswax</u>
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Hawaii	1,800	0
Puerto Rico	0	0

	<u>Pounds</u>
Guatemala	6,469
Haiti	5,874
Iran (Persia)	5,776
Egypt	2,205
British West Africa	600
Belgian Congo	8,069
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>463,794</b>

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U.S. FOR MARCH, 1948 BY  
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	<u>Pounds</u>
Argentina	126,579
Mexico	126,786
Cuba	100,536
Guatemala	95,493
Dominican Republic	80,417
El Salvador	76,282
Canada	72
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>606,465</b>





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
June 1, 1948:

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 11

SUMMARY

Temperatures were irregular over the nation during this period, being below normal in the New England States and in the group of States surrounding Illinois. The forepart of the period was cold in the Pacific Northwest, but turned mild the latter part. Precipitation was variable over the country ranging from heavy in most northeastern States and in several of the central group of States to light over most of the remainder of the country. Dry weather was affecting crops in parts of Nebraska, Louisiana, Wyoming and in the southwest. The honey flow from orange was good in California. Desert crops were yielding poorly in Arizona. Cotton was commencing to yield in the Lower Valley of Texas but bees were barely making a living in the eastern, southeastern and southwestern parts of the State. Clovers were yielding well in northeastern and northwestern parts of Texas. The gallberry flow in Georgia was light. The tulip poplar flow around Atlanta, Georgia was very good. In Florida the palmetto flow ended with a light crop, tupelo yielded a short crop and mangrove was starting to yield. In Alabama and Mississippi fairly good spring yields were secured. Bees in Louisiana were making small daily gains from vervain-white clover was suffering from lack of moisture. In the South Atlantic group of States the spring crop of tulip poplar honey varied in volume being poor in Maryland and Virginia, but fairly good in the Carolinas. The spring flow in Tennessee has been light, while a good flow from clovers began in Kentucky. In the central and northern tier of

States across the nation the clover flows began or were due to start during the first half of June. Packages and colonies which came through the winter strong have built up satisfactorily and some have reached peak strength too early. Weak colonies and a few good colonies may not reach peak strength in time for the start of the flow. In general, bees were building up well in Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, but were in variable condition in Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio and Indiana. Feeding was necessary in many yards in New York, Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Washington, Oregon and central and northern California.

The market for honey continued weak with the demand slow. Numerous beekeepers report they still have on hand much of their 1947 crops, while others report they have exhausted their supplies. The carryover is expected to be much larger than last year or for an average season. Sales of extracted light colored clover honey in 60-pound cans ranged 8-12¢ with most producers holding for 10-12¢. A few sales of California orange honey were reported at 10¢ lb. Dark colored or fall flowers honey was in slow demand at 7-9¢ per lb. Beekeeper-bottler or bottler sales of extracted honey in wholesale lots ranged 15-25¢ per lb. in 5-lb. jars; \$4.50-5.25 for cases of 12, 2-lb. jars; and \$4.50-7.12 for cases of 24, 1-lb. jars. The market for beeswax was about steady with sales f.o.b. beekeepers mostly 41-43¢, with an occasional sale as low as 38¢ and as high as 50-54¢. Details appear on page 2.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period May 8-22)

Southern California - Temperatures at Los Angeles ranged from 50 to 65 degrees minimum and 67 to 83 degrees maximum during this period. The sky was generally overcast and cloudy with a little sunshine late in the afternoons. The orange flow was drawing to a close with production much heavier than expected and the quality better than usual according to reports. In the hills in the southern part of the section black and white sage were blooming but there was very little nectar coming from them. Wild mustard was supplying much pollen. Early buckwheat was in bloom in Riverside County but was yielding very little nectar. Late buckwheat was reported to be in better condition despite the dry weather, but was expected to yield very little. In Santa Barbara County bees were swarming. They were working wild alfalfa, mustard, blackberry and Simpson's honey plants. Plants were in fairly good condition. Trading for honey was slow with most dealers holding off buying any quantity at the present time.

Central California - Temperatures ranged from slightly above to slightly below normal. Light showers fell on several days but otherwise the weather was mostly clear. The orange flow was drawing to a close. A movement of colonies from orange groves to other locations is expected to start soon. In San Luis Obispo County there is little forage for the bees to work on. Light swarming has started. In Santa Clara County bees consumed part of their stores and lost weight during this period. In Kern County bees were in good condition with plenty of honey and pollen in their hives. Swarming was light. A little orange honey was continuing to come in and a small amount from wild flowers and from alfalfa and sweetclover along irrigation ditches. Alfalfa was being cut for hay before blooming. There is little prospect for a buckwheat honey crop due to lack of moisture and drying winds. Extracting of orange honey was underway. In San Joaquin County bees were being fed, and some

HONEY & BEESWAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED: (Sales of honey in 60-lb. cans to bottlers or other large users are beekeepers sales - other sales represent beekeeper, beekeeper-bottler or bottler sales.)

SECTION & STATE	60-lb. cans	5-lb. cans or jars	Producers:	1-lb. jars	cents per pound
	Large : Smaller	To : To	local : To	Whole : To	
	bottlers : lot sales	Wholesale : Re-	sales to : sales	tailers : tailers	
	large users : indicated	tailers : consumers			
CALIF. POINTS:				PER CASE OF 12	PER CASE OF 24
So. Calif.	ww Or 10 1/2-12#				
Cent. Calif.	ww Or 10 1/2-12#				41#
No. Calif.	la MF 9				
PACIFIC NORTHWEST & INTERMOUNTAIN STATES					
Oregon	la 12 1/3 da 8	CA 15	CA 20		
Idaho	w 8 1/3				
Nevada		Un 15	Un 16 1/2	Un 4.50	Un 5.25
Arizona	la A 8 1/3#				46 41#
SOUTHWESTERN STATES:					
Texas		Un 12 2/3	Br 19	Br 4.80	Br 5.04
			w V 25		(COMB 4/ Cit 6.00)
Oklahoma		Un 14			
PLAIN, EAST CENTRAL & NORTH CENTRAL STATES:					
Minn.	w 8 1/3#		Un 20		
Iowa	w C 11-12	w C 10-13 3/4	w C 16-20	w C 4.50	w C 4.80
Nebr.	w C 11-12	7 HC 15 1/4	w HC 22		38-50, few 54
Mich.	w C 11-12	da 8	w C 20	w C 4.50-5.04	43
Wisc.	w C 11-12		Un 20-25	C 5.25#	
Ohio	w C 9	C 19 1/6#	C 16 (few)	C 5.05#	
Ill.			w C 12-15, w few 26	C 15-35	w C 7.12
Ind.			CA 26		
NORTHEASTERN & SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES:					
New York	w C 13-15 2/3		C 25	Un 25	C 7.20
Vermont	w C 15 1/4				
Penn.		C 20	C 25	C 30	
Maryland		Bu 17	Bu 24 MF 32	d TP 25	50
Virginia					
SOUTH CENTRAL & SOUTHEASTERN STATES:					
Tenn.	MF 14		Un ch 25, la MF 35		
Georgia	Or & P 15*	MF ch 22	a Tup 20	a Tup 5.52	a Tup 6.00
Florida	G & P 12*	a Tup 18	Or & Tup 27	Or & Tup 6.00	Or & Tup 7.20
Mississippi		G & P 19	G & P 23	G & P 5.04	G & P 6.24
Louisiana	1 1/2 Un 10-21 2/3#	G 15 1/2#	G ch 25, G 25	Un 6.00#	
		Un 20 1/3#	ch 28 1/3#	ch 7.50#	
A-Allaife, Br-Brush, Bu-Buckwheat, C-Clover, Cit-Citrus, G-Galberry, H-Heartsease, MF-Mixed Flowers, Or-Orange, P-Palmetto, TP-Tulip, Poplar, Tup-Tupelo, Un-Unknown or not shown, V-Vetch, Colors: a-Amber, d-Dark, la-Light Amber, w-White, ww-Water White. ch-Bulk comb. honey. #Includes delivered sales. 1/ Sales to consumers. 2/ Sales to retailers. 3/ Sales to wholesalers. *Includes barrels. 4/ 24 Section comb sales to retailers.					
Cot-Cotton.					



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colonies have been lost from starvation. No nectar was coming in. Plants are about three weeks' late and are in poor flowering condition.

Northern California - Temperatures ranged from slightly above to slightly below normal. Light showers fell on several days but otherwise the weather was mostly clear. In the central Sacramento River Valley reports indicate that star thistle is in fairly good condition, but it is not too plentiful in some areas where it normally has been plentiful. It will also come on later than usual. Bees were not making a living in many locations and much feeding was necessary. Ladino clover was in bloom but was not yielding well. In the Southern part of the valley bees and plants were in better condition. Nectar and pollen was coming in from mustard, alfalfa, filaree, milk thistle and various other plants. Reports from this section indicate that there will not be the usual dearth of nectar during June this season. Swarming was over and was not excessive.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period May 8-22)

West of the Cascades - Cool, cloudy weather except for a few clear 80 degree days prevailed most of the period. Feeding of bees has been quite prevalent except in southern Oregon where apple bloom, manzanite, chaparral and wild flowers produced some nectar. In the Willamette Valley and along the coastal area scotch broom, dandelions and strawberries were yielding a little nectar. Vetch was developing well and should be in bloom during the coming two weeks. ~~Cane berries~~ will also be in bloom later. Unless weather improves prospects are for a very short honey production this year. It is reported that many beekeepers that normally move bees into the fireweed area are seriously considering not doing so this year on account of the heavy growth of underbrush.

East of the Cascades - The forepart of this period was cold, cloudy and rainy. A great many bees starved where the owner neglected to supply food. Some starved while still in the orchards for pollination as the weather would not allow the bees to get out of the hives. The last few days of the period brought warmer temperatures and scale hives held their own, mostly from dandelions, wild flowers, wild mustard, salmon berry, maple and scotch broom. White clover was showing signs of blooming.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period May 9 - 23)

Colorado - In the Colorado River Basin and the San Juan Basin dry weather prevailed during most of the period and was accompanied by hot dry winds. Temperatures reached into the 80-90 degrees during the day time. The dandelion and fruit bloom is finished and bees built up well on them and are in sufficient strength to gather surplus honey. A dearth of nectar is expected until about mid-June when clovers should commence. In the Arkansas Valley the season to date has been about normal. Spring losses have been negligible and colonies are mostly in good condition for the honey flow which should start any day. Moisture conditions are good and alfalfa has made good growth. In the Northeastern Section dandelion bloomed well and bees that survived the winter have been building up well. Winter losses in some yards reached as high as 65 percent. The outlook is fine for the

coming season. The demand for honey continued slow and many beekeepers will carry over part of their 1947 crop into the 1948 marketing season.

Wyoming - In the Lander Valley the weather has been dry with nights cold, and many days windy. April was the driest month in the history of the Weather Bureau. Dandelion was in bloom, but was yielding very little nectar and bees were still being fed.

Montana - In the south central portion of the State bees have had a good buildup from dandelion and most colonies have stored enough to carry them until the alfalfa and clover starts to bloom. Some of the strongest colonies are showing signs of starting swarm cells.

Idaho - The season is about three weeks late. Fruit bloom is about over. The flow from dandelion was fairly good and strong colonies stored considerable honey, but many yards not well located are weak in bees and some have starved. Honey crop prospects are not too good. Reports indicate that beekeepers have not purchased as many packages or queens as last year. The demand for honey continued slow, although there was a slight improvement at the current lower asking prices.

Utah - Bees were building up rapidly in the better locations. The demand for honey continued slow and the market was weak.

Nevada - Bees were still behind what might be considered normal. Fruit trees were blooming but windy, rainy weather was retarding bee activities. Alfalfa was very slow in starting with heavy winter kill reported in some sections. The demand for honey continued slow.

ARIZONA: (Period May 9 - 23)

Dry weather prevailed during this period and prospects for a honey crop from the desert are poor. Some early alfalfa honey was secured in the Salt River Valley in areas where farmers planted barley in alfalfa fields. Some extracting was underway, principally of tamarisk honey. In the vicinity of Yuma prospects are poor for a crop of honey. Dust sprays used on melon fields and alfalfa have killed off many worker bees. There were not many wild blossoms due to the dry weather. Mesquite was blooming a little in the southeastern area.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period May 10 - 24)

Northeastern Texas - Good rains occurred and soil conditions for honey plants are excellent. Bees are in good condition and are ready for a honey flow. A good honey crop is in prospect during June from yellow and white sweetclover, Hubam clover, horsemint and blue curl. Numerous beekeepers are carrying over part of their 1947 crop into the 1948 season. A little demand has developed for new crop honey, but none has been extracted as yet. Beekeepers were making ready to remove their early honey.

East Texas - Prospects for a honey crop are poor. Clover is very scarce. Package shipments were completed with very little delay. Cancellations were fairly heavy, however, many late orders were received with the result that total number of packages shipped was only slightly less than last season. The demand for



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queens has been good, although very few orders are being placed for shipment after May.

Southeast Texas - Conditions were variable but for the most part were too dry. Bees were securing very little nectar and many colonies were making inroads on stores accumulated during the spring flow. Shipments of both package bees and queens ceased about May 1. High prices for cotton and corn have caused farmers to plow under much clover, and many bees have been moved to other sections of the State or to northern States in quest of better forage. There is little demand for new crop honey.

Southwest Texas - The spring crop of honey secured is light and prospects for the balance of the season are poor. In sections where huajilla and catsclaw are depended upon no surplus crop has been secured. In favored locations colonies have made small gains from mesquite. A light flow is on from horsemint but no surplus is expected due to the scarcity of plants. Where Brazil bush is present bees are getting enough honey to maintain broodrearing although dry weather is reducing the flow. In some yards huajillo and mesquite have produced a blended crop of about 40 percent of last season's crop and about 30 percent of average. A number of apiaries have been moved from this section to vetch and sweetclover in North Texas.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - In spite of the very severe drought in the Valley bees are getting considerable honey, principally from cotton which is just beginning to bloom. Some honey is also being obtained from sunflowers. If cotton poisoning is not carried on too extensively, a good crop of cotton honey may be obtained as the cotton acreage is larger. There has been no rain of consequence since February. All migratory beekeepers have moved out. The demand for honey was practically nil. A few sixties have been sold for 17¢ (citrus honey) but generally beekeepers are holding for 15¢ but no honey is moving at that figure.

Northwest Texas - In Palo Pinto County bees are in excellent condition and are storing much honey from vetch, Madrid clover and prickly pear. Dandelion and mesquite are also in full bloom, however, very few bees are found working them due to the heavy vetch bloom. Horsemint is beginning to bloom and other thistles are making rapid growth. Good rains have fallen recently and the soil is in fine condition. Cotton is up and a fair sized acreage will be available this year. Some swarming has occurred but should soon be over.

Oklahoma - No new crop honey has been extracted or offered for sale. Bees were active and swarming was heavy.

PLAINS AREA: (Period May 10-24)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Dandelion and fruit bloom were yielding nectar and pollen and colony build-up was progressing normally. Bees were active except for periods of rather high winds. The weather was hot and dry and white Dutch clover was beginning to show the effects of it. With the acreage of sweetclover very light, prospects for a honey crop from clovers were dwindling.

North Dakota - Sweetclover is up eight to ten inches and was making continued good growth under favorable weather conditions. Package bees have built up well. Early installations now have three to four frames of brood. A good early flow was secured from dandelions.

Iowa - Weather was warm with temperatures above normal. Very little rain fell during the period and reports indicate that there is a deficiency in rainfall for the year to date. Bees were actively working dandelions and fruit bloom. In favored locations yellow sweetclover, white Dutch clover and Pellett clover were in bloom. Bees have generally been building up well, and light swarming is reported in a few locations. If the weather is favorable a good honey flow from clovers should be in progress around June 1 - 10th.

Kansas - Dry, warm weather has prevailed and additional rainfall is commencing to be needed. White clover and yellow sweetclover are in full bloom. Catalpa, Russian olive, and locust have contributed small amounts of nectar. The vetch and yellow sweetclover flow has begun. Black locust yielded well for a few days.

Nebraska - Weather conditions were variable over the State. In scattered locations in the eastern portion good local rains fell, but in the central and western part of the State drought conditions prevailed. In favored locations yellow sweetclover was beginning to bloom. Alfalfa was ready to bloom, but most acreage will be cut as it comes into bloom. Bees were building up well and some swarming has taken place. Failure of package queens is reported as heavy, supercedure and disappearance of queens, seemingly without reason. In the central and western portion dust storms were numerous and rains are badly needed. Beekeepers report that conditions are somewhat similar to the drought conditions which prevailed in the middle thirties. Bees were in fair condition. The demand for honey continued slow and reports indicate that many beekeepers still have much 1947 crop honey on hand.

Missouri - White clover started yielding about the middle of this period and yellow sweetclover a few days later. The days have been hot and nights cool, which has been favorable for nectar secretion and bees have been storing considerable surplus honey. Swarming has not been excessive.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 12 - 26)

Michigan - In the Lower Peninsula weather has been variable, ranging from poor to good. Much feeding has been necessary in the less favored areas. Bees were working dandelions but not securing much nectar. Colonies, however, are fairly strong. In other areas where weather was more favorable during the fruit bloom pollination activities by the bee was good. Clovers and other honey plants are in good condition, and a good flow is in prospect, although the number of strong.



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colonies to take advantage of the flow will be small due to the heavy winter losses. Clover was expected to open about the first week in June. Dandelion and wild fruit bloom were opening on the Upper Peninsula and bees were gathering nectar on favorable days. Feeding was still necessary. Rain is needed for the clover plants.

**Wisconsin** - Conditions were variable over the State. In the central and western portions a heavy flow from dandelion and a good build-up is reported. Some swarming has occurred. Clovers are in good condition and were coming into bloom earlier than usual. Dandelion, red and white oak, cherries, plums and other fruit trees supplied nectar and pollen. The surplus flow from clover and red raspberry was expected to start early in June. In the eastern portion of the State bees have not been able to take advantage of the dandelion and fruit blooms because of too much cold wet weather. Reports from all parts of the State indicate that many yards are much smaller than a year ago because of winter losses. A number of colonies are still suffering from nosema and will not be in sufficient strength before mid-June for a honey flow.

**Minnesota** - In the prairie region of the southwestern part of the State weather was excellent for bee activity and build-up was rapid. Colonies may reach peak strength in advance of the clover honey flow. In the southern hardwood region bees were uneven in strength. Some are strong with a few superseding their queens. Some swarming has occurred. However, numerous colonies are still below normal strength. Packages have developed well and were still being received. Clovers are not too plentiful and rains are needed to assure continued normal development. White Dutch clover was beginning to bloom.

**Ohio** - Central and most other sections of Ohio have had any appreciable amount of rain since May 15. Cool winds have held down temperatures during the daytime and nights were very cool. Bees were able to fly almost every day. Some swarming is reported - several were small, supersedure swarms. Colonies that survived the winter with any strength at all have built up well and are in good condition for a honey flow. The fruit and dandelion flow was variable being fairly good for a few days in parts of the State but was generally poor. Black locust in the southern and central part of the State bloomed heavy and yielded well when weather permitted. More warmer, humid weather is needed. Honey plants are generally in excellent condition. Blackberries were commencing to bloom in the northeastern section of the State.

**Illinois** - White Dutch and alsike clovers were in bloom in the lower half of the State. Fruit bloom and dandelions were about through blooming in the northern portion. In the western part of the State bees secured enough honey from black locust and wild grapes to last them until the clover flow starts. All clovers are reported to be in good condition, although scarce in the northern part of the State. In the west central area sweetclover in places was staging a comeback and gives much better promise for a honey crop than in recent years. Considerable swarming has occurred in all sections. In some locations bees gained as much as 40 pounds of honey from dandelion and fruit bloom.

**Indiana** - This period started out excessively wet but ended up dry. It was abnormally cool throughout practically the entire period. Cold north winds blew on many days. The cool weather has retarded the spring buildup of colonies but they are generally in fair condition. The average colony will not reach maximum strength for another two to three weeks. Most colonies have sufficient stores to last them. Black locust was in bloom and the last half of the period, and while trees are not plentiful they have helped the bees out. The cool weather prolonged the blooming period. Alsike clover was commencing to bloom and was furnishing a trace of nectar. Clover is in good condition, although many fields in some sections of the State are badly infested with saliva bugs. This infestation may effect the vigor and growth of the clovers.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 13-27)

**New York** - Weather was cold and rainy during most of the dandelion and fruit bloom. In spite of the adverse weather bees have built up well and are approaching swarming strength. On the few favorable sunny days much honey and pollen came in but not enough to sustain the bees until clover commences. Feeding is quite common.

**New Jersey** - Weather was unseasonably cool with considerable rain. Colonies have built up extremely well and considerable swarming is in evidence. Rain has kept the bees from taking much advantage of dandelion, apple, blueberry, and locust. Clovers are in good condition.

**Vermont** - The forepart of the period was cold and rainy and it has been necessary to feed some colonies. Warm, sunny days occurred at the close of the period and permitted bees to work dandelions and apple blossoms which were in full bloom. If the weather stays clear bees should store enough honey to carry them over to the clover flow. The market continued dull.

**Connecticut** - Strong colonies began to get swarm fever during the first week of May, but the second week and part of the third was cold and cloudy and bees could gather nectar only occasionally. They lost nearly all the value of the apple bloom. Soon after the 20th of May the bees began working mustard in the grain fields and buttercups and commenced gathering a little surplus honey. Many colonies had to be fed during the second week of May. There has been a little swarming. Plant conditions are good and with right kind of weather a surplus honey crop should be secured during June.

**Massachusetts** - Mustard, dandelion, huckleberry, a specie of wild cherry, and late apple varieties were in bloom. Rain and cool weather has kept bees confined to their hives most of this period, and scale colonies have lost weight steadily for the past three weeks. Much feeding will likely be necessary before the clover flow starts. The pollination of fruit orchards has been poor except in the northwestern part of the State where many orchards were coming into full bloom at the close of the period. Prospects look good for clover.



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Pennsylvania - Most of the period was wet and cold. However, there were short intervals of good weather for the bees to collect pollen and nectar from dandelion, spring flowers, and fruit bloom, and bees are generally in good condition. Some feeding has been necessary, but most bees have been self sustaining. Weak colonies were building up rapidly. Clover is in good condition and was commencing to bloom in warmer locations. Tulip-poplar was beginning to bud.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period May 13 - 27)

Maryland - In the Piedmont plateau and coastal plains area the most of this period when the honey flow should have been at its best weather was cool with much wind, some rain and hail, and general low humidity, all of which were not favorable for a good honey flow. The peak of the tulip-poplar tree bloom passed with scale hives showing net gains less than a half of the amount to the same date last year. Most of the gain was made during a few days the latter part of the period when weather was favorable for nectar secretion and bee activity. The locust bloom was a failure. Clovers look very promising and a crop may yet be obtained from that source. In the mountain regions of western Maryland the weather was very cool. Locust trees were in full bloom at the close of the period and yielding nectar very freely. The bloom is the heaviest since 1937. In this area locust is one of the principal honey sources.

Virginia - In the Valleys in the northwestern part of the State yellow sweetclover, alsike and white Dutch clover were in bloom. Yellow was producing some but the bees were ignoring white Dutch and alsike. Bees were barely making a living mostly from sweetclover. Tulip-poplar produced a small crop. Honey was selling very slowly.

North Carolina - A good flow occurred during the first ten days of this period and the balance of the period was light. Reports indicate that a good crop has been secured in favorable locations, while in areas only a few miles distant poor yields have been secured. A spring crop can still be secured if conditions turn favorable. Gallberry has past full bloom. Reports from the eastern part of the State indicate that crops will be short.

South Carolina - Very little rain fell during this period. In the Piedmont section bees have made a good crop of honey from tulip-poplar. In the lower part of the State a good crop has been made from blackgum. Bees were working persimmon and a few other plants at the close of the period in the Clemson vicinity. A light flow was on from persimmon and several other sources in the mountains. Bees have had a tendency to rob and make trouble during the past week, but have kept up broodrearing fairly well. Honey plants yet to bloom are in good condition, especially sourwood and sumac. Package shippers report that sales of packages turned out better than earlier expected, possibly due to the heavy winter losses in northern bee yards. There was a fair demand for new crop comb honey. There is still a part of the 1947 crop of extracted honey in the producers' hands.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 13-27)

Tennessee - Except for scattered showers the period in review was dry and several days were cold and windy. Plants were showing the effects of the dry weather and did not yield much nectar. Bees worked early in the mornings and late in the evenings, except on the windy days when they did not work at all. In some parts of the State the spring flow to date has been a failure - while in other areas a good crop was produced. Sumac and sourwood are expected to bloom two weeks earlier than normal this year and movement of bees to the mountains for these flows is expected to begin early in June.

Kentucky - The past two weeks have been favorable for bees, although it was a little too cool in some locations. Swarms have been up to prediction and are still swarming. Yellow sweetclover was beginning to bloom and was attracting the bees. Dutch white clover and Ladino clover were yielding nectar and strong colonies were showing results. There are still a number of weak colonies and nosema is showing up in some yards to add to the number of non-productive colonies. Clover conditions are variable being good in parts of the State but too dry in others.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 12-26)

Georgia - Cool nights, dry winds in the daytime and low humidity has reduced the nectar secretion from gallberry in the southeastern district and only half a crop is expected. Extracting of new crop has commenced and packing has started. The demand is light. The tulip poplar flow was good in the Atlanta area but was just fair in south Georgia.

Florida - The palmetto flow has ended and was light. However, hives are full of bees and brood and in locations where mangrove is available it is possible a good yield from this source will be forthcoming. In the northwestern part of the State reports indicate that the spring flow of ti-ti was practically a failure and tupelo has produced only about half a crop. No further surplus is anticipated in this section the balance of this summer. The package season ended earlier than it has for several years and with lighter shaking colonies are in much better condition. The demand for honey was slow.

Alabama - The spring honey flow was unusually good in southcentral Alabama. Rain was commencing to be needed at the close of the period.

Mississippi - Weather during May was generally clear, cool, and dry and was favorable for honey production.

Louisiana - In the southeastern portion of the State daily gains have been small, but steady and ranged from 1 to 3 pounds per day. No rain has fallen since May 5 so the ground was becoming dry. White clover has mostly dried up. Vervain was in bloom, and a few other minor honey producing plants. Colony surpluses are variable with extractions ranging from nothing to 85 pounds per colony. Considerable honey remains in the hives but it is not yet capped over. The package season ended earlier than usual.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 11HAWAII: (As of May 24)

The honey crop this year is expected to be of normal size. Beekeepers in the early producing districts are busy extracting honey. However, Oahu producers report little bee activity up to now. It is expected that about 75 percent of the honey crop will be gathered by the end of June. No honey sales have been reported.

DOMESTIC SUGAR REQUIREMENTS AGAIN REVISED:

The Department of Agriculture announced on May 26, 1948 that the quantity of sugar determined to be required for domestic consumption in 1948 has been reduced to 7,000,000 short tons, raw value. This is a reduction of 500,000 short tons, raw value, from the quantity determined to be required for domestic consumption on February 26, in accordance with Section 201 of the Sugar Act of 1948.

In announcing the revision, the Department pointed out that current sugar distribution has been far below a level consistent with the use of 7,500,000 tons for the year. So far in 1948, domestic sugar consumption has been running at an annual rate only slightly above 6 million tons, and wholesale prices have declined materially.

Although distribution is expected to increase during the summer and fall when sugar consumption is normally at its seasonal peak, it is doubtful that heavy consumption in those months will compensate entirely for the low distribution to

date. The continued reduction of stocks held by consumers and the distributing trade will place an additional burden on our transportation and distributive system when peak demand hits.

In emphasizing that the Sugar Act is designed to protect the welfare of both consumers and those engaged in the domestic sugar industry, officials of the Department said that inflationary sugar prices have been prevented throughout the war and postwar period to date and the danger of such prices is now past. Because of the shortage of foreign purchasing power, a surplus of sugar is available for domestic consumers. However, the Department cannot, in carrying out the provisions of the Sugar Act, permit sugar prices to fall to depression levels while prices of things farmers buy remain high. Neither should working inventories become so depleted that local shortages develop in the heavy consuming months. In view of the large stocks on hand January 1, 1948, the revised determination will permit total distribution and consumption for the year to be considerably above 7,000,000 tons. In the event demand should increase beyond the level now provided for, the consumption estimate can be increased.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of May. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Demand very slow, market dull. Very few sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, Orange cases of 24, 1-15 jars \$5.55; 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.00. OHIO, IOWA and OTHER MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. cans Clover-White 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Amber 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.; jars, White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. \$3.00-3.20; 24, 1-lb. \$5.25-5.55; 12, 2-lb. \$5.05-5.30; 12, 3-lb. \$7.40; 6, 5-lb. pails \$5.75-6.00; creamed White Clover 24, 1-lb. cartons \$5.55. NEW YORK, jars, White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. \$5.30.

CHICAGO: Receipts reported by trade 200 cases of 6, 5-15 glass jars White Clover, N. D. Holdings heavy. Demand slow, market dull. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users -

EXTRACTED: MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. tins White Clover 13-14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Amber or Fall Flowers 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Sales to retailers - NORTH DAKOTA, White Clover 6, 5-lb. glass jars \$4.50.

COMB: No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 41-43 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

DENVER: Supplies light but fully ample to slow demand, market very dull, very few sales.

Sales to retailers and other buyers in caselots - EXTRACTED: COLORADO and IOWA, Alfalfa-Sweet-clover, Light Amber 24, 12-oz. jars \$5.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$7.25-7.45; 24, 24-oz. jars \$10.00; 6, 5-lb. jars \$7.85; 12, 5-lb. jars and tins \$11.90.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted 75,000 lbs. Mich.; 7200 lbs. Midwestern. Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jar \$4.50-5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.70-2.75. Sales by brokers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover delivered Detroit - cases 24, 1-lb. jars special jars with spouts \$6.00.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck extracted in 60-lb. cans: Minn. White Sweetclover 210; Light Amber 69; Beeswax 185 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market dull for bottled stock, market weaker for bulk stock. Beekeepers sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis - U.S. Blended honey per lb. - MINNESOTA, White Sweetclover 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Light Amber 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA, U.S. 1, Blended honey to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30; 24, 6-oz. jars \$2.40; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.05; 24, 6-oz. jars \$2.75; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.95. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans - to bakers and large users Light Amber to Amber, per lb. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; to confectioners White Sweetclover U.S. 1 per lb. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

BEESWAX: Demand good, market steady. F.o.b. Beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow per lb. in cash 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ , in trade 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ .



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NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat 228 drums and 30 bbls. Cuba; by truck 9,000 lbs. N.Y. Demand slow, market dull, some prices lower.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - CUBA, barrels spot and for shipment 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ , some reported at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , tins 12-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ . HAWAII, Algaroba, White 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ . NEW YORK, Buckwheat 13-14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , White Sweetclover 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ . CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Mixed Flowers, 60-lb. tins 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.50; 12, 1-lb. jars and tins \$2.67. CALIFORNIA, White Orange and INTERMOUNTAIN, White Sweetclover 12, 5-lb. tins \$12.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.34, tins \$6.84. NEW YORK, 6, 5-lb. tins Light Amber Clover \$5.50. CUBA, 48, 1-lb. Amber Mixed Flowers \$10.40; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.50. Creamed White honey 24, 1-lb. cartons: NEW YORK \$6.00; INTERMOUNTAIN \$6.56.

BEE SWAX: Arrivals - by boat 68 bags Chile, 60 bags Brazil, 137 bags Dominican Republic, 103 bags Cuba. Offerings light. Demand moderate, market rather dull. WEST INDIES, 56-59 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Darker 55-56 $\frac{1}{2}$ . BRAZIL and CHILE 58-60 $\frac{1}{2}$ . AFRICAN 56-58 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by truck approximately 2500 lbs. Domestic via New York City. Supplies light. Demand fair, market steady. Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.75. IDAHO, Sweetclover Light Amber 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. to bakers.

BEE SWAX: Supplies very light. Sales by receivers to manufacturing plants - Domestic 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - comb none; extracted 9,000 lbs. Mich., 5,620 lbs. Midwestern. Demand slow, market steady. Brokers' sales to retailers -

COMB: No supplies.

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS and MICHIGAN, No. 1. White Clover, cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.50-5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30-5.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25-3.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00. Brokers sales to wholesalers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover 60-lb. tins 16-17 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers -

COMB: OHIO, Buckwheat, cartons 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped \$8.50.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.25; 5-lb. tins \$1.39. ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, 5-lb. jars \$1.25; Amber 60-lb. tins per lb. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Extra Light Amber 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ . WISCONSIN, Clover Light Amber, cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.40; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.15; 6, 5-lb. tins \$6.80.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - via motor truck from Oregon 60, 5-gal. cans; from Idaho 190, 5-lb. cans; 125, 1-lb. jars; 30, 2-lb. jars; from Montana 75, 5-lb. cans. Supplies moderate. Market dull, demand fair for 1 and 2 lb. glass. Sales to retailers and other large buyers -

EXTRACTED: OREGON, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50-10.00; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$4.75-5.00. EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25-9.75; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.80-4.90; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.00-5.25; bulk 5 gal. cans mostly 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb., Dark Amber 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. MONTANA, Sweetclover-Alfalfa Light Amber 12, 5-lb. cans \$9.75. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, 12, 5-lb. cans \$9.00; 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. \$4.25.

COMB: No supplies.

BEE SWAX: Offerings liberal. Supplies increasing, market weaker. Dealers paying 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  in cash, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  in trade.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts continued light and consisted of 302 cans of Light Amber Mixed Flower by truck from Central California. Unreported receipts during the first half of the month consisted of 1500 cans of Extra White to Water White Clover by truck from Minn. Wholesale prices of bottled honey ranged from unchanged to slightly lower. Listed below are prices of Light Amber or better Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some blended honey, mostly of California production, with some sales of Thistle and Blends slightly lower:

EXTRACTED: \$3.00-3.10 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars; \$3.75-4.17 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$4.75-5.28 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$7.47-7.75 per case of 24, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars; \$4.45-5.00 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$9.50-10.20 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars and cans.

BEE SWAX: Receipts of 150 lbs. from Cent. Calif. Dealers paying 41 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. delivered.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - by truck extracted Idaho 250 cases mixed containers; Wash. 290 cases mixed containers. Demand slow, market steady.

EXTRACTED: WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.25-8.50; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50-4.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$3.75-4.25. Brokers sales to takers - no sales reported. Sales to retailers and other large buyers - WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Light Amber Mixed Flower 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.88-9.60; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.95-5.46; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.70-5.13; 12, 3-lb. jars \$8.08.





Washington 25, D. C.

- 9 -

June 1, 1948.

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SUMMARY

The citrus flow ended in California and reports indicate yields were generally good. The sage and buckwheat outlook continued poor in the southern part of the State, but star thistle prospects improved in the northern part. In Washington and Oregon spring flows commenced from yellow sweetclover, vetch, blackberry and various other sources, and prospects were good, although some colonies were not as strong as desired. In the Intermountain States dandelions furnished a good spring build-up and most bees were in good condition for the sweetclover flow which was underway in most areas. In the Southwestern States the weather was too dry for much of any flow except in parts of northeastern Texas and New Mexico, and many bees were on the verge of starvation. The horsemint and mesquite flows were very light. In the Plains area the honey flow started from clovers and conditions ranged from poor to good, but in general more rains were needed; bees were in good condition. In the East Central and North Central group of States the honey flow from clovers was underway, and prospects for a honey crop were variable. In many sections clovers were in need of rain. Except in Minnesota and parts of Wisconsin, bees were generally in good condition. In the Northeastern group of States too much rain and cool weather was detrimental to the bees, but was good for plants. Feeding was still necessary in many yards. Cool, wet weather reduced the honey flow in the South Atlantic group of States. Clovers were not secreting nectar because of the dry weather in the South Central States. In the Southeastern States, a good flow was in progress in central Georgia and was in prospect from sourwood in North Georgia.

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Mangrove was yielding well in Florida, but dry weather was curtailing nectar secretion for other plants and similar conditions prevailed in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

The demand for honey continued slow and the market was dull. Prices were lower in the Southeast but showed little change in other sections. Old crop 60-pound cans of extracted clover honey in the midwestern group of States sold at 8-12¢, occasional 13¢ per lb. with poorer quality from Mixed Flowers at 7-9¢. In Florida new crop extracted Orange and Tupelo sold at 12¢ per lb. with Gallberry and Palmetto at 8¢. In California and Arizona water white to white Orange sold at 10-13¢, mostly 10-11¢, white Sage 10-10½¢, extra white Mesquite 10¢ and light amber Mixed Flowers at 8-9¢.

At the close of the period (on June 8) the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced intentions to purchase up to 12 million pounds of domestically produced table grade honey of the 1947 production, for use in School Lunch and institutional feeding programs. No reaction in prices or trading in response to this Announcement were reported, due to the fact that it came at the close of the period in review. A copy of the announcement appears on page 8.

The demand for beeswax was moderate and the market was steady. Sales f.o.b. beekeepers ranged 40-50¢ per lb., with most trading at 40-43¢.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period May 22-June 8)

Southern California - Bees were in good condition with good brood areas. Colonies have a large force of bees and plenty of pollen, but a dearth of nectar. Bees were being moved from citrus groves to sage, buckwheat, cotton and alfalfa ranges and out of the State. Bees in orchard areas were getting no nectar but mustard pollen was coming in. In the hills bees were working black sage, white sage and early buckwheat, but these plants have been decidedly slowed down because of lack of moisture. Wild alfalfa and red gum were being worked where available. The orange crop was being extracted and quality is reported to be good with the color white and body heavy.

Central California - Temperatures were slightly below normal during the period and light rains fell over most of the district. Plant and bee conditions were variable. In San Luis Obispo County rains have improved plant conditions, and

while there was a scarcity of blossoms for the bees to work, they were active on those available. In Monterey County conditions were poor for a honey crop. Bee losses are reported as heavy from poison dusting and some from starvation. In Santa Clara County bees were swarming. The weather was warm and bees were working on weeds. More rain was needed. In the San Joaquin Valley in Fresno County most colonies were in good condition, with ample pollen and honey supplies and a strong force of worker bees. Bees were being moved from orange locations to valley and foothill locations for eucalyptus, clover, alfalfa and yerba santa. Plants were in good condition and more abundant than last year. Nectar secretion was good on all plants blooming. Some yards secured an average of 60 pounds surplus from oranges. In San Joaquin County plant and bee conditions were below average. Bees were working weeds and domestic plants.

HONEY & BERSMAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPER
other large users are bookkeepers -
: : EXTRACT CANS -
: : -60-lb. cans -
: Large lots to : Smaller
: bottlers or : lot sales
: large users : as
: : indicated
- - - - - CENTS PER LB.
CALIFORNIA POINTS
So. Calif. ww to w Or 10-11
Few 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , (cans furnished)
ew S 10-10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
la Crav 9
ew Mes 10
Cent. Cal. ww to w Or 10-11#
a BB 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , la MF 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
No. Calif. la MF 8-9#
PACIFIC NORTHWEST & INTERMOUNTAIN S
Wash. & Ore. a MF 8-9 wf 20-25 1
la AC 11-12
Idaho a Mes 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Un 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 1
Ariz. w Cot 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 1/3
la A 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
SOUTHWESTERN STATES:
Texas C 8-9
PLAINS, EAST CENTRAL & NORTH CENTRAL
Iowa WC 8-12
a MF 7-9
Kansas wC few 13
Nebr. la C 10-12
Mich. a MF 8#
Wisc. -
Minn. wC 8, a MF 7
Ill. C 9
NORTHWESTERN & SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES
N.Y. C 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> C 15 1
Vermont -
Pa. - la 22 1
Va. -
SOUTH CENTRAL & SOUTHEASTERN STATES
Tenn. -
Fla. Bbls Or&Typ 12
Bbls G&P 8
La. Bbls a 12, a 10
Bulk a 8, la 10
A-Alfalfa. Ar-Avocado, BB Blackeye
Or-Oranges, P-Palmetto, SS-Sage, Tup-
Light Amber, ew-Extra White, w-Whit
Angeles. l/Sales to consumers. 2/Sa



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Northern California - Temperatures were slightly below normal and scattered light rains fell. In the Lower Sacramento Valley bees were working cotoneaster, alfalfa, mustard, filaree, amsinckia, morning glory and Ladino clover. However, stores were deficient following cloudy, cool weather and colonies were losing weight and strength. The first cutting of alfalfa was about over. Star thistle prospects improved following a good rain the last of May. California buckeye in the hills was blossoming copiously.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period May 22 - June 8)

West of the Cascades - With the exception of 3 warm days temperatures were moderate with scattered showers and many cloudy days. Bees were doing well on hairy vetch and cane berries in the Willamette Valley and on alfalfa in southern Oregon. Wild mustard, late fruit bloom, chittam, clover, poison oak, locust and blackberry were yielding where available. Colonies were building up rapidly, but many were below par for the honey flow which was just starting. Many queens have failed and supersedure or premature swarming was common. In Washington much feeding was done in May and some colonies starved. A good honey flow was on from vetch, blackberry, vine maple, cascara and poison oak. Bees were in variable condition, being not quite up to normal in some sections but strong in others. Fireweed in Washington appears in good condition and was growing rapidly.

East of the Cascades - Above normal temperatures melted heavy March snows in Canadian and northern U.S. Rocky Mountains and caused serious flood damage to dikes and irrigation system in northern Idaho which may effect production of sweetclover-alfalfa crops of honey. There was also some damage along the Snake River and Upper Columbia River extending to coast, but honey pastures are not expected to be seriously affected. In the Yakima Valley bees were active during this period working on locust, white Dutch clover, yellow sweetclover, red clover and first alfalfa blooms. Orchards and blue grass were furnishing pollen. Although the bees have been held back in buildup by the late spring, they progressed well during this period. Plants are about two weeks late. The demand for honey continued slow.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION: (Period May 23 - June 9)

Colorado - In the northeastern section best colonies of bees were building up well, but those weak at the start of the season were building up slowly. Strong colonies were bringing in surpluses, while the weaker ones should attain surplus gathering strength for July and August flows. Swarming was troublesome in the stronger colonies. In the Colorado River Basin bees were generally in excellent condition. Weather was favorable during the dandelion bloom and enough surplus honey was gathered to last to yellow sweetclover blossoming which began at the close of the period. Rain was commencing to be needed. Weevil, and other pests were inflicting considerable damage to alfalfa. Swarming has been about normal. In the San Juan River Basin the forepart of the period was windy and cloudy but a good rain benefitted plants by adding moisture to the soil and by washing off much thrip from plants.

The latter half of the period was bright and sunshiny and favorable for the bees. Bees may have reached peak strength too early and swarming is liable to be excessive unless a good flow results early. Yellow sweetclover opened at the middle of the period, which is much earlier than usual. Prospects are good for a honey crop, weather providing.

Montana - Reports from the southern part of the State indicate that bees are in good condition for the yellow sweetclover flow which began at the close of the period. Moisture was plentiful. Many farmers were spraying weeds along irrigation ditch banks and killing many honey plants along with the weeds. Conditions are favorable for a honey flow providing weather is favorable and weed spraying does not kill too many honey plants. Some fields were badly infested with alfalfa weevil, but not as wide spread as last year.

Idaho - In the upper Snake River Valley weather turned warm, after a cold spring, as dandelions started to bloom and the honey yield has been the best for several years. Most locations yielded enough honey to last colonies until white honey flows start the latter part of June. Colony strength has picked up rapidly and most colonies will be in good condition to take advantage of whatever flow materializes. There is a shortage of alfalfa and clover, but yields could be good with ideal weather conditions. Fewer packages were bought than usual because of the dull honey market. Considerable honey remains in producers' hands and the demand is very limited.

Utah - Bees have attained good strength and are gathering honey from alfalfa and yellow sweetclover. The weather has been warm, and good rains have fallen. Weevil was affecting alfalfa.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period May 24-June 10)

Northeastern Texas - Conditions were variable over the district. Local thundershowers occurred and benefitted honey plants. Hubam clover plants were in bloom and weather was favorable for secretion. Horsemint and blue curl were also yielding. However, in some locations clover is very scarce and prospects of a honey crop are poor. The demand for honey was slow and some surplus from the 1947 crop is still in the beekeepers hands.

East Texas - The weather was dry. Colonies that were shook for packages late have built up slowly and little surplus honey will be harvested from such colonies. The demand for honey continued slow.

Southeastern Texas - Drought conditions were becoming serious and fires were doing much damage to bee ranges. The early summer flow from horsemint and arpelopsis has been cut short by dry weather. Bees were getting enough honey for their daily needs, but were securing very little pollen, and colonies were drastically curtailing broodrearing. It is feared that losses from cotton poison spraying may be severe as this may be the only source of nectar and pollen in many sections.

Southwest Texas - The weather continued hot and dry. The horsemint flow ended with bees



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having made only small gains. Bees were getting pollen from corn and sorghum and a little nectar from scant mesquite bloom. Light to no surplus crops have been secured so far this spring, and chances are remote for a summer or fall honey crop.

Northwestern Texas - Dry weather was prevailing in Palo Pinto County and all plants were suffering for lack of moisture. Vetch was about to stop blooming and clover was about through. Cotton, however, was making a good growth. Miscellaneous flowers and horsemint were scarce. Most hives were still full of brood, and swarming which was somewhat of a problem has passed. Extracting was under way.

Oklahoma - Bees were working on sweetclover and China berry. Weather was hot with thunderstorms and hail in some places. There was some swarming.

New Mexico - A half-inch rain fell on June 1 in the Mesilla Valley, which was the heaviest shower in 6 months. A small extraction may be possible around July 1 if farmers do not cut alfalfa too soon. Several good sultry days have been favorable for a honey flow, however, forage has been light due to the fact that much alfalfa has been plowed under on account of the shortage of water in the Rio Grande River. The demand for honey was slow.

PLAINS AREA: (Period May 24-June 10)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Yellow sweetclover came into bloom during this period. Wild mustard was also furnishing some nectar. Bees were reported to be building up satisfactorily and should be ready to take advantage of the main honey flow which should begin about July 1. Rains of good proportions fell in the northern part of the Valley, but were too light to do much good in the southern portion. White Dutch clover was showing the effects of the dry weather in the southern end of the valley.

Iowa - Good rains fell in the two extreme northern corners of the State during this period, but the balance of the State was suffering from dry weather. White Dutch clover, yellow sweetclover and alsike clover were in bloom over most of the State and white sweetclover was beginning to bloom. Yellow sweetclover was yielding well but may end prematurely because of the dry weather in central and southern portions of the State. Alsike and White Dutch clover were not yielding well in many areas because of the dryness. In the north-eastern corner where good rains fell all plants were in good condition. Yellow sweetclover, white clover, red clover, wild flowers, and mustard in grain fields were yielding well. Colonies were building up well. Reports indicate that clover stands are poor in parts of the State because of winterkill, while in many areas much has been plowed under for other crops. Honey was moving fairly well for the season of the year. However, much honey still remains in producers hands.

Kansas - Weather was warm and generally dry during this period. Light rains fell in the central part of the State but more rain was needed, especially in the eastern portion. Sweetclover was in bloom and bees were gathering considerable nectar. There is an abundance of sweetclover in the eastern portion of the State and colonies have stored 30 to 70 pounds of honey from this source where the colonies are strong. There

should be a continuous honey flow to early July if rains come at opportune times. Swarming was a problem in some yards but was light in others. The demand for honey was reported as slow.

Nebraska - Temperatures were above normal during the last part of the period but were a little below normal the forepart. Fairly good rains fell in the central part of the State but the seasonal rainfall to date was still below normal. Very little rain fell in the extreme eastern portion and yellow sweetclover, which was yielding well was expected to be of short duration. White Dutch clover was drying up in pastures in this area and alfalfa was being cut before blooming. In the central portion where rains fell conditions were favorable for a honey flow from all clovers. Bees were building up well in all areas.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:  
(Period May 26-June 12)

Michigan - Conditions were variable over the State. Dry weather was affecting clovers in parts of the lower peninsula, while good rains fell in the eastern part of the lower peninsula and over the upper peninsula. Clover conditions were greatly improved in both of the latter sections. Weather conditions were favorable during the fruit and dandelion bloom in central and western parts of the State, but were unfavorable in the extreme eastern portion. Pollen was more plentiful and has helped in promoting a good buildup. Package installations have built up better than wintered-over colonies which came through the winter in a weakened condition. Many of the latter will not be in good condition for the honey flow. Feeding was necessary in some yards. Sweetclover was just beginning to yield, which is about a week earlier than usual.

Wisconsin - Conditions were variable over the State with respect to both bees and plants. Reports indicate that in some localities bees made as much as 80 pounds of honey from dandelions and have built up well, while in other areas of the State bees have not made any surplus and have not recovered from the severe winter and will not be in sufficient strength for the honey flow. Much seeded legume acreage wintered poorly and white clover in many pastures was being cropped to close and was drying up. White clover was in bloom and yellow sweetclover was beginning to bloom. Raspberries were expected to be in bloom in about a week.

Minnesota - The main honey flow has started from white Dutch clover, alsike clover and yellow sweetclover which is earlier than usual. Many hives are not in sufficient strength to take full advantage of the flow and production to date has been varied. Some locations have yielded the bees a living and some few strong colonies have made fair gains. Good general rains are badly needed to secure a crop of honey. Prospects for a normal crop are poor at this time. Yellow sweetclover was being cut for hay. Swarming began the last week in May, but was light. Supersedure was widespread.



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Ohio - Rains fell on June 6, 7 and 8 and again on June 12 but were mostly scattered thunder-showers and many sections of the State could advantageously use more rain. Dutch, alsike and yellow sweetclover were in full bloom. The honey flow started in most areas of the State and the outlook is fairly favorable for a good flow, except in localized areas where it is still too dry. Farmers were beginning to cut clover fields for hay. Alsike is plentiful in nearly all meadows. Package bees have attained good strength in most instances.

Illinois - Conditions were variable over the State. In parts of the southern portion one of the worst spring droughts in years is reported. White Dutch clover has dried up and sweetclover is suffering. Many colonies were on the verge of starvation due in part to intensive broodrearing. With the first clover honey coming in at the close of the period, colony conditions improved. While it has been too dry in the northern part of the State conditions were not as critical as in the southern portion. Yellow sweetclover, alsike clover and white Dutch clover were in bloom and were yielding. Rains, however, will be needed in the immediate near future to maintain good clover plant conditions. Reports indicate that much clover is being plowed under for planting to other crops. The use of weed killing sprays along fence rows and ditches was killing off many much needed pollen plants along with some honey plants. Many small beekeepers were not giving the bees the care they should have in view of the market condition for honey.

Indiana - Reports from the northwestern portion of the State indicate that with cool nights and a month without rain, except for light showers, clover has yielded very little nectar. Bees were generally in good condition with few swarms. In the eastern part of the State the honey flow was on but has been erratic due to unsettled weather. Also bees were late in building up and were not in good strength for clovers which were blooming at the normal time. While clover is more plentiful than last year, it did not make good growth due to dry weather during the last half of May and early June. Good rains the latter part of the period have relieved the drought situation in many areas, although a few localized sections still need rain. The principle honey plant is alsike clover and the next best is sweetclover. Since alsike is a short blooming plant, ideal honey flow weather until July 10 and especially to June 23 is needed to assure a good honey crop. Many farmers will be cutting their clover for hay after June 23.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 22 - June 8)

New York - Weather was cool and wet for the most part and little honey was gathered from fruit bloom, thorn apple bloom and other early sources. Many bees not being fed were on the verge of starvation. Much feeding has been necessary. Colonies given proper care have built up well and should be ready for the clover flow. Clovers were just beginning to bloom. Locust trees were in bloom but were yielding little. Basswood was in full bud and the blossoming is expected to start a little earlier than usual. Honey plants are in good condition and should yield well providing weather turns favorable.

Vermont - Weather continued cool and rainy and considerable feeding of bees was necessary during this period. Locust was in bloom and furnishing nectar when the bees could fly. Clovers were beginning to bloom at the close of the period, but are not as abundant as last year. A fair crop of honey is in prospect if weather conditions are favorable. Massachusetts - Rain and cool weather prevailed for the most part during this period, yet swarming was not excessive. Locust, blackberry, raspberry, and devils paint brush bloomed during the period. Colonies are in very good condition for the clover flow which should begin soon. Fruit bloom and dandelion supplied enough nectar for food and build up and there has been no feeding problem during the spring to date. However, the period ahead until clovers commence will be critical as strong colonies can starve in a couple of days time. The demand for honey continued slow.

Connecticut - Conditions have not been favorable for bees. They have had little opportunity to get nectar and blooms have yielded little nectar because of too much cold weather and rain. Colonies in some cases were driving out their drones and unless there is a change in the weather soon some colonies may starve.

New Jersey - Considerable rain fell during this period. Bees were gathering nectar when weather permitted and did remarkably well on tulip poplar considering the weather. Stronger colonies have made fairly good gains. Clovers are in good condition. Colonies, including weak ones, were developing well. Prospects are good for a honey crop providing the weather is favorable.

Pennsylvania - Clover came into bloom, but very little honey was coming in because of the cool rainy weather. Some strong colonies were working in the supers, bringing in amber honey believed to be coming mostly from blackberries. Poplar bloom was almost over. Some of the strongest colonies have made a surplus of 50 to 75 pounds. Some colonies have been weakened because of excessive swarming. Clovers are in good condition and good flow is in prospect providing weather turns favorable.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period May 27-June 13)

Maryland - Weather has been very cool in the mountains of western Maryland. Honey plants were not yielding much nectar and swarming has been heavy. The outlook for a honey flow from basswood is good, providing weather turns warmer.

Virginia - Reports indicate that only about a half honey crop has been secured to date in the intermediate area and mountain sections. Bees have not been overly strong, and much swarming has occurred. Sourwood prospects are good providing weather is favorable. A small amount of honey has been removed from the hives. In the Tidewater district the spring honey flow has closed and the crop secured was much better than last year. Bees were being moved to adjoining counties for sourwood.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 12SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period May 27-June 13)

Tennessee - At the close of the period bees were storing some honey in the mountain locations from linden, sumac and muscadine, with a side help coming in from poplar honeydew. In other locations bees were only making a living and in some instances feeding was necessary to avoid starvation. Rain was needed over much of the State. The movement of honey locally has been fair.

Kentucky - Clover was blooming profusely in Kentucky, but was yielding little nectar due to dry weather. White Dutch clover and yellow sweetclover were about finished blooming and white sweetclover was nearing its peak. Unless rains arrive soon the clover honey flow is expected to be a complete failure.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period May 26-June 12)

Georgia - Prospects for honey were good in the middle and northern part of Georgia. Weather has been ideal and bees were working actively and in good condition. A good flow of poplar, blackberry and sumac was on. The outlook for a sourwood flow was good in north Georgia. No market was established for new crop and reports indicated some old crop Georgia honey was still being offered on the market at low prices.

Florida - Bees were working mangrove fairly actively, but little honey has been sealed to date. Weather has been favorable for a flow from this source, except for an occasional windy day and the outlook is for a fairly good production.

Cloudy weather with no rain continued to prevail in the Bradenton area and bees were inactive. In parts of north Florida weather was favorable for bee activity and nectar secretion during this period.

Alabama - The honey flow stopped about the 25th of May because of dry weather. A fair rain occurred on June 8, but more is needed. Spring yields were good until the dry weather stopped the flow.

Mississippi - Bees have made a good spring crop of honey. The weather has been favorable for summer ti-ti and it was in full bloom, but dragon flies were keeping the bees in their hives. The demand for honey continued slow.

Louisiana - In the southern part of the State the weather was dry and warm until the end of the period when a little rain fell. More rain is needed. Vervain, basswood and a few fields of white clover were still in bloom. Corn was beginning to tassel and was yielding some pollen. Colonies were making small daily gains, but the bees were slow to seal the honey in the combs. Requeening was underway. The demand for queens was negligible. In the northwest part of the State dry weather prevailed and was curtailing the honey flow. Some colonies were showing slight daily gains, but unless more rain falls soon the clover crop may be a failure. Clover plants were drying up and other honey plants were not making much growth. Some extracting has begun, but yields have been light. The market for honey was dull.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of June. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: Arrivals - 600 cases extracted N.Y. Demand very slow, market dull. Very few sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, Orange, cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.00. OHIO, IOWA and other MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. cans Clover, White 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Amber 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.; jars White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. 3.00-3.20; 24, 1-lb. \$5.25-5.55; 12, 2-lb. \$5.05-5.30; 12, 3-lb. \$7.40; 6, 5-lb. pails \$5.75-6.00; Creamed White Clover 24, 1-lb. cartons \$5.55. NEW YORK, jars, White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. 3.00; 24, 1-lb. \$5.30.

CHICAGO: Receipts- reported by trade: Calif. 80 cases of 24, 1-lb. tins. Holdings on 60-lb. tins heavy. No new receipts. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. tins White Clover either liquid or granulated 13-14 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.; Amber or Fall Flowers, either liquid or granulated 11-12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. Sales to retailers - CALIFORNIA, ST. 24, 1-lb. tins Fancy White Clover \$6.00. MIDWESTERN 12, 5-lb. glass jars White Clover \$10.00; 24, 1-lb. glass jars White Clover \$5.75-6.00; 12, 2-lb. glass jars White Clover Fancy \$6.00.

COMB: ILLINOIS, 24, 1-lb. White Clover \$6.00-7.00, fine quality No. 1 cellophane-wrapped \$7.00-7.50, Amber \$5.00.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 41-43 $\frac{1}{2}$  over -

DENVER: Receipts light but fully to more than ample to very slow demand. Very few sales, and too few sales to establish market.

DETROIT: Receipts - extracted 12,000 lbs. Mich., 7,200 lbs. other Midwestern. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50-5.05; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.70-2.75. Sales by brokers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover cases delivered Detroit- 24, 1-lb. special jars with spouts \$6.00.

KANSAS CITY: Truck receipts light from Kansas and Iowa.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers and large retailers - IOWA, Amber 60-lb. tins 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. IDAHO, Sweetclover strained cases 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.05; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.75; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.60.

ST. LOUIS: Market unsettled. Trading very light. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, Mixed Flowers, Amber 60-lb. tins 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.; Extra Light Amber 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.



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MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck: extracted in 60-lb. cans, Minn. White Sweetclover 175, Amber 45.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market steady. Beekeepers' sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis - U.S.No. 1 Blended honey per lb. - MINNESOTA White Sweetclover 8¢, Amber 7¢. Sales by bottlers US#1 Blended honey, to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30; 24, 6-oz. jars \$2.40; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.05; 24, 6-oz. jars \$5.75; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.95. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans: to bakers and large users - Light Amber to Amber per lb. 10¢; to confectioners White Sweetclover U.S. No. 1, per lb. 13¢.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market steady. Offering f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic Crude Light Yellow, per lb., in cash 38¢; in trade 40¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat - 70 drums Porto Rico; 135 drums Cuba; 30 bbls. Cuba. Beeswax 187 bags Chile, 102 bags Cuba; 103 bags Dominican Republic; 60 bags Brazil. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - CUBA barrels spot and for shipment 10½-11¢, few 11½¢; tins 12-13¢. HAWAII, Algaroba White 12¢.

NEW YORK, Buckwheat 13-13½¢; White Sweetclover 14-15¢; Light Amber Clover 13½¢. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 60-lb. tins 14¢; White Orange 60-lb. tins 14-15¢; Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.50; 12, 1-lb. tins \$2.64; 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.55. CALIFORNIA, White Orange and INTERMOUNTAIN White Sweetclover 12, 5-lb. tins \$12.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.34, tins \$6.84. NEW YORK, 6, 5-lb. tins Light Amber Clover \$5.75. CUBA, 48, 1-lb. Amber Mixed Flowers \$10.40; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.50. Creamed White honey 24, 1-lb. cartons: NEW YORK, \$5.80; INTERMOUNTAIN \$6.56.

BEESWAX: Demand light, market dull, but firm. WEST INDIES, 58-59¢, Darker 55-56¢. BRAZIL, 60-62¢. AFRICAN, 56-58¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 11,000 lbs.

North Central, by truck approx. 1500 lbs. Domestic via New York City; by boat 24,000 lbs. Arizona. Demand slow, market steady. Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 8-oz. jars \$1.75. IDAHO, Sweetclover Light Amber 16¢ per lb. to bakers.

BEESWAX: No receipts. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - comb none; extracted 2500 lbs. Calif., 5160 lbs. Midwestern. Demand slow, market dull. Brokers' sales to retailers -

COMB: No sales.

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS and MICHIGAN, No. 1, White Clover cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.50-5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30-5.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25-3.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover, 60-lb. tins 16-17¢; some low as 14¢ per lb.

PORTLAND: No arrivals, probably incomplete.

Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other large buyers - OREGON, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50-10.00; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$4.75-5.00. EASTERN OREGON, and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25-9.75; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.80-4.90; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.00-5.25; bulk 5 gal. cans mostly 12½¢ per lb., Dark Amber 10¢ per lb. MONTANA, Sweetclover-Alfalfa Light Amber 12, 5-lb. cans \$9.75. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, 12, 5-lb. cans \$9.00; 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. \$4.25.

BEESWAX: Supplies liberal. Stocks on hand heavier than last year. Dealers' paying 38¢ in cash and 40¢ in trade.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by truck from Northern California: 270 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; 190 cans Amber to Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Central California 1,703 cans White to Water White Orange; 100 cans Amber/35 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Southern California - 800 cans Extra White to Water White Orange. Wholesale prices of bottled honey showed only slight changes. Listed below are prices of Light Amber or better Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some Blended honey, mostly of California production, with some sales of Thistle and Blends slightly lower.

EXTRACTED: \$3.00-3.10 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars; \$3.75-4.17 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$4.75-5.55 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$7.47-7.95 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars; \$4.45-5.40 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$8.60-10.20 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars and cans.

BEESWAX: Receipts were very light and consisted of 85 pounds from Central California.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - by truck: extracted in mixed containers - 275 cases Idaho; 405 cases Wash. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers - WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins few \$8.00-9.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$3.75-4.25. Sales to retailers and other large buyers - WASHINGTON and IDAHO, few sales, 12-5-lb. tins \$8.88-9.60; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.95-5.46; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.70-5.13; 12, 3-lb. jars occasional \$8.08; 24, 11-oz. jars few \$4.35.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 12IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX  
(Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

Imports of honey into the United States, including shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii for April 1948, totaled 582,000 pounds as compared with 2,905,000 pounds for April 1947. Imports including shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii for the period January-April 1948 totaled 3,327,000 pounds as compared with 10,807,000 pounds during the corresponding period last year.

Exports of honey from the United States during April 1948 totaled 1,162,000 pounds as compared with 14,000 pounds in April 1947. The increase in April 1948 exports over April 1947 is attributed to the Government's purchase program of strong flavored honey for use by the Army for relief feeding in Europe. Exports for the period January - April 1948 totaled 1,210,000 pounds as compared with 124,000 pounds for the corresponding period last year.

Imports of beeswax into the United States including shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii for April 1948 totaled 435,000 pounds as compared with 557,000 pounds for April 1947. Imports including shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii for the Period January-April 1948 total 1,463,000 pounds as compared with 1,427,000 pounds for the corresponding period in 1947.

Imports and exports by countries for April 1948 appear below:

<u>EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING APRIL, 1948</u>		<u>IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO U.S. DURING</u>	
<u>BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>APRIL 1948 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Germany	1,137,471	Brazil	164,348
Hong Kong	19,320	Chile	79,085
Saudi Arabia	3,070	Cuba	66,702
Curacao (N.W.I.)	1,200	Dominican Republic	35,647
Republic of the Philippines	480	British East Africa	32,742
Mexico	300	Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	25,716
United Kingdom	270	Guatemala	16,793
Colombia	192	Haiti	11,401
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	175	El Salvador	1,512
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,162,478</b>	Mexico	990
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>434,936</b>

<u>IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U.S. FOR APRIL, 1948 BY</u>	
<u>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Cuba	458,942
Mexico	120,900
El Salvador	1,295
Italy	225
Canada	212
Greece (Incl. Aegean Islands)	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>581,589</b>

EXCERPTS FROM "ANNOUNCEMENT NO. FV 134 (O-66a)  
1947 TABLE GRADE EXTRACTED HONEY " dated June 11, 1948

"The United States Department of Agriculture announces that a purchase is contemplated of up to 12,000,000 pounds of domestically produced table grade honey, light amber or lighter in color, of the 1947 production, and that offers for the sale of this commodity may now be submitted by beekeepers, associations of beekeepers, assemblers, processors or their authorized agents.

"Sealed offers ..... for carlots of 1,000 fiber cases of 10-lb. tin or 2,000 cases of 5-lb. glass jars must be submitted so as to be received by the contracts and Records Division, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, Washington 25, D. C., not later than 5:00 P.M. (E.D.S.T.) June 22, 1948..... Offers shall be subject to acceptance by USDA in whole or in part by telegram, filed at Washington, D. C. not later than midnight June 29, 1948. Delivery of the product shall be scheduled during the period August 15, 1948, through January 31, 1949 ..... Inquiries in connection with this Announcement may be sent to HAROLD J. CLAY, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, Washington 25, D. C., Telephone number Republic 4142, extension 5775."

Purchases will be confined to honey meeting the requirements of U.S. Grade A.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 12BRIEF RECAPITULATION OF HONEY & BEESWAX PRICES CALENDAR YEAR 1947  
(Compiled from Semi-Monthly Market Reports)

Date : -----		EXTRACTED HONEY, VARIOUS FLAVORS & GRADE : -----		BEESWAX CRUDE -----	
1947 : Demand		Sales F.O.B. shipping	Sales by wholesalers:	Sales F.O.B. bee-	Sales by
2-week: and		poing, 60-lb. cans	imported at New York: keepers,		wholesalers
period: Market			City -		New York City
ending: Comments		All States -	60-lb. cans & bbls. :	All States -	imported
Jan. 2	Demand active	25-35¢	26-32¢	46-48¢	51-60¢
Jan.15	Demand exceeds supply	25-35	26-30	46-48¢	54-60¢
Feb. 3	Demand good	25-35 few low as 22¢	23-30	46-48¢	54-60¢
Feb.17	Offerings very light	few 26¢	23-30¢	46-48¢	54-61¢
Mar. 3	Offerings very light	few 30¢	22-28¢	46-48¢	55-60¢
Mar.17	Offerings very light	22-30¢	21-28¢	46-48¢	55-60¢
Apr. 1	Offerings very light	few 25-31¢	21-27¢	46-48¢	54-62¢
Apr.15	Demand light Offerings light	30-31¢	21-27¢	46-48¢	55-62
May 1	First new crop offered. Demand light	25-30¢	21-26¢	46-48¢	55-61¢
May 15	Demand light	20-27, few 30¢	20-26¢	46-48¢	55-61¢
June 2	Demand light	20-27, few Orange 30-32¢	20-23¢	46-48¢	52-57¢
June 16	SUGAR RATIONING ENDED. Demand slow	20-25¢	20-23¢	46-48¢	50-55¢
July 1	Demand slow	20-25, few 18¢, few 30-32¢	18-22¢	45-48¢	50-54¢
July 15	Demand slow	15-20¢, few low as 12½¢	18-22¢	46-48¢	50-54¢
Aug. 1	Demand slow	15-20¢	15½-20¢	46-48¢	46-52¢
Aug.15	Demand slow	15-20¢, few low as 13¢	15-21¢	46-48¢	47-52¢
Sept.2	Demand slow	14-18¢, few 12¢, few 22¢	16-23¢	46-49¢	42-52¢
Sept.15	Demand slow	15-20¢, few 12-13¢, few 25¢	15-19¢	46-48¢, few low as 42¢	41-50¢
Oct. 1	Demand slow	15-20¢, few 13-14¢	15-18¢	46-48¢	40-48¢
Oct.15	Demand slow	15-20¢, few 12-14¢	41-18¢	14-48¢	40-52¢
Nov. 3	SUGAR PRICE CEILING TERMINATED	15-20¢, poorer 10-13¢	13-17¢	41-43, few 48¢	42-55¢
Nov.15	Demand slow	17-18¢, few 19-20¢, few 15¢, poorer 10-13¢	14-18¢	41-43¢, few 48-52¢	43-55¢
Dec. 1	Demand slow	16-20¢, poorer 12-15¢	13½-18	41-48¢, few 50¢	45-52¢
Dec.15	Demand slow	17-19¢, few 20-22¢, few 15¢, poorer low as 10¢.	13½-18¢	40-43, few 46-50¢	48-55¢





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
July 1, 1948.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 13

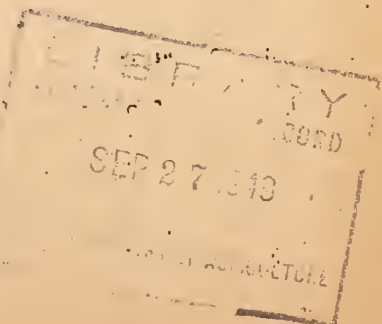
SUMMARY

Extracting of the orange honey crop was practically completed in California. Yields in some apiaries averaged around 50-65 pounds of surplus orange honey. Buckwheat and sage were yielding little in southern California due to dry weather. Thistles in northern California were in good condition and prospects are favorable for a good flow. In the Pacific Northwest bees were active the last week in June and a good flow was in progress from vetch, clovers, and alfalfa. In the Intermountain States a good early flow was reported in northeastern Colorado and a fair flow in other parts of the State. Cool weather was retarding the flow in Montana but plants and bees were in good condition. Yellow sweetclover was in bloom in Wyoming and Idaho with conditions unfavorable in Wyoming but favorable in Idaho. Good rains fell in Utah and Nevada and a good clover flow is anticipated. In Arizona the spring honey crop was practically a failure. In the Southwestern group of States weather was hot and dry and conditions were unfavorable for clovers and other summer plants except in Oklahoma where good rains occurred and plants and bees were in good condition. In the Plains Area good rains were reported in Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska and clovers were in good condition, although in some sections the rains came too late for white Dutch clover and yellow sweetclover. Bees were in good strength and prospects are fairly favorable for a good clover flow. In the East Central and North Central group of States conditions were variable. Good rains occurred in most areas and clovers were in good condition. Early flows to date were good in most of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana but only fair in Wisconsin and Illinois. In the Northeastern group of States weather was too cool and rainy for much bee activity but was favorable for plant development. The prospects are favorable for a good honey flow from clover, weather permitting. In the South Atlantic States bees were barely making a living during this period from clover, sumac and milk weed. In the coastal plains area of Maryland the main honey flow has been gathered and the crop is estimated at about 60 percent of 1947. In the South Central Group of States conditions were variable with clovers yielding poorly in central Kentucky, but sourwood was yielding well in Tennessee. In the Southeastern group of States prospects were favorable for a flow from sourwood in north Georgia.

Mangrove yielded well in Florida but no other flows were in progress because of dry weather. Good rains fell in Alabama and improved plant conditions for a summer flow. Dry weather prevailed over Mississippi and Louisiana and bees were making only small daily gains. Clovers were nearly burned up in the northwestern part of Louisiana.

The market for old crop honey strengthened during the past period, following the United States Department of Agriculture's announcement on June 8 of an offer to purchase up to 12 million pounds of domestically-produced table grade light amber or lighter in color old crop honey. On June 29 the purchase of 5,700,000 pounds on this offer was announced. The purchase price ranged from 12 to 15¢ per lb., average 14.43¢ per lb. for processed and packed Grade A honey in 5 and 10-pound containers f.o.b. shipping point. The area of purchase was largely in the States west of the Mississippi River, with some purchases in eastern and southern States. The entire amount is to be used in school lunch and institutional feeding programs. Sales by beekeepers of old crop honey in 60-pound cans to bottlers or large users were very light during the period. A few scattered sales were reported at 8-15¢ per lb. for Clover honey and 7-12¢ for Mixed Flowers. Prices for new crop honey in Florida and California were steady with trading light. Producers in California were receiving 10½¢ per lb. for White Orange, 10¢ for White Thistle, and 8½¢ for Mixed Flowers, while in Florida they were receiving 12¢ for Orange and Tupelo and 8¢ for Gallberry and Palmetto. Sales by bottlers or producer-bottlers for old crop Clover or blend honey in 5-pound jars in large lots ranged 15-20¢ per lb., and for Florida new crop Orange and Tupelo 18-27¢ per lb. Cases of 24, 1-lb. jars of old crop Clover or blended honey ranged \$4.50-7.20 and new crop Florida Orange and Tupelo \$6.00-7.20. First offerings of new crop comb honey were meeting with a good demand with producers sales in wholesale lots ranging \$7.2-9.50 per case of 24 sections.

Demand for beeswax was fair and the market was steady at mostly 41-43¢, with occasional sales higher and lower.







SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 13INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period June 8 - 22)

Southern California - The orange flow has ended and extracting is underway. Reports from Riverside County indicate that the average yield was around 50 pounds per colony. Bees were being moved to buckwheat and other late ranges. In Orange County bees in orchard areas were getting considerable pollen but only a trace of nectar from mustard and gardens. In the hill areas bees were working sage plants and wild buckwheat and were bringing in a trace of nectar. Wild alfalfa was in bloom but bees were not working it. Pollen was plentiful from mustard. In central and western Riverside county bees were making some surplus honey from late buckwheat and if the weather doesn't turn too hot the bloom may last a while. Bees were also working white sage where available. Honey plants were in fairly good condition considering the dry winter and spring.

Central California - In Santa Clara County the weather was warm with no rain. Bees were working on weeds and were inclined to swarm. In Kern County bees were working alfalfa, mesquite and wild flowers and clover. Clover was producing poorly and alfalfa was yielding very little due to the fact that it was being cut for hay before full bloom. Bees were in good condition with plenty of stores. Swarming was lighter than usual. Orange honey was being extracted with a surplus yield of 65 pounds reported for some yards. In Madera County bees were working Ladino clover, eucalyptus, and alfalfa. Colonies were in good condition. In San Joaquin County a fair flow was in progress from alfalfa and a few weeds.

Northern California - In the Lower Sacramento Valley bees were in variable condition with some normal in strength and others in below average condition. Due to unfavorable weather during the spring bees were showing a tendency to swarm and control measures were necessary. Bees were being moved to alfalfa and star thistle districts. Bees were working alfalfa, Ladino clover, trefoil, lippia, orchard morning glory, yellow star thistle, California buckeye, California poppy, and mustard according to location. In some yards bees were not making a living and feeding was necessary. Late rains have greatly benefitted yellow star thistle and other summer blossoming plants and they are in better than normal condition. Cool weather has held down honey production.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period June 8-22)

West of Cascades - The early part of the period was favorable for bee activity and bees in most locations made very good daily gains. The latter part of the period was cloudy with some rain. Vetch and clover plants were in good condition and may yield considerable nectar if the weather clears. Cane berries were attracting bees during most of the period. A few colonies in unfavorable locations were short on stores and behind with broodrearing. Telegraphic reports at the end of the month indicated that the last part of the month was warm and a good flow was in progress.

Producers in the Willamette Valley expected to start extracting. In southern Oregon extracting has been in progress for some time. Colonies were being held in the Willamette Valley longer than usual in order to get the late flow of vetch with satisfactory results reported. Some producers expect yields of around 50 pounds per colony which is better than last year. Some beekeepers were planning moving to eastern Oregon to take advantage of alfalfa flow in preference to the fireweed area while others intend to experiment with keeping bees in holly orchards which is becoming an important industry in this region. Early reports from the coast mountains indicate that there has been considerable insect damage to flower buds of fireweed plants. The season is two to three weeks later than normal. There is ample moisture in the ground to assure a long blooming period if the insect damage is not too severe.

East of Cascades - The first part of the period was humid, hot, and accompanied by thunder storms. The latter part of the period was cloudy but with little rain. Bees were working white clover, yellow sweetclover, alfalfa, asparagus, and basswood. On account of the rainy season grass grew faster than alfalfa and much was cut for hay before it bloomed. Colonies are in variable condition, but in general are quite strong.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period June 9 - 23)

Colorado - In the northeastern section the best early nectar flow in many seasons has occurred. Strong colonies have made as much as 50 pounds of surplus honey during the past three weeks. New honey will be on the market very soon. The outlook for a continuing clover flow is good. Swarming has been excessive. Rainy cool weather slowed down the production of honey the last week of the period. In the Colorado River Basin the spring flow has been variable, with an unusually good flow in some locations from yellow sweetclover but light in other locations. White sweetclover was commencing to yield. Alfalfa has yielded little nectar to date. Bees were in good condition. In the San Juan Basin bees have made a good early start from yellow sweetclover.

Montana - Very cool, rainy weather and inability of bees to get nectar has brought on feeding problems in some areas. Generally colonies are strong and some swarming has occurred. Yellow sweetclover commenced blooming, and in general plant conditions are excellent. Many colonies of bees were lost in the high waters and flash floods during June.

Wyoming - The weather was dry, hot and windy part of the time, and cold and windy with scattered hail storms on other days. Most bees are in good condition, but much feeding has been necessary and some were still being fed. Yellow sweetclover was in bloom and white sweetclover was expected to begin blooming soon.



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Weevil infestations in clover fields are severe. Some over-crowding of forage, where available is reported.

Idaho - The honey flow was just beginning and plant conditions were about normal. Most colonies are in good condition and ready to take advantage of available nectar. Weevil was causing some damage to clovers, but probably no worse than during recent years and an average crop of honey is anticipated, weather conditions permitting. Considerable old crop honey still remains on hand.

Utah - Heavy rains fell at the latter part of the period and clover plants are in good condition. Watersheds are well supplied with snow and should supply sufficient runoff for irrigation. Yellow sweetclover was in heavy bloom, and it with other clovers should provide a good crop of honey with favorable weather. Bees were in fair to good condition. The demand for honey continued very slow.

Nevada - Although the weather continued cold and rainy a fairly good flow has been coming in from white Dutch clover, and bees were showing some tendency to start working on alfalfa. Alfalfa was coming into bloom about three weeks late. Yellow sweetclover was in bloom, but white sweetclover has not started as yet.

ARIZONA: (Period June 9 - 23)

The majority of the beekeepers in southern Arizona have extracted no honey this season. The mesquite crop has been almost a total failure. There were very few other flowers as it has been too dry. Some beekeepers were making plans to move their hives to mesal locations to secure winter stores.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period June 10-24)

Northeastern Texas - Hot, dry winds prevailed and clover crops were drying up. Hubam clover stopped secreting nectar and prospects are poor for any further flow unless rains arrive soon. Some new crop clover and horsemint honey has been extracted and has met with a fair demand.

Southeast Texas - Hot, dry weather prevailed during this period. Bees were bringing in a little nectar but pollen supplies were very light. A summer crop of mesquite blooms was reported ready to start. In a few locations favored by local showers a fair crop of honey has been extracted from mesquite and Hubam clover. Many colonies have been moved out of the district in quest of better bee conditions.

Southwest Texas - The weather continued hot and dry. Broodrearing has been greatly reduced and colonies were killing off drones. Some bloom was present on mesquite, but it was not yielding nectar. As a result of the late spring freeze and the subsequent unusually long drought period, the spring crop is reported ranging from none up to 25 percent of normal. In some yards extracting of the spring crop has been completed. Many bees were being moved north for better forage.

Northwest Texas - In Graford County the weather was dry and strong winds blew during most of the period. There was little forage for bees to work on. A fair yield has been secured from mesquite and vetch. Cotton was making fair growth and gives good promise. Pollen supplies from corn were being cut short on account of the dry weather and high winds. Star and purple thistle are plentiful and will produce late if rains come

in time. Bees were rearing much brood and colonies remained strong.

Arkansas - Weather during the period was very dry and as a result the vetch bloom ended early. Bees gained very little during this period. Sales of honey improved slightly.

Oklahoma - Good rains occurred during the period and bees were actively working on clover, China berry, and miscellaneous other plants. Nectar secretion was good. Button willow was expected to commence blooming shortly.

New Mexico - Hot, dry weather prevailed and bees were securing very little nectar.

PLAINS AREA: (Period June 12 - 26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Colony buildup has been variable, being good in some locations and only fair in others. Reports indicate package bees have built up satisfactorily. Good rains fell during the period and many days were cool. Bees were bringing in only enough nectar for their own requirements. White Dutch and yellow sweetclover were in bloom and were in good condition. Mustard was also in bloom, but a majority of the farmers were killing it with poison sprays.

North Dakota - Weather conditions were favorable. Sweetclover was in full bloom and stands were good with growth rank. Package bees have built up to nearly full strength. In some yards bees in double hive bodies have two shallow supers full of honey. Indications are for a better than normal crop. Swarming indications were not evident. Some demand for honey for fall delivery was reported.

Iowa - Good rains fell during the period and ended the drought period, however, rainfall to date was still below normal. Clover conditions were greatly improved. Sweetclover was yielding, but due to the cool weather the flow to date has been light. With a turn to warm weather a heavy flow is expected to materialize. Insects were inflicting damage to yellow sweetclover in some fields. Basswood, where available, was beginning to bloom and bees were working them slightly. The demand for honey was light.

Kansas - Good rains fell during this period and all honey plants are well supplied with moisture. A good honey flow was in progress the forepart of the period from yellow sweetclover and Madrid clover, but slackened due to the wet, cool weather the latter part. White sweetclover came into bloom the latter part but has yielded little because of the weather. Should the weather turn warm, a good honey flow should materialize. Bees were in good strength. Some extracting has been done. Many farmers intend to cut their alfalfa hay crops twice and allow the third crop to go to seed, which should furnish a flow in August, weather permitting.

Nebraska - Good rains fell during this period over the most of the State and broke the prolonged drought period which prevailed in parts of the State. Hail damaged crops in localized areas. Yellow sweetclover was about through blooming and white sweetclover was at its peak. A severe infestation of aphids in many yellow sweetclover fields inflicted much



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damage to the crop and reduced the honey flow. Sweetclover weevil has inflicted damage to first year clover plants which may greatly reduce bee forage next year. The second crop of alfalfa was commencing to bloom and should yield if not cut too early. Reports indicate that the flow to date has not been good.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:

(Period June 12 - 26)

Michigan - Reports indicate that the June flow has been unusually good, except in the thumb area where cool wet weather has kept the bees from working. Moisture conditions were unfavorable over most of the lower peninsula and prospects are favorable for a continuous good honey flow during the summer. Weather was too dry on the upper peninsula and clovers were commencing to bloom prematurely.

Wisconsin - Good rains fell over the State during this period and relieved the drought situation which was becoming serious. The rains came too late to revive white Dutch clover in many areas of the State. Yellow and white sweetclover, alsike clover and red clover were in bloom, but secreting little nectar in some locations but were yielding well in others. Bees are generally in good condition, and with favorable weather during July a good crop of honey may materialize. Raspberries were also in bloom. Basswood was budding. Cool nights have retarded swarming.

Minnesota - Good rains fell during the period and all honey plants were in good condition. However, in some areas the rains came too late to assure a good crop of honey from white Dutch clover and alsike. Although many honey plants were in bloom the honey flow during the period was light. Yellow sweetclover was in bloom and white sweetclover started to bloom at the close of the period. A good yield from this may be forthcoming. The basswood bloom is expected to be about 25 percent of normal following last year's very heavy bloom. Bees are generally in good condition although some nosema has made its appearance.

Ohio - Scattered thunder showers occurred over most of the northern part of the State during the period, while weather was on the dry side from Columbus south. Several days were warm and humid and were favorable for nectar secretion. While producing conditions were varied, in general a good flow was in progress in most sections of the State. In localized areas reports indicate that excessive rain washed nectar from plants and reduced the flow, while in other localized areas nectar flows were poor for no good apparent reason. White Dutch clover, sweetclover and alsike clover were in bloom. Many small beekeepers have permitted excess swarming of their over-wintered colonies in order to replace their heavy winter losses. They have thus put their empty hives in use and prevented the destruction of combs by moths, but have weak colonies and will not get much surplus honey.

Indiana - The honey flow began in central Indiana about May 30. A heavy flow was on from white Dutch, alsike and yellow sweetclover over

most of the State, although reports indicate that in the extreme south and extreme western parts of the State there is little or no nectar coming in due to the exceptionally dry weather. Basswood was beginning to bloom and white sweetclover was also commencing to yield nectar at the close of the period. The quality of the honey stored thus far is excellent. With average weather for the next three weeks an average or normal crop should result.

Illinois - Bees were working on all clovers during this period. White Dutch clover and yellow sweetclover were past their peak blooming period, their life shortened in many locations by dry weather. White sweetclover was reaching its peak bloom. The flow to date has been variable, being good in favored localities when weather was suitable, and light in other locations. Prospects for the balance of the season are variable, being good in parts of the State but poor in other areas. Good rains fell over most of the State during the period, but in some locations more rain is needed.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period June 13 - 27)

New York - The clover flow began the last half of the period but was light due to too much rain and cool weather. However, a good flow was reported the last three or four days of the period in western counties along Lake Ontario. Other unfavorable factors reducing the clover flow reported were: Colonies passed their peak strength too early; excessive early swarming; and poor build-up of some weak colonies. In general, bees and plants are in good condition, and with favorable weather the balance of the clover blooming period, a good crop should result.

Vermont - Weather continued wet and rainy and clovers are about two weeks late in blooming. Clovers are not as abundant as last year, but may be sufficient to furnish a crop of honey if weather permits. The demand for honey continued slow. Most honey is out of the beekeepers hands.

Connecticut - Real summer weather set in at the end of the period and colonies began to show more activity. Colonies have not built up well and are light in bees, but were showing indications of a rapid build-up for the balance of the season. They are safely past the starvation period. Bees were working on clovers and wild shrubs in the woods. The surac flow will be about two weeks late and a surplus may be secured from this source.

Massachusetts - Moisture conditions are good. Bees have stored little from clovers to date. However, a good clover flow, weather permitting, could materialize as the flow ordinarily doesn't amount to much before June 20 or later. A few bees were working early surac at the end of the period. Locust for the most part has gone by, paint brush and hawk weed were still in full bloom. Bees were not drawing foundation in comb supers as temperatures have been too low even for strong colonies to expand into them. With the broodnest jammed with nectar swarming is apt to be bad.



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New Jersey - There is more white clover in evidence than for years. Sumac is heavily budded. Excessive rainfall has hindered bees, although good colonies have a super of honey. The bees have built up remarkably well considering all handicaps.

Pennsylvania - Weather was stormy and rainy during most of the period. However, bees worked actively when weather permitted and have made good gains in the supers. Clover and sumac were yielding well. Plants are in good condition.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period June 13-27)

Maryland - High temperatures and high humidity prevailed during the period in the coastal plains section. Several storms supplied sufficient moisture to keep the soil in good condition. Bees were barely making a living, although much clover was in bloom. Sumac and milkweed were also in bloom but were not abundant enough to furnish a good flow. The main honey flow has been gathered and the crop is estimated at about 60 percent of 1947. Much nectar was lost to the bees during the tulip tree bloom because of low temperatures, wind, and rain. The demand for extracted honey was very slow, but was fair for comb honey.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period June 12 - 27)

Kentucky - Conditions were variable over the State. In the central portion of the State sweet clover began secreting nectar at the start of the period, in spite of dry weather, and the bees became very active. Light showers fell the latter part but not in sufficient quantities to stimulate clover growth. A half-crop of clover honey may be secured. No surplus crop is anticipated in the extreme northern part of the State. In a few other parts of the state a good honey flow was in progress where good slow rains have occurred almost weekly.

Tennessee - Sourwood was yielding well at all elevations and a fair sized crop has been secured to date. The flow slowed down somewhat at the close, but with favorable weather sourwood should continue to secrete nectar for another 10 or more days. Dwarf sumac was in good condition. Bees in locations where sourwood was not available were getting little nectar and in instances feeding was necessary to prevent starvation.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period June 12-26)

Georgia - The south Georgia gallberry crop was short but the quality is good. Reports indicate that the average colony in south Georgia has made about 40 pounds of honey. Bees were in good condition. Prospects for a flow from sourwood in north Georgia are good.

Florida - Mangrove was being worked by the bees during this period. A fair crop has been secured, but the bees are very slow about sealing it. Extracting of mangrove honey was underway. Rains were frequent, mostly in the afternoons in parts of the State, but in other parts the weather was hot and dry. No flow was coming in in the central part of the State or in the extreme northwestern section.

Alabama - A good rain fell during this period ending an 18-day drought and grass and flower conditions were improved. Beekeepers are now in hopes that a fair summer flow may materialize.

Mississippi - Weather was extremely dry and bees were securing honeydew only up to about 7:30 or 8:00 o'clock in the morning and again late in the evening. Floral sources of nectar were suffering from the dry weather and at the close of the period were in poor condition.

Louisiana - In the southern section colonies continued to make small daily gains of from 1 to 2 pounds per day. Blue vervain and pepper vine were in bloom and providing some nectar. Except for a few local thundershowers, the weather was dry and hot with temperatures around 90 to 94 degrees during the day and from 70 to 74 degrees at night. Colonies were in good condition with ample stores. The demand for queens was far below normal for the season. In the northwestern part of the State the weather was hot and dry and honey plants were burning up rapidly and are almost beyond help in the event of rain in the near future. Bees were making small daily gains of 1 to 2 pounds. Some extracting was underway.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: (As of June 25)

The larger part of the honey flow is over for this year. Oahu production was very low. Prices of honey on Oahu for local consumption rose as a result of short supply. Beekeepers got 15¢ per lb. for white honey, and 12 to 13¢ for amber.

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 13TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of June. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals reported. Demand very slow, market dull. Supply very light, practically cleaned up. Very few sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, Orange 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.00. OHIO, IOWA and OTHER MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. cans Clover, White 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -22¢, Amber 17¢ per lb.; jars White Clover 24, 8-oz. \$3.00-3.20; 24, 1-lb. \$5.25-5.55; 12, 2-lb. \$5.05-5.30; 12, 3-lb. \$7.40; 6, 5-lb. pails \$5.75-6.00; Creamed White Clover 24, 1-lb. cartons \$5.55. NEW YORK, jars White Clover, 24, 8-oz. \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. \$5.30.

CHICAGO: No receipts reported by trade. Holdings heavy on Midwestern 60-lb. tins. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. tins White Clover 11-13¢, Amber or Fall Flowers 10-11¢. OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA and NEW YORK, Fall Flowers 60-lb. tins 11¢. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, White Clover 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$6.00; 12, 5-lb. tins or glass jars White Clover \$10.00.

COMB: ILLINOIS, old crop, some cases showing slightly granulated condition, White Clover 24, 12-oz. \$6.00, Amber 24, 12-oz. \$5.00; White Clover cut cellophane-wrapped (without frame) practically no demand, 12, 10-oz. 2.50. (Correction- in report for June 15 delete "fine quality" and insert following Illinois, "Old crop some cases showing slightly granulated condition.")

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 41-43¢.

DENVER: Practically no receipts. Demand very slow. Too few sales to establish market.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted 31,665 lbs. Mich; other Midwestern 7,000 lbs. Demand slow, market dull, weaker feeling.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50-5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.70-2.75. Sales by brokers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover, cases delivered Detroit - 24, 1-lb. special jars with spouts \$6.00, Dark Amber to bakers 10-12¢ per lb. in 60-lb. tins.

KANSAS CITY: Iowa light Amber bulk market slightly stronger, others steady. Truck receipts very light from Iowa.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers and large retailers - IOWA, Light Amber 60-lb. tins per lb. 11¢. IDAHO, Sweetclover strained, 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.05; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.75; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.60.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck - extracted in 60-lb. cans: Minnesota White Sweetclover 110; Light Amber 275; Amber 20; Beeswax 185 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate, Demand fair, market steady. Beekeepers sales to bottlers delivered Minneapolis basis - U.S. No. 1 Blended honey, per lb: MINNESOTA, White Sweetclover 8¢; Light Amber 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Amber 7¢. Sales by bottlers - U.S. No. 1 Blended honey, to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30; 24, 6-oz. jars \$2.40; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; sales to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.05; 24, 6-oz. jars \$2.75; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.95. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans: to bakers and large users - Light Amber to Amber per lb. 10¢; to confectioners White Sweetclover U.S. No. 1, per lb. 13¢.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market steady. F.o.b. Beekeepers for Domestic, crude Light Yellow per lb., in cash 38¢, in trade 40¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat 2559 lbs. Calif., 20 drums Cuba, 282 barrels Cuba, beeswax 9 bags Canal Zone, 36 bags Dominican Republic, 127 bags Cuba, 132 bags Chile, 44 bags Guatemala. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - CUBA, barrels spot and for shipment 10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, tins 12-13¢. HAWAII, Algaroba White 12¢. NEW YORK, White Sweetclover 14-15¢; Light Amber Clover 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Mixed Flowers, 60-lb. tins 14¢; White Orange 60-lb. tins 14-15¢; Light Amber Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.50; 12, 1-lb. tins \$2.64; 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.55. CALIFORNIA, White Orange and INTERMOUNTAIN White Sweetclover 12, 5-lb. tins \$12.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.34, tins \$6.84. NEW YORK, Light Amber Clover, 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.75. CUBA, Amber Mixed Flowers 48, 1-lb. jars \$10.40; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.50. Creamed White honey 24, 1-lb. cartons: NEW YORK \$5.80; INTERMOUNTAIN \$6.56.

BEESWAX: Demand slow, market shows weaker tendency. Asking for shipment: WEST INDIES, Light 55¢, darker 53¢. BRAZIL, 55-56¢. AFRICAN 53-54¢.

PITTSBURGH: No arrivals. Demand very slow, market dull. Brokers' sales to retailers - COMB: No sales.

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS and MICHIGAN, No. 1 White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.50-5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30-5.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25-3.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover, 60-lb. tins 15-17¢.

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PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 48,000 lbs. Calif., by truck approx. 2500 lbs. Domestic via New York City. Demand slow; market dull. Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.75. IDAHO, Sweetclover Light Amber 16¢ per lb. to bakers.

BEE SWAX: No fresh arrivals. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - via motor truck from Idaho extracted 450 cases packed honey; bulk 150, 5 gal. cans. Supplies moderate. Demand slow but better feeling prevails.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other large buyers - OREGON, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50-10.00; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$4.75-5.00. EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 6, 10-lb. tins \$8.25-8.50; 12, 3-lb. glass jars \$6.00; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25-10.00; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.80-4.90; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.00-5.25; bulk 5 gal. cans 17-17½¢ per lb. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.00; 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25.

BEE SWAX: Supplies in hands of manufacturers fairly liberal but light in producers hands. Dealers paying 38¢ in cash and 40¢ in trade.

ST. LOUIS: Honey market unestablished. Insufficient trading reported to quote.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay area bottlers during the period were as follows: from Northern California - 94 cans White Thistle; 329 cans Extra Light Amber Mixed Flowers. From Central Calif. 506 cans White Orange; 66 cans Extra Light Amber Orange; 308 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Cotton-Alfalfa. From Southern Calif. 697 cans White Orange. Wholesale prices of bottled honey unchanged from last report. Listed below are prices of Light Amber or better Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some Blended honey, mostly of California production, with some sales of Thistle and Blends slightly lower.

EXTRACTED: \$3.00-3.10 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars; \$3.75-4.17 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; \$4.75-5.55 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; \$7.47-7.95 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars; \$4.45-5.40 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; \$8.60-10.20 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars and cans.

BEE SWAX: Receipts consisted of 490 lbs. from Central Calif.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - by truck: Extracted Idaho 340 cases; Wash. 140 cases. Demand slow, market slightly weaker.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers - WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.00. WASHINGTON and IDAHO, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.25. Sales to retailers and other large buyers - very few sales. WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Light Amber Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.64-9.60; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.85-5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.63-5.00; 12, 3-lb. jars very few \$8.08; 24, 11-oz. jars very few \$4.35.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone -- REPUBLIC 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
July 15, 1948.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 14

SUMMARY

Temperatures were above normal the first part of the period over most of the nation except for a belt along the Pacific Coast, a cool pocket extending north from Texas to Lake Michigan and in central and north Florida. The second week temperatures were above normal over most of the country except for a belt covering the Pacific Coast Mountain range, part of Texas and along the Atlantic seaboard from New Jersey south to Alabama. Dry weather prevailed over the south western group of States, while light to good rains fell over most of the balance of the country. Heavy rains broke the prolonged drought period in Texas. Rains were not sufficient in parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, north central Kentucky, and north Florida and honey flows from important sources were light or ended early. In other sections of the country plant conditions were fair to good.

In southern California practically no flow was in progress, while in central California a fair flow was on. Thistle prospects were favorable in the northern part of the State. In the Pacific Northwest vetch and clover yielded well, and prospects were favorable for later clover sections and for alfalfa. Bees were being moved from the Willamette Valley to fireweed areas. In the Intermountain group of States yellow sweetclover and white sweetlover were yielding fair to good, although the season was later than usual. In Arizona bees in desert locations were living off the hives. Conditions improved in the Southwest group of States following good rains. In the Plains States conditions were favorable for nectar secretion from yellow and white sweet-clover in the Red River Valley and in North Dakota and Kansas, but were spotted in Iowa and Nebraska. In the East Central and South Central group of states the clover flows to date have been very irregular with good yields reported in some locations in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio and Illinois, but poor in others, even nearby locations for various reasons - dry weather -

too much rain - excessive heat - and flows of short duration. Weather turned warmer in the Northeastern group of States and a fair flow began, but was late in getting started and prospects are for only a fair sized crop. In the South Atlantic, South Central and South Eastern States a dearth of nectar was reported in many sections, although sourwood was yielding well where present. In Florida the Mangrove flow ended with fair results and cabbage palmetto was yielding. Bees were making a small surplus in Alabama, Mississippi and southern Louisiana, but dry weather had almost ended the flow in northern Louisiana.

The demand for bulk honey at the producer level continued slow during this period although there was some increased movement to packers as a result of government School Lunch orders. Sales of packaged honey (5-lb. tins and smaller containers) improved slightly for light colored honey, but continued slow for darker colored stock. Many producers have heavier than normal supplies of old crop honey on hand for this date, while packers have heavy holdings on hand.

Extracting of new crop honey was underway from white Dutch clover and yellow sweetclover and earlier white sweetlover producing sections. The market for honey continued dull. Sales by beekeepers in 60-lb. cans ranged 3-13¢ per lb. for White Clover honey and 10-12¢ for Water White Orange either f.o.b. shipping point or delivered to nearby bottlers. Wholesale sales by bottlers of Clover and Blended honey in 5-lb. jars ranged 16-20¢ per lb. in Midwestern States and 19-27¢ per lb. in Eastern States: cases of 24, 1-lb. jars ranged \$4.75-5.60 in Midwestern States and \$5.00-8.40, mostly \$6.00-7.20 in Eastern States.

Beeswax supplies were light, demand was moderate and the market was steady at mostly 41-43¢ per lb., f.o.b. beekeepers, with occasional sales reported up to 50¢ and as low as 38¢.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period June 22-July 8, -  
supplemented by telegraphic reports through July 15) -

Southern California - Temperatures were a little above normal during this period and no rain fell. In orchard areas a little nectar was coming in from flower gardens and various minor sources, while considerable pollen was being brought in from mustard. In the hills sumac, wild buckwheat, sage and deerweed were blooming and furnishing a trace of nectar. Much pollen was being secured. In the Imperial Valley well between hay cutting and in fields left alfalfa was about through and extracting had begun.

Central California - Temperatures were below normal the forepart of the period and the last part were below normal in the interior but above normal along the coast line. Very little precipitation fell. In the San Joaquin Valley colonies were generally in normal working strength with ample stores and were bringing in some surplus honey. Bees were working alfalfa, Ladino clover, sweetlover and cotton in the lower elevations and buckwheat in the higher locations. Alfalfa has yielded fairly well between hay cutting and in fields left for seed. In Santa Clara county of the

over





(Continued from front page) central coastal region bees were reported to be in good condition; Working strength was good and some colonies have secured a large crop of honey.

Northern California. Temperatures were below normal except along the coast line during the later part of the period. There was practically no precipitation, except for light showers in the northern end of the district. In the Sacramento River Valley bees were working various sources, according to location - alfalfa, lotus, white clover, Ladino clover, orchard morning glory, sunflower, California poppy, and buckeye. Yellow star thistle was in bloom in the southern end and was coming into bloom further north. Thistle was very rank in places and prospects are good. However, warmer weather is needed. In general honey plants are in good condition, but many which are considered weeds by farmers were being killed by spraying or plowed under. Bees were in good condition.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST (Period June 22 - July 8, supplemented with telegraphic reports through July 15)

West of the Cascades. Considerable cloudiness prevailed during the opening of the period with damaging hail in southern Oregon and rains in the Willamette Valley. At the close of the period temperatures reached 85 to 90 degrees with 95 in southern Oregon. Extracting of clover-vetch honey was in progress with beekeepers estimating an average of 30 to 40 lbs. per colony in the Willamette Valley. Some individual production is reported as high as 150 lbs. per colony but others as low as 20 lbs. Honey ripening has been delayed due to the continued light flow of new nectar as a result of intermittent showers causing plants to yield longer than usual. Honey extracted is of fine quality and better than average color. A limited number of colonies were being moved into fireweed areas along the coast and to the Cascade Mountain range. Fireweed growth is becoming seriously handicapped with a heavy growth of underbrush. Fireweed is about three weeks later than normal. Some insect damage to the flower heads while in tight bud stage is reported, but lateral bloom spikes were developing well with little such damage. Producers were receiving \$5.00 per colony for bees on a rental basis in holly groves. In Washington State vetch yielded well. Fireweed was in bloom and with moisture reserves plentiful the outlook is good.

East of the Cascades. Weather was unseasonably cool at the beginning of the period with considerable cloudiness and light showers. Slowly rising temperatures during the closing week brought 95-100 degrees for a short period. Heavy rainstorms of short duration did considerable damage to the cherry crop. In the Yakima Valley white sweetclover and alfalfa were beginning to bloom and the main honey flow was expected to start soon. Most colonies are not in peak strength for the flow, but are in fair condition.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period June 23-July 8)

Colorado - In the Arkansas River Valley no honey flow was on during this period as it was in between the first and second cutting of alfalfa.

Moisture conditions are good, but beekeepers do not expect a large honey yield. A little extracting has been done and quality is good. In the San Juan and Colorado River Basins the weather was favorable during the period with some precipitation at the start. Yellow sweetclover was in full bloom and white sweetclover was coming into bloom. The first cutting of alfalfa was in progress. Alfalfa has yielded very little because of the alfalfa weevil and other insects. The outlook is more favorable for the bloom for the second cutting. While nectar has been coming in fairly rapidly, it has been rather light in density and has required considerable evaporation. In the northeastern portion of the State the June flow was unusually heavy, however, many colonies were weak and unable to take advantage of it. Losses of field bees in some yards have been heavy from undetermined reasons, although spraying or heavy showers may have been the cause. Bee forage in locations that formerly were good are being reduced by intensive cultivation and weed killing spray programs. Extracting of honey was underway.

Montana - Reports from Valley locations east of the Rocky Mountains indicate the spring flow to date has been better than last season. Yellow sweetclover has passed its peak of blooming and white sweetclover was coming into full bloom. Colonies in good locations have stored a good crop and in other locations are making a good start in the supers. Bees are in good condition for the flow, and if the honey plants continue to secrete nectar as well as they have so far, a good sized crop may be realized.

Wyoming - Weather was very dry, but plants were in good condition. The flow was just starting, and bees were bringing in much nectar.

Idaho - Rainfall has been ample and plant conditions were good, although about three weeks later than usual. Bees in most districts were making small daily gains and the prospects, while variable, are generally favorable for securing a fair sized crop of honey.

Utah - Plant and weather conditions were good, but bees were reported to be securing very little nectar.

Nevada - Weather conditions continued to be abnormal for the season of the year. There were frequent showers and high winds and night temperatures were low. Beekeepers in some sections of the western part of the State report a fair flow with a full super obtained by July 1.

ARIZONA: (Period June 23-July 3)

Weather was hot and dry and bees in desert locations were living off the hives. In many locations bees did not make enough honey to extract.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period June 24-July 10)

Southwestern Texas - Abundant rains fell during this period and broke the prolonged drought period. While the rain came too late to benefit the main honey crop, growth of summer and fall blooming bee plants has been revived. Bees were getting some nectar from



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whitebrush and pollen from late sorghum and a number of weeds. Broodrearing was picking up with some prospects for adequate pollen and honey for winter stores. The heavy rains washed much poison from the cotton plants and beekeepers believe that cotton fields can now be worked with less danger. Fair yields have been secured from cotton where no poison was applied.

East Texas - The horsemint flow was cut short by hot, dry weather. Little surplus honey has been extracted. Local showers fell over the district and improved plants where they occurred. In other locations only a few miles distant it continued to be very dry. Some cotton acreage was dusted with airplanes where bees were located, and while field bees were lost, the colonies were not killed.

Arkansas - The main honey flow commenced during this period in the northeastern corner of the State. Weather and plant conditions were favorable.

Oklahoma - Weather was hot and humid, but the nights were cool. Showers have been frequent and there is a very heavy growth of vegetation which is furnishing the bees with much pollen and some nectar. In the Southwestern part of the state the honey flow is about over except from second-growth sweetclover. Most colonies have been losing strength as they reached their peak some time ago. In the northeastern part of the State good rains have fallen. Bees have been in the fields a few hours on some days and the entire day on others. They were working horsemint and some white Dutch clover and white sweetclover. Yields to date have been better than last season.

PLAINS AREA: (Period June 26-July 12)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Weather was favorable for plants and bees and the prospects are favorable for a good honey crop. Bees made good gains from sweetclover during the hot weather which occurred during the period. There was considerable swarming in some yards. The use of weed killing sprays is reported to have killed weeds and clovers along fences in some locations and reduced bee forage.

North Dakota - Weather conditions were favorable for the sweetclover flow. Nearly all colonies have built up to normal strength. There was very little swarming. Extracting of honey has not started.

Iowa - Honey producing conditions have been variable over the State. In some sections a good flow was reported from basswood, which has ended, and a fair flow from yellow sweetclover. White sweetclover was yielding well in some locations, but has stopped in others because of the dry, excessively hot weather. White sweetclover should yield most of July, weather conditions permitting. Bees were generally in good condition.

Kansas - Weather conditions were variable over the State. Too much rain fell in some sections and disrupted the honey flow, while in a few other sections it was too dry. In general, however, conditions were favorable and the outlook is for a good sized crop of honey. Yellow sweetclover, white sweetclover and alfalfa were yielding. White Dutch clover was still in bloom on lawns. Bees were in good condition.

Nebraska - Production to date has been irregular. Some locations are yielding fair to good, with best yields reported in the central part of the State where white sweetclover was secreting well. In the eastern section aphids infested the sweetclover very severely and caused plants to dry up and as a result nectar secretion was very poor. In some sections the first two cuttings of alfalfa were made before the bloom came on. In some vicinities yellow sweetclover was being cut for seed and some was being plowed under further reducing bee forage.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:  
(Period June 26-July 12)

Michigan - Over most of the lower peninsula the flow was fairly good during this period. In some sections where there is little sweetclover the flow is declining since much of the hay crop has been cut. The crop to date is heavier than at this time last season with some beekeepers reporting yields two to three times as large. Moisture conditions have been favorable and where honey sources are plentiful the flow should continue for at least a month. Swarming has been light on the lower peninsula. The upper peninsula continues somewhat dry but the clover flow has been fairly good to date.

Wisconsin - Most of Wisconsin is very dry. Some sections had showers during early July, but in most sections these failed to revive clover plants which have been pretty well burned out over large areas. A few beekeepers report a surplus to date of from 40 to 60 pounds but the majority report little surplus and many that not even winter stores have been made. Colonies are generally in fairly good condition for a fall flow if any comes. Basswood was in bloom during this period but was producing very little nectar.

Minnesota - While there were light rains and a few scattered heavy showers during this period for the State as a whole moisture was insufficient to maintain a flow on clover plants. The flow from white Dutch and alsike clover, which is now over, was very light in most sections. The flow from sweetclover was spotted. A small proportion of the colonies was making a normal flow but the majority of hives had only about half of the normal surplus stored to the end of this period with rather unfavorable prospects for any additional heavy flow until fall. Bees are in generally good condition although earlier in the season supercedure was heavy in many yards.

Ohio - The main honey flow over most of Ohio was extremely short - in many sections running only about three weeks in June. The crop to date is very spotted with some beekeepers in favorable locations reporting a surplus up to 100 pounds with an occasional yield above that figure. Other beekeepers report yields ranging from an absolute failure up to 60 pounds surplus. The average now looks like less than 30 pounds. Many normally heavy producing north-central Ohio areas are experiencing a practical failure and many are planning to move to fall and buckwheat locations. Some of the principal buckwheat producing areas have been too wet which will



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account for some reduction in acreage. The carryover of last season's light honey in the hands of producers will be above normal while that in the hands of packers will be heavy. Most grades of dark honey are not moving and the holdings in the hands of both producers and packers are heavy.

Illinois - Conditions are very spotted over Illinois. Some sections have become quite dry while in others plants are still in fairly good condition. For the State as a whole the clover crop flow has been slow and was below that of last year. There seems small chance of much additional summer honey so that the final crop will largely depend on a fall flow. On light sandy soil many yards have a surplus of only around ten pounds while on heavier soils the surplus will run from 50 to 100 pounds.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period June 27-July 13)

New York - Weather turned warm during this period, and in some sections it was getting dry. Yields to date have been variable with fair to unusually good flows in some locations from sweet-clover, alsike, and basswood and light in other sections. In some sections basswood was just commencing to open. The flow was late in starting and some yards reached peak strength too early. Swarming has been excessive in various parts of the State. Honey plants are in good condition.

Vermont - The honey flow up to the last few days of the period has been almost a failure, however, honey was coming in better the last two days and it is possible that a partial crop may be secured. Clovers were blooming later than usual.

Connecticut - Weather conditions were favorable during the past two weeks and most colonies have full broodnests. The flow is beginning, but the field force of bees is not large. If the July flow is not shortened a small surplus is probable. Bees are expected to be in good condition for the August and September flows.

Massachusetts - Scale hives are reported to have made a gain of around 40 pounds of honey since the start of the clover flow. A specie of sumac bloomed during the period and milkweed was in full bloom. Basswood was about ready to bloom. The weather was hot and dry and rains would be beneficial. Wild thyme started blooming but will be of no importance for about a month.

New Jersey - Weather during the period was hot and humid and was favorable for nectar gathering. Bees have done well on sumac which was about through. The clover flow was light because of too much rainy weather.

Pennsylvania - Weather during the period was hot and dry. Bees have made little more than a living from clovers which are about through blooming. A little nectar was still coming in from sweetclover and sumac at the close. Buckwheat was being planted and some plants were coming through the ground. Acreage is reported increased in some parts of the State but decreased in other parts. Bees are generally in good condition.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (June 27-July 12)

Maryland - The honey crop from tulip poplar was variable over the State. In Prince Georges County the tulip poplar flow was better than average. There was an extreme dearth of nectar from the white Dutch clover bloom during June in Frederick, Washington and Montgomery Counties. Sweetclover appeared to be in good condition in central Maryland. Clover prospects were favorable in spots on the Eastern Shore. Conditions in Allegany County were fairly favorable in late June. In general, the overall prospects for clover in Maryland was reported to be the poorest in the last four years. In the vicinity of Washington, D. C. the summer dearth of flowers began. Bees worked miscellaneous flowers but failed in most cases to even make a living. Most of the honey now on the hives is from tulip poplar and is dark.

Virginia - The only report on honey was received from the Tidewater section where the spring honey crop has been harvested. Quality of this spring crop was reported as better than average.

North Carolina - Excessive cool weather during the clover flow resulted in a short crop of clover honey. The weather has been dry since early July and there are now few plants for bees to work on. Colonies are in good condition.

South Carolina - Despite hot, dry weather during this period scale colonies have shown some gain. In the mountains sourwood is producing a normal crop. In the southern part of the State cotton is helping maintain brood-rearing.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period June 27-July 13)

Kentucky - In north central Kentucky drought conditions continued during this period, producing a dearth of honey sources. A continued lack of rainfall will reduce prospects for a fall flow. Many colonies have very short food supplies and feeding will be necessary in the very near future. Indications are that little or no honey will be harvested in this area.

Tennessee - Reports from eastern Tennessee indicate there is a bumper sourwood year in some sections. Dwarf sumac has started blooming which will produce a good pollen supply for additional brood. Bitterweed is yielding. Goldenrod and aster look good at this time.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period June 26-July 12)

Georgia - For the State as a whole bees are in good condition. Reports from North Georgia indicate the sourwood flow will be good.

Florida - Parts of north Florida have had very dry weather which has almost entirely stopped the honey flow. Central and southern Florida have had sufficient rain to maintain plants in good condition. The mangrove flow is practically over and yielded some surplus in better locations. Cabbage palmetto is now yielding - in some sections a surplus while in others bees are only making a living.



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Alabama - Good rains in southwestern Alabama improved plant conditions during this period. Bees are generally in good condition. Prospects are now favorable for a fall flow.

Mississippi - In southern Mississippi bees are in good condition. Colonies are being moved to fall locations where there is an abundance of pursley and Mexican clover. Extracting of the early crop is about over with very good yields reported.

Louisiana - In southern Louisiana colonies continue to gain from one to two pounds a day mostly from vervain, peppervine, and eardrop vine. Local showers have provided needed moisture. Colony yields have been very spotted ranging from nothing to 180 pounds per colony with an average of around 100 pounds. In north-eastern Louisiana drought conditions and high temperatures continued in most sections although a few scattered showers helped in some localities. Most clover is burned up. Heartsease is coming into bloom and is furnishing some nectar. Scale colonies show a gain of one to two pounds a day.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of July. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals reported. Demand very slow, market dull. Supplies very light, practically cleaned up. Very few sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, Orange, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.00. OHIO, IOWA and OTHER MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. cans Clover, White and Amber 13¢ per lb.; jars White Clover, 24, 8-oz. \$3.00-3.20; 24, 1-lb. \$5.29-5.55; 12, 2-lb. \$5.05-5.30; 12, 3-lb. \$7.40; 6, 5-lb. pails \$5.75-6.00; creamed White Clover 24, 1-lb. cartons \$5.55. NEW YORK, jars, White Clover 24, 8-oz. \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. \$5.30.

CHICAGO: No receipts reported by trade. Holdings heavy on 60-lb. tins.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - demand slow, market dull, MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. tins, White Clover 12-13¢; Fall Flower 11¢. Sales to retailers - demand slow, market dull, ILLINOIS, White Clover 24, 1-lb. glass jars asking \$4.50; WISCONSIN, White Clover 12, 2-lb. glass jars asking \$5.50-6.00.

COMB: Old stock - practically no demand, market very dull. ILLINOIS, White Clover 12-oz. 24 section No. 1, unwrapped asking \$5.00-5.50, Dark Amber 14-oz. 24 section asking 3.75-4.00.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 41-43¢.

DENVER: Receipts very light. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Few sales to jobbers by dealers - COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.15; 24, 16-oz. \$5.45; 12, 32-oz. \$5.20; 12, 5-lb. pails \$11.90. Jobbers report, very few sales to retailers - COLORADO, 12, 8-oz. \$1.95; 12, 16-oz. \$3.60; 12, 24-oz. \$4.73.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted Midwestern 3600 lbs. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75-5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.70-2.75. Sales by brokers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover cases delivered Detroit, 24, 1-lb. special jars with spouts \$6.00.

KANSAS CITY: Truck receipts light Iowa and Kansas. Market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers and candy makers - IOWA, 60-lb. tins Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 11-12¢. Sales to wholesalers and large retailers - IOWA and KANSAS, White Clover, 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.75; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.50. IDAHO, Sweetclover 12, 5-lb. glass \$9.60; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.75; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.05.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck none.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market steady. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA, U.S. No. 1 Blended honey, to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.05; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.95. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans - to bakers and large users - Light Amber to Amber 10¢ per lb.; to confectioners - White Sweetclover U.S. No. 1, 13¢ per lb.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market steady. Offerings f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic crude Light Yellow, per lb., in cash 30¢, in trade 40¢.

PHILADELPHIA: No arrivals reported. Demand slow, market dull. Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.75. PUERTO RICO, bulk Light Amber re-strained 15¢ per lb. to bakers.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - 1 ton N.Y. Domestic supplies very light. Sales by receivers - crude 58¢ per lb.



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NEW YORK: Arrivals- by boat, Puerto Rico 72 drums; Cuba, 200 bbls., 150 cartons, 100 drums, 58 cases; beeswax 147 bags Chile, 52 bags Cuba, 52 bags Dominican Republic; 33 bags Puerto Rico. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other large users - CUBA and PUERTO RICO, barrels 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; tins 12-13 $\frac{1}{4}$ . HAWAII, Algaroba White 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ . NEW YORK, Buckwheat 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ . CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Mixed Flowers, 60-lb. tins 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; White Orange 60-lb. tins 14-15 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Light Amber Mixed Flowers: 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.50; 12, 1-lb. tins \$2.64; 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.55. CALIFORNIA, White Orange and INTERMOUNTAIN White Sweetclover 12, 5-lb. tins \$12.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.34; tins \$6.84. NEW YORK, Light Amber Clover 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.75.

BEESWAX: Demand slow, market dull, weaker feeling. AFRICAN, 53-54 $\frac{1}{2}$ . WEST INDIES 53-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ . SOUTH AMERICAN 55-57 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: extracted, 600 lbs. Midwestern. Demand slow, market dull. Brokers sales to retailers -

COMB: No sales.

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS and MICHIGAN, No. 1, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30-5.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25-3.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover, 60-lb. tins 15-17 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.

ST. LOUIS: Market inactive account of seasonal lull. Prices for bottled honey lower. Wholesale prices delivered St. Louis -

EXTRACTED: WISCONSIN, Extra Light 24, 8-oz. \$3.00; 24, 16-oz. \$4.90. IOWA, White, 24-1-oz. \$3.00; 24, 16-oz. \$6.00; bulk honey in 5 gal. cans 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

COMB: OHIO, occasional sale old comb, Buckwheat (Dark) honey cellophane wrapped 24-lb. cartons \$6.00.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - by truck, extracted Wash. 155 cases; Ida. 110 cases. Demand improving, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to wholesalers - WASHINGTON, Amber Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.00. IDAHO, Light Amber, Sweetclover and Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.95. Sales to retailers and other large buyers - very few sales. WASHINGTON and IDAHO, Light Amber Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.64-9.60; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.35-5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.63-5.00; 12, 3-lb. jars very few sales \$3.08; 24, 11-oz. jars very few \$4.35

PORTLAND: Arrivals: via motor truck, from Oregon 370, 60-lb. cans Clover-Vetch; from Idaho 250, cases Sweetclover-Alfalfa packed honey. Supplies moderate. Demand slightly improved.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other large buyers - OREGON, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50-10.00; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$4.75-5.00. EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 6, 10-lb. tins \$8.25-8.50; 12, 3-lb. glass jars \$6.00; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25-10.00; 12, 2-lb. glass 4.30-4.90; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.00-5.25; bulk 5 gal. cans 17-17 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.00; 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Supplies fairly liberal. Demand good, market slightly stronger. Dealers paying 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  in cash or trade.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay Area bottlers were as follows - from Northern California - 28 cans Amber Cappings. From Central California - 1625 cans White or better Orange; 30 cans Light Amber Orange; 321 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; 140 cans White Alfalfa; 61 cans Light Amber Eucalyptus. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some blended honey, mostly of California production, are listed below:

\$2.80-3.40	per case of	24, 8-oz. jars,
3.75-4.00	"	" 24, 12-oz. jars,
4.75-5.55	"	" 24, 1-lb. jars,
7.50-7.95	"	" 24, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. jars,
4.45-5.40	"	" 12, 2-lb. jars,
9.60-10.80	"	" 12, 5-lb. jars.

Some Thistle and Blends sold at slightly lower prices.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

REPORTS RECEIVED TOO LATE TO BE INCLUDED IN FOREGOING: TENNESSEE - July 16 - Condition of bees in Marshall County very poor - much feeding necessary - no surplus gathered so far this season. KENTUCKY - July 15 - Rains came but too late to do any amount of good for white sweetclover - nectar trickling in but for all practical purposes flow is over, with results very poor. MICHIGAN - Thumb Section, July 15 - Flow latter part of June fair but at present bees only making a living and waiting for second-cutting of clovers. Swarming severe. MINNESOTA - July 15 - Basswood and yellow sweetclover flow ended prematurely by excessively hot weather. Second-cutting alfalfa may yield if weather right and farmers do not cut too soon. Good yields being secured from some white sweetclover locations with some colonies now working on second hundred pounds. UTAH - Bees bringing in much honey in favorable locations.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 14IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX

(Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

Imports of honey into the United States during May totaled 396 thousand pounds as compared with 2,472 thousand pounds during the same month last year. Total imports for the period January-May, 1948 amounted to 3,690 thousand pounds as compared with 12,881 thousand pounds during the same period in 1947.

Exports of honey from the United States during May 1948 totaled 1,863 thousand pounds as compared with 4 thousand pounds in May 1947. Exports for the period January through May 1948 totaled 3,073 thousand pounds as compared with 123 thousand pounds during the comparable period in 1947.

Exports of crude beeswax into the United States during May 1948 totaled 467 thousand pounds as compared with 542 thousand pounds during the same month in 1947. Total imports for the period January-May 1948 amounted to 1,917 thousand pounds as compared with 1,948 thousand pounds during the same period in 1947.

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING MAY, 1948  
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Germany	1,854,403
Japan	2,400
Denmark (Incl. Faroe Islands)	2,256
Hong Kong	1,080
Saudi Arabia	328
Republic of the Philippines	480
Bermuda	330
State of Bahrein	300
Liberia	240
Belgian Congo	240
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,862,557</b>

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U.S. FOR MAY, 1948 BY  
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Mexico	241,800
Cuba	95,001
Guatemala	51,577
El Salvador	5,840
Argentina	1,316
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>395,534</b>

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO U.S. DURING  
MAY 1948 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	146,410
Egypt	54,194
Chile	41,069
Cuba	38,681
Portugal	32,834
Angola	22,046
Turkey	22,040
Guatemala	7,634
Haiti	7,564
Canada	2,000
Tangier	1,925
El Salvador	1,698
Mexico	973
Brazil	44,092
Dominion Republic	43,908
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>467,126</b>

Note: Under the provisions of Public Law 476, 80th Congress, enacted April 7, 1948 shippers are exempted from the requirement of filing declarations for merchandise moving between the continental United States and the territory of Hawaii; and masters of vessels are also exempted from the requirement of filing manifests of such cargo aboard vessels leaving continental United States for Hawaii or leaving ports in Hawaii for continental United States port or ports in other territories and possessions of the United States. As a result of these exemptions, information on trade between continental United States and Hawaii were discontinued after publication of the statistics for March 1948.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

Washington 25, D. C.

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Washington 25, D. C.  
August 2, 1948.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 15

SUMMARY

The main flow of honey from sweetclover and clovers was drawing to a close in many important States and early reports from beekeepers indicate that the overall crop may be light. Light yields are reported for Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee while good flows have occurred in Indiana, Michigan, the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota, and Kansas. Flows have been spotted in the intermountain States being good in northeastern Colorado but poor to fair in other parts of that State; good in Wyoming, Nevada and in the Milk River Valley in Montana; and poor in Utah. In the Pacific Northwest clovers and alfalfa have yielded fairly well and fireweed was starting well. In California alfalfa was yielding well in the irrigated districts of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys; star thistle was in fair to good condition for a flow. Clover yields have been variable in New York State, being good in a few sections but light in others. Fair flows were in progress in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont. The sourwood flow in Georgia was seriously reduced by rains during the peak blooming period. Cabbage palmetto was yielding fairly well in Florida. A small surplus was being secured in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana from various sources. White brush and Brazil were furnishing a surplus flow in southwestern Texas and cotton and Hubam clover were yielding well in northwestern

Texas, but in other sections of that State it was too dry. Reports from the most important buckwheat areas in the east indicate that plants are in good condition, but the acreage is less due to rainy weather at sowing time.

The demand for extracted honey was reported generally as light, although in some instances there was an improved demand. Some bottlers reported the movement was above normal to wholesalers and retailers. However, other reports indicated that wholesalers and retailers have on hand rather large holdings of 1947 crop honey and are not restocking until these supplies are cleaned up. The demand for new crop comb honey was fairly active. The market was about steady. Sales of extracted honey in 60-lb. cans were as follows: California Orange 10-11½¢; Mixed Flowers 8-9¢; Florida Orange and Tupelo 12¢, Gallberry and Palmetto 8¢; Midwestern Clover 8-12¢; and New England States Clover few 15¢. Sales of bottled honey in large lots ranged 15-25¢ per lb. in 5-lb. containers, with some stronger flavored lots lower, and an occasional sale higher; \$4.50-7.20 for cases of 24, 1-lb. jars.

The demand for beeswax was moderate and the market steady at mostly 41-43¢ per lb., with occasional sales as high as 46-48¢, and as low as 38¢.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period July 2-22 -supplemented by telegraphic reports through July 29.)

Southern California - The weather was generally overcast, especially in the morning. Temperatures ranged from 62-64 degrees minimum to 78-83 degrees maximum along the coast with higher temperatures in the interior valleys. No precipitation fell and unirrigated plants were suffering from the dry weather. Bees in the hill areas were securing a little nectar from sumac, toyon, buckwheat and sage. It has been too dry for buckwheat and sage to produce, except in scattered locations. In orchard and irrigated locations bees were working alfalfa, mustard, clover and lima beans. Most colonies were in good condition as to bees, and have enough honey for winter stores.

Central California - Temperatures were generally about normal. There was no precipitation and there was less than the usual amount of fog along the coast. In the central coast region bees were working thistle, clover and some alfalfa. Lima beans were beginning to bloom and prospects were favorable. Bees were in good condition and have quite a lot of honey on hand. Reports indicate that sage yielded well in some locations.

In the San Joaquin Valley bees were making good gains from alfalfa under favorable weather conditions.

Northern California - There was no precipitation and temperatures were about normal. There was less than the usual amount of fog along the coast. Bees were working Ladino clover, alfalfa, toyon, and morning glory, and were commencing on star thistle. Star thistle was beginning to dry up in places on dry land, but the outlook is for a fair sized crop. This plant is not as plentiful in some areas as formerly due to better weed control methods being employed. Bees were in good condition.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period July 8-22, supplemented with telegraphic reports to July 30).

West of the Cascades - Cloudy weather prevailed along the coast with moderate showers at the beginning of the period but closed with early morning high fogs and sunshine in the afternoons. Although fireweed was late in blooming, it now appears that production in the Coast Range may be greater than anticipated. Colonies in a few locations have gained around 20 pounds, with three weeks still to go.

(Continued on page 4)

HONEY & BEESWAX SALES F. O. B. SHIPPING POINT, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED: (Sales of honey in 60-lb. cans to bottlers or other large users are beekeepers' sales; other sales represent beekeeper, beekeeper-bottler or bottler sales.)

EXTRA C T E D (Unless otherwise stated)			To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To		To	
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 15

(Continued from front page) Fireweed on the west slope of the Cascades is not expected to produce as well as hoped for. Extracting was underway in southern Oregon, but producers and buyers were apparently too far apart on values as no stock has been reported changing hands. Wild evergreen blackberry was yielding well in Washington State.

East of the Cascades - Temperatures were seasonable with adequate sunshine and light precipitation from localized showers. In the Yakima Valley bees were working on sweetclover and the second crop of alfalfa. Colonies were in fair strength and strong colonies were collecting a surplus of honey. In Walla Walla County a good honey flow was in progress during July.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period July 9-23)

Colorado - Reports from the Colorado River Basin indicate that the surplus honey crop is very light, although irregular, being fair in some locations and poor in others. Best results were in locations where sweetclover was present. Alfalfa bloom on the first crop of alfalfa yielded poorly because of the alfalfa weevil, and the second crop, while better than the first, was light on account of lygus bugs and other insects. Additional rain is needed except where irrigated. In the San Juan River Basin the crop secured to date has been spotted, but in general fair in volume. In the Arkansas River Valley the main honey flow has ended with yields poor, without too much apparent reason. Moisture conditions were generally good, but grasshoppers were thick in spots and cut off the bloom. Also dehydrators were using alfalfa cut before blooming, but even in fields where the alfalfa was permitted to bloom honey flows were inconsequential. In the northeastern part of the State conditions were favorable and strong colonies brought in more nectar than usual during the early flow and the outlook for the rest of the season is favorable.

Montana - Reports from the Milk River Valley indicate that a good honey flow has been in progress for about four weeks. White sweetclover has yielded well after several years failure. Good rains fell during the period and have assisted in maintaining good plant conditions.

Wyoming - Alfalfa and clovers were yielding fairly well and the crop secured to date is larger than last season. Should the second crop of alfalfa yield well a normal sized crop is anticipated.

Utah - Weather was hot and dry. A good rain was needed at the start of the period and as none materialized clovers on dry land quit yielding. A few locations were making a crop of honey while others were getting only a trickle of nectar. Alfalfa raised for seed was drying up. The second crop of alfalfa was being cut. Less adult bee poisoning has occurred so far this year than during 1943 and 1944, generally, according to reports.

Nevada - Normal summer weather prevailed. Reports indicate that the flow from the first cutting of alfalfa was good. The second crop of alfalfa was making good growth with ample water for irrigation in most sections.

ARIZONA: (Period July 9 - 23)

Dry weather continued during this period even though the so-called rainy season is three weeks past its usual starting time. Colonies were holding their own in some yards but were losing weight in others. They were very near broodless, having eggs and tiny larvae only in one to three combs, which is abnormal at this season of the year. To date, there has been no surplus honey secured to extract, except in a few isolated instances.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period July 10-24)

Southwestern Texas - Plants were revived by the good rains which fell during the previous period and bees in many locations were making good gains from white brush and Brazil. However, in some locations bees were not getting any surplus honey. There was a good supply of pollen from sorghum and colonies were strong with bees with some indication of swarming in a few colonies. Beekeepers report that very little new crop honey has been moved as wholesalers still have a good deal of 1947 honey carried over and are not interested in purchasing new stocks.

East Texas - Cow-itch and other summer plants have yielded very little honey. Cotton was furnishing a light flow. The weather continued very dry. Every indication is for a very short crop of honey.

Southeastern Texas - While rains have fallen, they were not enough to cause honey plants to bloom. Reports indicate that the honey crop is a complete failure, which is the first season for a complete failure in the experience of some beekeepers in this region. It is believed that it is too late now for any plants to bloom and yield surplus honey.

Northwestern Texas - In Palo Pinto County a good rain fell on July 6 and put all plants in excellent condition. Bees were bringing in much surplus honey from Hubam clover and cotton. The second blooming of mesquite closed about July 10. Very large amounts of brood were still being produced. Some cotton has been sprayed with poison and bees may be damaged to some extent.

Oklahoma - Weather was hot and dry in the southwestern part of the State until the last part of the period, when good general rains fell. The clover flow ended before the rain came and bees were not bringing in much nectar from other sources. Extracting of the clover honey was under way.

New Mexico - A good flow of honey was in progress in the northern part of the State from sweetclover, and a light flow was on in the southern part of the State and in the Sacramento Mountains. Some parts of the Rio Grande Valley are in need of rain. Grasshoppers were causing considerable damage to sweetclover in places. Swarming has been excessive in instances.

PLAINS AREA: (Period July 12 - 26)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Reports indicate that bees have been gathering honey well from sweetclover and the



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yield is expected to be good, except in the extreme northern end of the valley where the flow has been light despite plenty of blooms. The demand for honey continued slow. Extracting is expected to commence around August 1.

North Dakota - Good rains occurred and temporarily stopped the honey flow in places. Good yields have been secured from yellow sweetclover and prospects are favorable for a good flow from white sweetclover and alfalfa.

Iowa - The honey crop gathered to date has been poor although a few individual good yields are reported. Dry weather has affected plants in some locations while in others intermittent rains high humidity and cold weather kept the plants from secreting well. Yellow sweetclover has finished blooming and white sweetclover was finishing up in some locations. In favored locations white sweetclover was putting out spur blooms and may last a month with continuing favorable weather. Many fields of red clover died during the recent dry spell. In some yards the honey secured is flavored with basswood. Hubam clover is in good condition and may assist in securing winter stores. Unless a crop materializes from Hubam and heartsease many colonies will have to be fed this winter. Honey was moving better than normal for the season of the year to retailers and consumers, but was slow for bulk honey to bottlers.

Kansas - There was much cool, cloudy, rainy weather during this period. Humidity has been high. Floods have been general in the Cottonwood, Neosho, Verdigris, and Maris de Cygne rivers in central and southeastern Kansas, and in the Solomon, Snokey Hill, Republican and Kansas Rivers in the north central part of the State. High winds destroyed many colonies around Hutchinson. Yields of honey have been variable over the State, being good to very good in most areas, but poor in some locations. Yellow sweetclover was still in bloom along roadsides and white sweetclover was continuing to bloom. Some alfalfa was being left to produce seed. Much alfalfa in river bottoms was drowned out by the floods. Bees were collecting nectar from a number of plants including buckbrush, wood sage, vervain, yellow sweetclover, white sweetclover and alfalfa. Prospects are good for a fall crop.

Nebraska - Reports from the eastern part of the State indicate that the honey flow to date has been almost a failure. Should a fall flow fail to materialize many colonies will not have enough honey for winter stores. Much of the first and second cuttings of alfalfa were made before blooming. Sweetclover was covered with black flies and did not attract the bees. Prospects are favorable for a fall heartsease flow as there has been plenty of moisture. Bees are generally in good condition.

Missouri - Rainy weather prevailed practically the entire period and has delayed removing honey from the hives. The yield was light with reports indicating average yields of around 40 pounds of honey in some yards. The quality is fair with the color light amber. Plants are in good condition for a fall flow.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:

----- (Period July 12-26) -----

Michigan - The sweetclover honey yield in the central and eastern part of the State was good except in a few dry locations. Yields in many yards were the heaviest in the past 10 years, and quality is good. Sweetclover has passed full bloom with roadsides furnishing most of the acreage. Dry weather greatly reduced the flow on the upper peninsula. Extracting on the lower peninsula is expected to begin around August 1.

Wisconsin - Reports indicate that the main honey flow is about over and that yields were variable, being fair in some locations in the northeastern part of the State and generally light over the rest of the State. Dry weather in the southern, central and western part of the State prevailed most of the summer and greatly reduced the yield. Good rains fell the latter part of the period, but too late to aid clovers, but should be of benefit to fall flowers such as goldenrod. Buckwheat was starting to bloom at the close of the period.

Minnesota - Reports indicate that there was a good flow the first part of July from white Dutch clover, but sweetclover has yielded irregularly and generally poor. Black flies have been numerous on sweetclover and have kept bees from it. Weather was too dry in the eastern part and some other locations and plants are burned up. There was a light pick-up from alfalfa on July 18, 19 and 20 but following showers the flow decreased. Much alfalfa was being cut for hay before blossoming. The crop is expected to be light unless a good fall flow materializes. The demand for honey was slow.

Ohio - Colony yields of honey have been variable over the State. In the central part of the State the flow is over and extracting is well under way. Indications point to about half of an average crop. Further north in the central portion of the State a fair flow was still coming in at the close of the period and colony yields will exceed 150 pounds with exceptional colonies having as much as 350 pounds stored already. There are few large commercial beekeepers in this area and the good yields secured will add little to the overall production of the State. South of the Columbus area the crop is almost a failure because of drouth. In the northwestern part of the State the crop is a failure because of too much rainfall, however, colony gains were good the latter part of the period. Yields in Ashtabula County in the northeastern corner were light. In general, the clover crop for the State is expected to be much smaller than the 1947 crop. The outlook for buckwheat is not good as much acreage was not seeded because of rains during sowing time. Asters and goldenrod are in variable condition over the State. The demand for honey was good for comb, but continued slow for extracted.



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Indiana - Favorable weather enabled the bees to gather more than the usual amount of honey from clovers. Strong colonies have stored more than 100 pounds surplus to date. At the close of the period there was some white Dutch clover, white sweetclover and first year's bloom of alsike blooming, and also some milkweed. Grasshoppers were thick on red clover and stunted the growth enough to permit bees to reach part of the nectar. Rainfall has been plentiful and there are fair prospects for a fall flow. The demand has been good for comb honey, but slow for extracted.

Illinois - Weather conditions have been poor for nectar secretion over most of the State. The drought in May killed most young clover plants seeded this spring. Rains since then have interfered with the flow. The crop for the State is expected to be very small, although in the extreme northeastern corner a good sized crop has been secured. The outlook for a fall flow is uncertain. Soybeans have been planted so as to permit cultivation which will eliminate heartsease from these fields. The heartsease in oat or wheat fields will be plowed under. The only heartsease available over most of the State will be in cornfields. The use of 2-4-D has gained and weed sources of honey are being reduced.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 13- 27)

New York - Yields have been variable over the State. In counties along Lake Ontario good yields from clover have been secured. In the area southwest and west of Ithaca and near Elmira and vicinity the honey yield was very light. In locations north of Ithaca and in Onondaga County north to Jefferson County fair yields have been secured. The flow in the Hudson Valley has been light. Raspberries yielded fairly well in Erie County. Buckwheat and other fall plants are in good condition. However, the acreage of buckwheat is small in many areas because of wet weather at sowing time. It should commence yielding in early August.

Vermont - The crop in Champaign County secured to date is light and is estimated at about one-quarter of a crop. In other parts of the State yields have been about normal. Weather is dry in some places but moisture has been sufficient in other areas. A general rain occurred in the northern part of the State which was very beneficial. Demand for honey is fair at lower prices.

Connecticut - Since the middle of June bees have been accumulating honey and prospects are for a normal crop of honey. There has been little swarming during the entire season.

Massachusetts - The crop secured to date is about average. A scale colony in one yard has gained 53 pounds since June 14 from clovers, basswood, early sumac, and early milkweed. At the close of the period bees were working on a later variety of sumac, believed to be the upland or smooth sumac. Wild thyme is blooming but bees were not working it to any extent. Demand has been fairly good for new crop honey.

New Jersey - In northern New Jersey there was some unfavorable weather during this period. Bees made light gains during favorable days from various sources. Sumac is through. Extracting has begun, and the quality of honey is good.

Pennsylvania - Reports indicate that the honey flows from clovers, sumac, basswood and other sources have been light. Sumac has furnished most of the nectar in some locations. The buckwheat acreage is large in parts of the State but in other areas is light. Goldenrod is plentiful and a good flow from it will be needed for winter stores in many yards.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period July 13-27)

Maryland - In the vicinity of Washington, D. C. there was very little bee activity because of the usual summer dearth of nectar. Weather was hot and humid and prevented much work from being accomplished in bee yards. Extracting was under way. The principal crop secured in this vicinity was from tulip tree, as there were no locusts, and clovers although plentiful did not yield. Fall honey plants are in good condition.

Virginia - Reports indicate that the honey crop in the Piedmont section is turning out much smaller than previously anticipated. Bees are in good condition.

North Carolina - The weather has been hot and humid. Bees are in good condition and have gathered considerable quantities of pollen but very little nectar. They were about making a living.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 13 - 27)

Kentucky - General rains fell during the period, but they came too late and the main flow which is over was light. The rains should assure a good aster flow, which will be needed in many locations for winter stores. Many colonies have very little honey for food on hand.

Tennessee - Reports from central Tennessee indicate that the main honey crop was a failure because of dry weather. While rains of good proportions fell during this period, they came too late to be of much value, except to improve plant conditions for the fall flow. Many colonies are below normal in strength and many have starved. Feeding has been necessary to maintain colony strength and morale.

SOUTH EASTERN STATES: (Period July 12 - 26)

Georgia - Heavy rains damaged blossoms in the northern part of the State, particularly in Rabun County. Damage was less severe in other counties. July rainfall was the heaviest since 1887. As a result, the sourwood flow was light.

Florida - Bees were working cabbage palmetto, but not as actively as they should. In the northern part of the State some nectar was coming in from miscellaneous flowers.

Alabama - There were several rains and the summer or fall honey flow was improving. Many plants were beginning to secrete nectar.

Louisiana - In southern Louisiana the weather was hot and dry during this period. Scale colonies made daily gains of one to three pounds per day. The summer honey is thin and reddish in color, and tends to ferment in the comb in spite of the apparently dry weather. Vervain and peppervine were still in bloom. Partridge pea started to bloom and was provid-



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ing pollen. Colonies were drawing foundation better than they did last spring. In the north-western part of the State a good rain fell on July 10 which brightened the outlook. Honey plants which were nearly dried up have revived to some extent and the early blooming fall plants have started to yield quite a large amount of nectar. Heartsease was furnishing the most nectar with some scale colonies showing from 3 to 4 pounds daily gains. Winter stores should be secured.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: (as of July 24)

Most beekeepers plan to make one more extraction this year during August. An early West Coast offer of 10¢ per lb. for Light Amber honey in 60-lb. cans may give an indication of the trend of the export market.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of July. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: Arrivals - 1,266 cases extracted Ohio.

Supplies light. Demand very slow, market dull. Very few sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and large retailers, including holdovers -

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, Orange, cases of 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.00. OHIO, IOWA and OTHER MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. cans Clover, White and Amber 13<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢ per lb.; jars, White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. \$3.00-3.20; 24, 1-lb. \$5.25-5.55; 12, 2-lb. \$5.05-5.30; 12, 3-lb. \$7.40; 6, 5-lb. pails \$5.75-6.00; creamed, White Clover 24, 1-lb. cartons \$5.55. NEW YORK, extracted, jars, White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. \$5.30.

CHICAGO: No receipts reported by trade. Holdings fairly heavy on extracted but declining. Demand slow, market dull but prices slightly higher due decreasing supplies.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. tins White and Sweetclover 12<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-13<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢; Fall Flower and Amber 11-12<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, White Clover 24, 1-lb. glass jars asking \$5.50. (Correction: in report dated July 15, make Illinois White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.50 instead \$4.50.) WISCONSIN, White Clover 12, 2-lb. glass jars asking \$5.50-6.00.

COMB: Old stock - practically no demand. No sales reported.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 41-43¢ per lb.

DENVER: Receipts light. Demand continued slow, market dull, few sales.

EXTRACTED: Sales to jobbers by dealers - COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.15; 24, 16-oz. \$5.45; 12, 32-oz. \$5.20; 12, 5-lb. pails \$11.90. Jobbers report very few sales to retailers - COLORADO, 12, 8-oz. \$1.95; 12, 16-oz. \$3.60; 12, 24-oz. \$4.73.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted 36,000 lbs. Mich., 3,600 lbs. Midwestern. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50-5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.70-2.75. Sales by brokers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover delivered Detroit - 24, 1-lb. special jars with spouts \$6.00.

KANSAS CITY: Truck receipts light from Kansas and Iowa. Market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers and candy makers - IOWA, 60-lb. tins Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 11-12<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢. Sales to wholesalers and large retailers - IOWA and KANSAS, White Clover, 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.75; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.50. IDAHO, Sweetclover 12, 5-lb. glass \$9.60; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.75; 24, 1-lb. glass \$5.05.

LOS ANGELES: Receipts reported 8,000 lbs. incomplete.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices of packaged honey. Straight flavors, White to Water White, Orange, Clover and Sage were reported as follows:

\$3.50-3.60 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars;  
4.70-4.85 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars;  
5.80-6.20 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars;  
5.74-6.10 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars;  
11.84-12.26 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars;

Light Amber and blended flavors

4.80-5.10 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars;  
4.45-4.70 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars;  
9.00-9.55 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market steady at 41-43¢ per lb. delivered.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck.

Minn. White Sweetclover 180, 60-lb. cans, Light Amber 90, 60-lb. cans; beeswax 185 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market steady. Sales by bottlers - U.S. No. 1 Blended honey: to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 8-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.05; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$4.00; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.95. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans: to bakers and large users - Light Amber to Amber per lb. 10-13¢, mostly 10¢; to confectioners - White Sweetclover U.S. No. 1 per lb. 15¢.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market steady. F.o.b. to beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per lb., in cash 38¢, in trade 40¢.



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NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Cuba 64 bbls., 500 cartons; Puerto Rico 70 drums; Guatemala 295 drums. Demand slow, market very dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other users - CUBA and PUERTO RICO, barrels 10-11¢, mostly 10-10½¢ per lb., tins mostly 12¢ per lb. CHILEAN, White 12¢ per lb. HAWAIIAN, Algaroba White 12¢ per lb. CALIFORNIA, White Orange 14-15¢ per lb. IMPORTED: cartons, Mixed Flowers 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.60; 2-lb. jars \$5.00.

BEE SWAX: Arrivals - by boat 28 bags Cuba, 111 bags Dominican Republic; 78 bags Guatemala. Demand slow, market dull. AFRICAN, 53-54¢. WEST INDIES 53-55¢. SOUTH AMERICAN 55-57¢ per lb.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 80,000 lbs. Midwestern; by boat 24,000 lbs. Calif. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers - IOWA, White Clover, 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.20; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.35; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25. NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.75. Sales to confectioners and bakers - CALIFORNIA, Orange Blossom bulk 16½¢ per lb.

BEE SWAX: No arrivals. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - extracted 1800 lbs.

Midwestern. Demand slow, market dull. Brokers' sales to retailers -

COMB: No supplies.

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS and OTHER MIDWESTERN, No. 1, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30-5.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25-3.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00. Brokers sales to wholesalers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover, 60-lb. tins 15-17¢ per lb.

PORTLAND: Receipts from Oregon 120, 60-lb. cans; from Idaho 60 cases 24, 1-lb. creamed honey; 250 cases 24, 1-lb. jars; 184, 12-2-lb. jars; 163 cases 12, 5-lb. cans. Supplies moderate. Demand slow from both consumer and manufacturer outlets.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other large buyers - OREGON, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50-10.00; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$4.70-5.00. EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 6, 10-lb. tins \$8.25-8.50; 12, 3-lb. glass jars \$6.00; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50-10.00. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.95; bulk honey 60-lb. tins 12¢ per lb.

BEE SWAX: Demand good with dealers paying 40¢ in cash or trade.

ST. LOUIS: Demand light, practically no trading, market about steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers -

COMB: OHIO, Buckwheat, cartons 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped, few \$6.00.

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, Mixed Flowers, 60-15. tins, per lb., Amber 15¢, Extra Light Amber 18¢. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25; 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.05; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.00.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay Area bottlers during the period were as follows: from Central California - 1,250 cans White or better Orange; 598 cans Light Amber to Extra Light Amber Alfalfa; 10 cans Amber t, Light Amber Mixed Flowers; 5 cans White t; from Southern California - 323 cans White Orange; 12 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices of bottled honey, mostly of CALIFORNIA origin were unchanged to slightly lower. Listed below are prices of light amber or better Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some blended honey, some blends and Thistle sold slightly lower:

\$2.72-3.40 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars;  
3.56-3.90 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars;  
4.75-5.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars;  
7.08-7.50 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars;  
4.45-5.15 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars;  
8.40-10.80 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars.

BEE SWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - extracted, by truck 210

cases, 12, 5-lb. pails; 12, 2-lb. and 24, 1-lb. jars from Idaho; 10 cans, 60 lbs. Oregon; 10 cases 24, 1-lb. and 24, 11-oz. jars Wash. Supplies light. Demand slow, market dull. Brokers sales to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa and WASHINGTON Clover and other Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.75-8.95, few high as \$9.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50; 24, 11-oz. jars \$3.95. WASHINGTON, Amber 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.00.

Brokers sales to bakers, confectioners and other users - OREGON, 60-lb. cans Amber, floral source not known per lb. 13¢.

BEE SWAX: No arrivals. No sales reported.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 15SUGAR CONSUMPTION DETERMINATION INCREASED

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on July 26 an increase in the determination of sugar consumption requirements for the continental United States from 7,000,000 to 7,200,000 short tons, raw value, for the 1948 calendar year.

Recent heavy distribution of sugar indicates a significant increase in consumer demand. June distribution exceeded 800,000 tons, equivalent on a seasonally adjusted basis to an annual rate in excess of 9 million tons. Distribution is continuing heavy in July. Provision of additional sugar supplies to meet this increased

demand, including the needs of housewives during the canning season, is therefore necessary.

In accordance with the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1942, the 200,000 short tons which have been added to the determination of sugar consumption requirements will be added to import quotas as follows: 197,280 tons from Cuba, and the remainder, 2720 tons, from other foreign countries (other than the Philippines) in proportion to existing quotas. Cuba's total quota, authorized for shipment to the U. S. during the year, now becomes 2,774,287 short tons raw value.

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COLONIES OF BEES AND CONDITION OF COLONIES AND NECTAR PLANTS ON JULY 1  
 (Released July 26, by Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

A total of 5,713,000 colonies of bees were on hand July 1 in the United States, according to a preliminary estimate by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, based on reports from about 4,500 beekeepers covering farm owned and non-farm owned bees. This number is 3 percent below the number on hand a year ago, and marks the first year of decrease following a period of four successive years of increases. The decrease was due mainly to the heavy winter loss of colonies, and to the fact that the low honey price and slow movement of honey has offered beekeepers very little incentive for making replacement or increasing their holdings.

The number of bee colonies decreased in all regions of the country except in the South Atlantic States, where an increase of 5% occurred. Decreases were 12% in the East North Central, 5% in the North Atlantic, 4% in the West, and 3% in the West North Central States. Colony numbers in the South Central region were only slightly below last year.

New spring colonies totaled 1,144,00 - 20% of the number of colonies on hand July 1. Last year, new spring colonies made up 19%, and in 1946, 23% of the total. About 29% of the new colonies were obtained from package bees.

Winter loss of colonies was about 20%, which compares with 15% during the winter of 1946-47. Losses in the North Atlantic, East North Central and West North Central areas were particularly heavy. The causes of losses as reported were: starvation-29%; winter killing-23%; queenless-18%; spray poisoning-4%; insects-3%; foul brood-3%; dysentery-2%; wet weather-2%; rodents-1%; and other or unknown causes-15%. These losses are for winter and spring, and do not cover losses during the honey-producing season.

The condition of colonies about July 1 was reported at 86%, compared with 85% a year ago. July 1 condition of nectar plants was 79%, about the same as last year. Conditions vary considerably in the large commercial states. Nectar plants are in good condition in Minnesota, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan. In Iowa and Wisconsin, nectar plant condition is improving after a late start. Clover is not yielding well in New York, and the condition of basswood is spotty. Clover bloom in Pennsylvania is very good. Nectar plant condition in Florida is better than a year ago. Condition of nectar plants in Missouri is below a year ago, but recent rains should bring improvement. In Nebraska, sweetclover and alfalfa are in poor condition because of drought. Plant conditions in California are improving after a slow start, but present prospects are for another low production year.

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## COLONIES OF BEES AND CONDITION OF COLONIES AND NECTAR PLANTS ON JULY 1.

State and Div.	Colonies of Bees			Colonies lost winter & spring of 1947-1948	New spring colonies 1948	Condition of colonies July 1		Condition of nectar plants July 1	
	1947 1/	1948 2/	1948 as a % of 1947			1947	1948	1947	1948
	Thousands		Percent			Percent of normal			
Maine	8	7	88	21	14	89	82	88	88
N.H.	4	4	100	30	22	94	90	86	90
Vt.	9	9	100	15	13	89	86	94	86
Mass.	24	24	100	35	33	91	81	94	85
R.I.	1	1	100	16	20	90	91	91	80
Conn.	19	18	95	16	14	93	80	93	86
N.Y.	219	219	100	15	15	89	82	92	88
N.J.	33	31	94	25	18	91	83	85	80
Pa.	195	174	89	36	29	89	86	83	81
N.A.	512	487	95	24	21	89	84	88	85
Ohio	373	321	86	34	19	86	88	79	86
Ind.	198	172	87	33	24	85	86	86	89
Ill.	232	216	93	21	22	86	89	77	78
Mich.	204	173	85	36	25	82	87	72	89
Wis.	212	195	92	21	16	80	85	81	71
E.N.C.	1,219	1,077	88	29	21	84	87	79	83
Minn.	299	290	97	29	35	81	86	77	77
Iowa	251	246	98	30	34	82	89	85	71
Mo.	209	203	97	24	23	87	83	85	80
N.Dak.	23	21	91	49	40	81	87	77	90
S.Dak.	18	17	94	58	56	82	89	80	83
Nebr.	55	55	100	20	20	86	88	90	82
Kans.	64	64	100	20	22	89	87	88	88
W.N.C.	919	896	97	28	31	83	86	83	78
Del.	3	3	100	25	25	89	85	78	90
Md.	30	31	103	19	27	87	87	81	83
Va.	145	154	106	14	21	84	91	70	82
W.Va.	107	116	108	17	26	82	89	77	82
N.C.	173	187	108	12	15	86	85	79	76
S.C.	66	66	100	14	19	86	81	76	72
Ga.	225	232	103	12	11	86	91	85	83
Fla.	195	199	102	13	15	82	88	60	73
S.A.	944	938	105	13	17	84	80	75	79
Ky.	208	193	93	18	14	84	81	80	71
Tenn.	189	185	98	16	15	88	85	83	71
Ala.	192	202	105	8	11	84	91	81	80
Miss.	80	82	102	8	3	80	87	85	79
Ark.	94	101	107	16	22	87	86	80	71
La.	87	96	110	9	21	95	91	86	76
Okla.	64	58	91	18	12	91	82	88	81
Texas	292	283	97	10	7	80	82	85	72
S.C.	1,206	1,200	100	13	13	88	85	83	74
Mont.	64	56	88	14	33	85	86	80	89
Idaho	169	172	102	18	22	85	82	79	83
Wyo.	42	34	81	27	8	75	81	67	78
Colo.	75	76	101	17	17	78	87	77	86
N.Mex.	19	20	105	11	11	85	87	64	88
Ariz.	63	63	100	23	20	87	81	66	61
Utah	55	52	95	19	14	89	85	87	81
Nev.	13	14	108	8	23	90	88	75	70
Wash.	77	77	100	16	23	88	89	84	93
Oreg.	69	64	93	21	19	92	87	84	88
Calif.	470	442	94	13	15	81	83	66	70
West.	1,116	1,070	96	16	18	83	84	73	77
U.S.	5,916	5,718	97	20	20	85	86	79	79

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.



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M 34140

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
August 16, 1948.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 16

SUMMARY

The clover flows were drawing to a close or ended in most of the important clover belts and early reports from beekeepers indicated that nectar flows were generally light, except in a few favored States. Good yields were reported for the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota, and in other parts of North Dakota. Clovers also yielded well in the central and southern part of the lower peninsula of Michigan, Kansas, and fairly well in some of the Intermountain States. Clover flows were light in Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Iowa, eastern Nebraska and Minnesota other than the Red River Valley, although individual instances of good yields were secured in all of these States. The sourwood flow was disrupted by rains in the mountains of South Carolina and Georgia and yields were light, although quality was good. Star thistle and alfalfa were yielding fairly well in northern California, although some Star thistle dry-land acreage was drying up and in some areas acreage was less than usual because of better weed control measures. The fireweed flow in Washington and Oregon was underway, and was still uncertain as to results. Good early yields were secured in Oregon, but were light in Washington, and cool rainy weather at the middle of the period disrupted the flow in both States. The blooming is expected to extend through August and a fair sized crop may yet be secured. Yields in the irrigated Valleys of Washington from clover and alfalfa were light.

The late summer flows from heartsease, buckwheat and goldenrod were commencing and prospects were variable, although plant conditions were generally good. Buckwheat acreage is lighter than last year in many locations. In several States good late summer or fall flows will be needed to secure winter stores for the bees.

Reports from beekeepers indicated that the demand for direct sales of extracted honey to consumers and retailers locally was much better than at this time last year, and reports from bottlers indicated that the movement to wholesalers and retailers improved somewhat over recent weeks. However, the demand while improved was still slow. In some large producing States too little trading of bulk honey in ton lots were made to establish a market. In a few States a slightly stronger undertone was reported. Beekeepers sales of bulk honey in 60-lb. cans, per lb., f.o.b. shipping point were as follows: Idaho 8-9¢; Texas Light Amber 9-11¢; Plains, East Central and North Central States Clover few 8-12¢; New York State Clover few 15¢; Georgia Sourwood few 40-45¢; Florida Orange and Tupelo in barrels 12¢; Gallberry and Palmetto 6-8¢; California Orange delivered to nearby bottlers 10½-11½¢; and Arizona Alfalfa delivered to nearby bottlers 9¼¢. The demand for comb honey was fairly good and the market was firm. Offerings and trading of beeswax were light and only a few scattered sales were reported at mostly 4½-43¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point, with an occasional sale as high as 50¢.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period July 22-August 8)

Southern California - In central Riverside County bees were working some late buckwheat which had not dried up. Honey plants appeared to be in fairly good condition although all are dormant except a little late buckwheat on deep soil which still had some bloom. A few yards were being moved to cotton locations. Colonies are in good condition and have enough honey to winter on. The demand for honey of the lighter grades improved somewhat with prices slightly higher. Orange honey left in the hands of producers was being firmly held awaiting future developments. The alfalfa flow in the Imperial Valley ended and the crop secured is light and reports indicated producers were asking around 9¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point.

Central California - In Kern County bees were working alfalfa and clover during this period. A few stands of bees left on buckwheat locations lost weight and will probably need feeding. Bees on alfalfa and clover have enough stores at present.

Broodrearing was still active with plenty of young bees. In San Luis Obispo County it was so dry there was a scarcity of honey coming in, although bees were working a little white sweet-clover. Whether a surplus was being secured is questionable. In Santa Clara County bees were working on thistle and some early bloom of lima beans.

Northern California - Bees in the lower Sacramento River Valley were working Star thistle, alfalfa, lima beans, and several minor sources. Summer blossoming plants and irrigated nectar sources were normal or better in nectar secretion, but some plants such as Star thistle were scarce due to improved weed control measures by farmers. There was considerable movement to irrigated Star thistle locations in the upper part of the Sacramento Valley where a good flow from this source was in progress. Alfalfa was also yielding well in the northern part of the valley. Star thistle had about dried up on dry lands, but was thrifty in (continued on Page 4)

HONEY & BEESWAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED: (Sales of honey in 60-lb. cans to bottlers or other large users are beekeepers' sales - other sales represent beekeeper, beekeeper-bottler or bottler sales.)

BEESWAX

Cents per lb.

60-lb. cans Large lots to bottlers or other large users

5-lb. cans or jars To Producers To Retailers To Wholesalers To Retailers

1-lb. jars (Extracted honey unless otherwise shown)

PER CASE OF 24

CENTS PER LB.

CENTS PER LB.

CENTS PER LB.

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CENTS PER LB.

41-43#

(Continued on page 3)



Washington, D. C.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 16

August 16, 1948

Page 3

HONEY & BEESWAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED: (Sales of honey in 60-lb. cans to bottlers or other large users are beekeepers sales - other sales represent beekeeper, beekeeper-bottler or bottler sales.)

	EXTRA C T E D (Unless otherwise stated)				Miscellaneous	BEE SWAX
	60-lb. cans Large lots to bottlers or other large users	To Wholesale sellers	To Producers Local sales to consumers	1-lb. jars To Retail- ers	(Extracted honey unless otherwise shown)	Cents per lb.
	CENTS PER LB.	CENTS PER LB.	CENTS PER LB.	PER CASE OF 24		

## PLAINS, EAST CENTRAL &amp; NORTH CENTRAL STATES (Continued)

Ind. wC few 15-18

wC 26-30 wC 5.50-6.00

C Comb 24s 8.00-9.00 2/ - 41-43  
C Comb per sect. 55¢ 1/

Illinois

C 18-21 1/2 1/3 1/4  
CH 16 2/3 1/4  
MF 8 3/4 1/4

C 20 2/3 C 24

C 28-28 1/2 C 5.70 C 6.40 C Comb per sect. 35-56¢ 1/

## NORTH EASTERN, SOUTH ATLANTIC &amp; SOUTH CENTRAL STATES:

N.Y. C few 15

wC 15 1/4 C 20

Un 20-28 C 6.00 Un 6-6.25  
C 30 C 7.20  
Un 15Crimson Clover  
Comb 24's 8.00 2/

Va.

41-43

Tenn.

SourHo 22 1/4

ch SourHo 25 ch Sour-  
Ho 30ch Sour-  
Ho 6.72

Ky.

1a C 2-lb. jars 80¢ 1/4  
ch 1a C 2-lb. jars \$1.00 1/4

## SOUTH EASTERN STATES:

Georgia Sour few 40-45

G 21 2/3-23 1/3  
chG 23 1/3-25

G 6.00

41-43

Fla.

BbIs Or-Tup 12  
G-Pal 6-8Or-Tup 22  
G-Pal 19Or-Tup 27 Or-Tup 30 Or-Tup 6.00 Or-Tup 7.20  
G-Pal 22 G-Pal 25 G-Pal 5.04 G-Pal 6.00

La.

C 15-16 2/3 1/4

Varieties: A-Alfalfa; Bl-Blended; Bw-Buckwheat; C-Clover; G-Gallberry; Ho-Honeydew; Mes-Mesquite; Mz-Manzanita;  
MF-Mixed Flowers; Or-Orange; Sa-Sage; Pal-Palmetto; Sw-Sweetclover; Sour-Sourwood; Th-Star Thistle;  
Tup-Tupelo; Un-Unknown.

Colors: a-Amber, la-Light Amber; ela-Extra Light Amber; w-White, ew-Extra White; ww-Water White; d-Dark.

Types of Sales: 1/ Sales to consumers; 2/ Sales to retailers; 3/ Sales to wholesalers or other large users.  
# Delivered sales.

Type of honey: ch-Chunk honey.

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(Continued from front page) irrigated areas. Extracting of alfalfa and Star thistle honey was underway. Alfalfa honey extracted was of white color and good body, while Star thistle was showing good color but was a little light in body.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period July 22-August 8, supplemented by telegraphic reports through Aug. 16)

West of Cascades - Considerable morning cloudiness occurred during the period with generally clearing weather in afternoon. Rainfall was light. Blackberries were in full bloom along the Coast. The yield of honey from fireweed was still uncertain. In Oregon fireweed produced satisfactorily during the early part of the period but cloudy days slowed up the yield during the latter part. Plants at higher elevations should produce much bloom yet, and with favorable weather a flow of considerable duration could result. Plants were nearly through blooming in lower elevations. Several yards in both the Coast and the Cascade Mountains have already secured 50-60 pounds of good quality fireweed honey. Bears were numerous and have caused some damage in areas where yards were unprotected. In Washington the fireweed bloom was about half over and the flow to date has been light due to too much cool weather. Fireweed should bloom another two to three weeks and a fair sized crop could still be secured, weather permitting.

East of Cascades - Temperatures on several days were slightly below normal with light frosts in the higher altitudes. Severe hailstorms occurred in Umatillo County Oregon and heavy rains fell in Klamath County. Localized thunder storms were general over the plateau area of Central Oregon. In the Yakima Valley in Washington the weather was warm with some rain early in the period. Bees were working on sweetclover and alfalfa. The weather during the entire season has been too cold and rainy for bee development and even with the late season bees have not attained enough strength to make good yields from white honey producing plants. At the close of the period peppermint was blooming and as a result much of the honey crop may be dark colored and of undesirable flavor.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period July 23-August 9)

Colorado - In the Colorado River Valley conditions were irregular with some yards having produced double the production in other nearby yards. Best yields have been secured where sweetclover has been abundant. In some locations a good early flow was secured but the later flow has been poor, for no apparent good reason. The outlook is for about an average sized crop. In the San Juan basin rains interfered with bee activity a portion of the period, but plant conditions are good and with favorable weather during the balance of the summer a good sized crop should materialize. In the Arkansas River Basin early good crop prospects have faded and only an ordinary sized honey crop is in prospect. Quality is expected to be better than last season. In the northeastern section the flow was expected to last about 3 weeks longer, and with favorable conditions the crop secured should be average sized. The local demand for honey was re-

ported as slightly improved, however, movement of large lots to bottlers continued slow.

Montana - Extracting was beginning and reports indicate that yields secured have been variable ranging from excellent in some locations to just fair in others. Weed spraying has hurt some locations. The flow from sweetclover during the past two weeks was not as good as during the previous weeks in some areas. The second crop of alfalfa was not yet in full bloom. An average sized crop is expected from a decreased number of hives. The demand for honey was slow.

Idaho - Most commercial producers have started to extract and most honey is of white color and heavy body. In the Upper Snake River Valley yellow sweetclover yielded fairly well but was seeding rapidly. White sweetclover was not plentiful. The second crop of alfalfa started to bloom and may give a good nectar flow if weather is favorable. The heavy early flow secured in many locations has dwindled and colonies were barely storing a surplus. The crop will apparently vary greatly over the State. Some districts will secure a good yield of possibly 100 pounds per colony, while others will do well to secure 25 pounds. In the lower Snake River Valley bees have not secured enough honey for winter stores. Colonies are generally populous and in good condition to take advantage of any flow that might yet materialize.

Wyoming - The weather was cool during this period with more rain than normal. Weevil infestations were heavy on alfalfa and grasshoppers were doing much damage. The honey flow ended about August 1 and indications point to a poor crop return because of the slow demand and low prices.

Nevada - Reports indicate that a fair flow from alfalfa and sweetclover occurred over most of western and central Nevada during the last part of June and the first few days of July, with some colonies having secured a super or more of surplus honey. A light frost occurred on the night of July 5 cutting off this flow. Prospects for the second-cutting of alfalfa are good in some districts, while others report injury from thrips.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period July 25-August 11)

Southwestern Texas - The weather continued hot and dry. No nectar was available, however, bees were gathering some pollen from Johnson grass and weeds. Bees were inclined to robbing. Some beekeepers are postponing extracting until nectar is available from the field. Many have not extracted any honey so far this season.

Southeastern Texas - Purple thistle yielded well until continued dry weather burned it almost to a crisp. Many colonies secured 40-60 pounds of surplus from this source. However this is a very poor flavored, dark colored honey. No further flow is expected this season unless rains fall soon. A shortage of pollen was causing queens to curtail laying. A few sales of honey in ton lots were reported.

Arkansas - Reports from the southeastern section of the State indicate that bees and



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plants are in good condition, although more rain is needed. The demand for honey improved.

Oklahoma - Reports indicate that the honey crop secured to date is rather light and quality is not as good as the past two years. Bees were working goldenrod and heartsease between rains.

New Mexico - Reports from the Mesilla Valley area indicate that very little moisture has fallen, but strong colonies were securing a light flow of nectar. Planes were dusting in the day time and inflicting much damage to bees. The honey flow in the middle Rio Grande Valley during this period was spotted. Some areas were very good while in others the flow was poor.

PLAINS AREA: (Period July 25-August 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Extracting was under way by most commercial producers of honey. Recent rains have greened up the clovers and other plants. The last day of fairly good honey gathering was Aug. 8. Since then the weather has been chilly, damp, and windy, and robbing has been bad in many apiaries. The flow slowed down from sweetclover but goldenrod was just starting. Asters were not yet in bloom. General indications point to a fair sized crop of honey. Colony conditions were good.

North Dakota - Weather conditions continued favorable during this period. Late sweetclover was in full bloom and indications are for a better than normal crop.

Iowa - Conditions were variable over the State, with too much rainy damp weather in parts of the State and too dry weather in other sections. The surplus gathered to date has been light, although in a few locations fair crops have been secured. Hubam clover may yet furnish a surplus in some sections where available. Early goldenrod and heartsease has started to bloom but flows from these sources to date have been light and the outlook is unfavorable for the balance of the season. Practically no trading of honey in large lots was reported. Beeswax movement was normal with offerings light and prices holding steady.

Kansas - Extracting was underway. Reports indicate that a fair to good sized crop of honey has been secured and the quality is excellent. The second cutting of alfalfa was in bloom and was furnishing a light flow. Heartsease and rosin weed were in bloom and bees were working it a little. The weather has been a little too dry for the best results from both. The top soil was becoming dry, however, the sub-soil moisture was still fairly good. In some locations alfalfa has yielded more than usual. The demand for honey was reported as slightly improved by some but slow by others.

Nebraska - Reports from the eastern part of the State indicate that the main honey crop is light. Many bees still do not have enough stores to winter on and some beekeepers are tentatively planning on killing off part of them. The weather has recently been cool and damp which should help heartsease.

Missouri - The first part of the period was wet and cool. A light rain fell on August 2 and the balance of the period was dry and warm. The fall honey flow started around August 6 and a scale

colony in one yard has stored 17 pounds from this source to date. Colonies have an abundance of brood. Extracting of the clover crop was underway and the honey is of heavy body and light in color. The demand for honey was reported as a little better than at this time a year ago.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:

(Period July 28-August 12)

Michigan - Reports indicate that the production of honey is spotted. The northern part of the lower peninsula and the upper peninsula yielded a very light crop. In lower Michigan many individual yields are running two to three times larger than for 1947. Many yards may average 100 pounds, with a few as high as 125 pounds. One intensive beekeeper took 21 supers of comb honey off of four colonies. In the thumb district scale colonies averaged gains of about three pounds a day during this period, mostly from second cutting alfalfa. The demand for honey improved slightly.

Wisconsin - The long drought was broken in some parts of the State by good rains during this period. Red clover and alfalfa was coming into full bloom and where available the bees were busy on it. If the farmers permit enough of these fields to go to seed a late summer flow may yet be secured. Late sweetclover, buckwheat, mint and beans were in bloom in locations and furnishing a light flow. Extracting was underway and reports indicate that yields are poor.

Minnesota - Heavy rains the last part of this period have broken the drought that has been in effect most of the summer. This moisture coming at the end of the harvest will be of great help to clover seedlings but will be of little benefit to this year's crop. Some white clover has revived since the rains and was commencing to put out blossoms. With continued favorable weather a light yield from this source may yet be secured. Most of the second crop of alfalfa was cut before blossoming but in some locations where farmers were unable to cut early good yields from this source were secured. Some nectar was coming in from red clover, but the acreage is much below last year. Flows from vervain and horsemint were light. Some honey has been extracted to take care of local sales. In general the crop secured appears light, although yields up to 125 pounds in some apiaries are reported. Local demand for honey was fairly good.

Ohio - Honey flows varied considerably over the State, but in general were light. Some beekeepers report that they have occasional colonies with a surplus of 150 pounds, while others have made very little surplus. There is a very great variation in production even in the same locality. The main clover flow appears to be about over. There was still a light flow in many parts of the State, mostly from second-cutting of red clover, alfalfa, and some scattered late bloom white clover. Early buckwheat was in bloom in northern Ohio, but the acreage is rather light. Fall honey plants



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are in good condition generally, although in a few areas it is still too dry. Early types of goldenrod were beginning to bloom. A few fields of Ladino clover were in heavy bloom and bees located near them have been working them quite actively and there was a good honey flow on. The demand for honey was reported as fair by most beekeepers.

Indiana - Reports from eastern Indiana indicate that a light flow of honey was on from various sources, such as red clover, alsike, alfalfa, milkweed, and white sweetclover. The bees were in excellent condition, the best they have been all summer. Many of last spring's weak colonies were just reaching fair to good strength. There was sufficient moisture in the ground and most plants were not suffering from the recent dry weather. Clover seedlings were coming through the ground satisfactorily. However, a few farmers reported they failed to get a stand when seeded with wheat. Seedlings with oats were in good condition. Much voluntary alsike and sweetclover was appearing among the new seedlings. Extracting of the clover crop was well under way and better yards were securing an average of about 110 pounds per colony, while those in less favorable locations were making as low as 20 pounds per colony. The average in eastern Indiana in well kept yards is expected to average around 75 pounds per colony. The honey is of good flavor, light in color but not quite as thoroughly cured as in some past years, possibly due to the humid weather which prevailed much of the summer. The demand for new crop honey was light with prevailing prices lower than at this time last year for extracted but about unchanged for comb honey due to its extreme scarcity. In the northwestern section of the state sweetclover bloom was about over and extracting was underway. The crop secured is believed to be larger than last year with strong colonies having stored to date about 150 pounds from clovers. The prospects for a fall flow appear good. New crop honey in 5-lb. pails was moving well direct to consumers where advertised locally. For the State as a whole, beekeepers estimate about 60 percent of a white honey crop, with some sections securing a normal or better crop and others no surplus at all.

Illinois - During this period bees were working on alfalfa and red clover. Second bloom alfalfa was yielding unusually well and for a longer period than normal in some areas. Heartsease was in bloom but bees were not yet working on it. Prospects are favorable for a good fall honey flow, weather conditions permitting. Reports indicate that the clover honey crop is generally light although variable. In northern Illinois some of the alfalfa and clover honey crop gathered has a little honeydew in it and is of amber color. This is attributed to the fact that plant lice infestations were unusually heavy in the alfalfa fields.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 28-August 13)

New York - The clover flow has ended and yields secured were spotted. Some yards produced very little surplus, while others averaged 60 pounds or better with a few exceptional colonies securing 100 - 200 pounds. Very little honey has been

stored since July 15, although bees were working a little on second-cutting alfalfa and Ladino clover. Buckwheat is in good condition and started to yield at the close of the period. A moderate acreage is available in parts of the State but is scarce in some localities where it was plentiful last season. Extracting of the clover crop has started and the color, flavor, and body is reported to be better than last season in some localities but poorer in others.

Connecticut - The honey crop secured is very spotted. Colonies in some apiaries have put in nearly 100 pounds, while in other apiaries they will not average 10 pounds. The poor yields are partly due to starvation during June. Prospects for a flow from goldenrod are excellent.

Vermont - The main honey flow has ended in the Champlain Valley with one of the poorest crops on record secured. The quality is also very poor. A fair to good sized crop was secured in other parts of the State. Weather during the period was warm with not much rain, but moisture is sufficient.

Massachusetts - Except for wild thyme there was little nectar coming in during this period. Vervain, Joe-Pye, boneset, catnip, motherwort, and a number of minor sources were furnishing a little nectar. Goldenrod is expected to commence to yield in early September and prospects are favorable.

New Jersey - The clover and sumac flow has ended and extracting was started. Rainfall has been ample and goldenrod and aster look promising.

Pennsylvania - Bees were securing a good flow of honey from buckwheat where there was plenty of acreage in reach of the bees. The weather has been fair for the secretion of nectar and rainfall has been sufficient to promote good growth. The clover honey crop was being extracted and reports indicate that yields were only about half of normal. Honey was moving well locally for this season of the year.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period July 28-Aug. 12)

Maryland - There were heavy rains during this period which have kept the pastures green and have been favorable for promoting good growth of all fall honey plants. There has been a slight pickup in retail sales of honey, although sales are still on the slow side.

Virginia - In the Tidewater section of Virginia reports indicate that the movement of honey is slow but prices remain steady and as the spring crop was light beekeepers should be able to dispose of their crops locally before winter. Fall honey plants were beginning to bloom but only a light crop is anticipated. It is hoped bees will gather enough for winter stores.

South Carolina - Rainfall has been rather heavy in the Piedmont section and general rains occurred over most of the State. Cotton produced well in the central part of the State. The sourwood crop was cut short by excessive rains in the mountains. This flow is all over



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and bees are being moved out of the mountains. The sourwood honey secured is of very good quality, some of the purest ever secured. The fall flow from goldenrod and aster promises to be good.

North Carolina - Weather was favorable for plants and bees. Bees are in very good condition and the outlook for a fall flow is favorable.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period July 28-August 12)

Kentucky - This period was normally quiet for bees. Little nectar was available from any source and the bees were not making a living. Prospects were variable for a fall flow, being good in some locations, but too dry in others. Bees are in excellent condition and queen rearing has been especially favorable. Some apiarists have disposed of their entire small surplus white honey crops already by retailing locally.

Tennessee - Reports from the Southeastern section indicate that the sumac flow was fair. Bees were working prickly ash, bitterweed, mint, and second growth white clover, but no surplus gains were being made. Soybeans and lespedeza were starting to bloom and may yield a surplus if weather permits. In the central part of the State bees were working bitterweed and corn tassels and second bloom on buckbrush and were storing some nectar. Colonies in most sections of the State are in good condition.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period July 28-August 12)  
Georgia - The sourwood flow in the northern part of the State has ended, and because of considerable rains in the area the yield is estimated at only about 25-50 percent of normal. Preliminary estimates indicate average yields of about 30 pounds per colony. Supplies are expected to clean up early account the light crop.

Florida - Reports from north Florida indicate that not much nectar is coming in and bees are prone to rob. In the southern part of the State new hives were building up on cabbage palmetto and cajuput, and some surplus may be secured from the old hives providing it doesn't rain too much.

Alabama - A fair late summer flow was in progress but whether a surplus will be secured was still problematical. Much of the spring crop was used by the bees during the early summer by raising brood.

Mississippi - Weather conditions were good for late summer plants and a fair flow was in progress from various sources, and winter stores should be secured. Honey was selling very slowly.

Louisiana - In the southern part of the State the summer honey flow was over. Colonies were barely maintaining their weight and showing some tendency to rob. Partridge pea was in bloom and providing pollen. Extracting has been completed and in the few yards reported on about 75 percent of a normal crop was secured. In the northwestern part of the State good rains which occurred early in July brought on a very satisfactory summer flow which lasted for about three weeks. As a result a much larger crop of honey was secured than had been expected earlier in the season. More rain is needed for a fall flow as the ground is getting dry and fall honey plants are commencing to suffer for lack of moisture.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of August. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.

BOSTON: No arrivals. Supplies very light. Demand very slow, market dull. Very few sales holdovers by brokers and receivers to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, Orange, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.00. OHIO, IOWA, and OTHER MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. cans White and Amber Clover 13¢ per lb.; White Clover 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.20; 24, 1-lb. \$5.25-5.55; 12, 2-lb. \$5.05-5.30; 12, 3-lb. \$7.40; 6, 5-lb. pails \$5.75-6.00; creamed, White Clover 24, 1-lb. cartons \$5.55. NEW YORK, extracted, White clover 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.30.

CHICAGO: Receipts reported by trade, new stock: Com 25 cases Ill., extracted no new receipts. Holdings liberal on Midwestern 60-lb. tins.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - Old stock demand slow, market dull. MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. tins White Clover 12-13¢, Fall or Amber Flower 11-12¢. Sales to retailers - Practically no demand, market weak. ILLINOIS, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. glass jars asking \$5.50.

COMB: Demand very slow, market weak. sales to retailers - New stock: ILLINOIS, White Clover Fancy cellophane-wrapped 24, 14-oz. \$7.00-7.50.

BEEWAX: Dealers report paying country run 41-43¢ per lb.



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DENVER: Receipts by truck Colo. Alfalfa-Sweet Clover approx. 11,200 lbs. strained in various containers. Demand slow, market slightly weaker. Few reported sales.

EXTRACTED: Brokers' sales to jobbers - COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber 24, 16-oz. jars \$5.00-5.25; 12, 32-oz. \$5.00-5.10; 12, 5-lb. tins \$11.00. Jobbers sales to retailers - very few sales, COLORADO, 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.18; 24, 16-oz. \$5.40-6.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.50.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted 6,000 lbs. Mich., 3,600 lbs. Mid-Western; 10,500 lbs. Wis. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50-5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.70-2.75. Sales by brokers - MID-WESTERN, White Clover, delivered Detroit, 24, 1-lb. special jars with spouts \$6.00. WISCONSIN, White Clover delivered Detroit, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10.

KANSAS CITY: 1 car Calif. arrived. Iowa truck receipts light. Market about steady.

EXTRACTED: New crop - Sales to wholesalers and candy makers - CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Alfalfa and mixed, 60-lb. tins per lb. 12¢. IOWA, White Clover, 60-lb. tins per lb. 11½¢.

LOS ANGELES:

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices of packaged honey: Straight flavors, White to Water White, Orange, Clover and Sage -

\$3.50-3.60 per case 24, 8-oz. jars,  
4.70-4.85 per case 24, 12-oz. jars,  
5.80-6.20 per case 24, 1-lb. jars,  
5.74-6.10 per case 12, 2-lb. jars,  
11.84-12.26 per case 12, 5-lb. jars.

Light Amber and Blended Flavors -  
4.80-5.10 per case 24, 1-lb. jars,  
4.45-4.70 per case 12, 2-lb. jars,  
9.00-9.55 per case 12, 5-lb. jars.

BEESWAX: No receipts reported.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals by truck - 60-lb. cans Minnesota, White Sweetclover 200; Light Amber none; beeswax 275 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market steady. Light Amber: Sales by bottlers, U.S. No. 1 Blended honey: to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 8-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.05; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$4.00; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.95. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans: to bakers and large users - Light Amber to Amber, per lb. 10-13¢, mostly 10¢; to confectioners - White Sweetclover U.S. No. 1, per lb. 15¢.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market steady. F.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, crude Light Yellow, per lb. 38¢ in cash, 40¢ in trade.

NEW YORK: Arrivals, by boat 3,829 lb. Calif., 240 drums Cuba, 152 drums Guatemala, 120 drums Jamaica; by rail 1 car Minn. Demand very slow, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other users - CUBA and PUERTO RICO, barrels mostly 10¢, few 11-11½¢, tins mostly 12½¢. GUATEMALA, Algerota White 10-11¢. CALIFORNIA, White Orange 15¢. Per lb.

BEESWAX: Arrivals by boat 130 bags Cuba, 72 bags Chile. Demand fair, market steady. AFRICA, mostly 55¢, few 57¢, some 50½¢. WEST INDIES, mostly 54-54½¢, few 57-58¢. CUBA, 52¢. SOUTH AMERICA 57-58¢, few 50-62¢. Per lb.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail approximately 11,000 lbs. Ill. Demand fair, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers - NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00. IOWA, White Clover 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.20; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.35; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25. CALIFORNIA, Orange Blossom 6, 5-lb. cans \$6.10. Sales to confectioners and bakers - bulk per lb. IOWA, White Clover 13½¢; CALIFORNIA, Orange Blossom 16½¢.

BEESWAX: No arrivals. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - comb none; extracted 1,440 lbs. Calif, 600 lbs. Mid-Western. Demand slow, market dull. Brokers' sales to retailers -

COMB: No supplies.

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS and OTHER MIDWESTERN, No. 1, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30-5.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25-3.40; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00. Brokers sales to wholesalers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover 60-lb. tins 15-17¢ per lb.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - from Idaho 620 cases of 5-lb. tins; 40, 60-lb. cans bulk honey; from Oregon 60, 60-lb. cans bulk honey. Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Wholesalers sales to retailers and other large buyers - OREGON, Mixed Flowers Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50-10.00; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$4.70-5.00. EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 6, 10-lb. tins \$8.25-8.50; 12, 3-lb. glass jars \$6.00; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50-10.00. IDAHO, bulk 60-lb. tin Light Amber 12¢, Dark Amber 10¢. Brokers' sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.95. Retailers generally selling 5-lb. tins Light Amber Sweetclover-Alfalfa around 89¢.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand moderate. Dealers paying 40¢ in cash or trade.



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ST. LOUIS: Demand light. Practically no trading. Market about steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 5-lb. tins \$1.10. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, cartons, 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.05.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay Area Bottlers during the first half of August were as follows: From Northern California - 393 cans White Clover; 606 cans Light to Extra Light Amber Star Thistle; 700 cans Extra Light Amber to White Manzanita. From Central California - 1,241 cans White to Extra White Orange; 251 cans Extra Light Amber to White Orange; 200 cans Extra White Sage; 1,744 cans Light Amber to White Alfalfa; 500 cans White Clover; 450 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers. From Oregon - 500 cans White Clover. From Nevada - 100 cans White Clover.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices of bottled honey were unchanged to slightly lower. Listed below are prices of Light Amber or better Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some Blended Honey, mostly of California origin. Some blends and Thistle sold slightly lower -

\$2.72-3.40 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars;

3.56-3.90 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars;

4.75-5.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars;

6.80-7.08 per case of 24, 1 1/2-lb. jars;

4.45-4.81 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars;

8.40-9.75 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars.

BEESWAX: Receipts consisted of 400 lbs. from Central California.

SEATTLE: No arrivals reported. Supplies light. Demand slow, market dull and unsettled.

Brokers' sales to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa and WASHINGTON Clover and other Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.75-8.95, few high as \$9.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50; 24, 11-oz. jars \$3.95. WASHINGTON, Amber 12, 5-lb. pails \$8.00. Brokers sales to bakers, confectioners and other users - no sales reported.

BEESWAX: No arrivals. No sales reported.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX:  
(Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)

Imports of honey into the United States during June 1948 totaled 472,000 lbs. as compared with 2,027 lbs. during the same month last year. Total imports during the period January through June 1948 amounted to 4,162,000 lbs. as compared with 14,903,000 pounds during the same period in 1947.

Exports of honey from the United States during June 1948 totaled 1,978,000 lbs. as compared with 12,000 lbs. in June 1947. Exports for the period January through June 1948 totaled 5,051,000 lbs. as compared with 140,000 lbs. during the comparable period in 1947.

Imports of crude beeswax into the United States during June 1948 totaled 481,000 lbs. as compared with 374,000 lbs. during the same month in 1947. Total imports for the period January through June 1948 amounted to 2,398,000 lbs. as compared with 2,322,000 lbs. during the same period in 1947.

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING JUNE, 1948  
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Germany	1,911,149
Netherlands Indies	23,880
Belgium and Luxembourg	20,474
Switzerland	10,080
Hong Kong	5,990
Japan	2,400
Republic of the Philippines	1,200
France	720
Netherlands	600
Saudi Arabia	585
Siam (Thailand)	238
Bermuda	240
New Zealand	240
Panama, Republic of	180
United Kingdom	52
TOTAL	1,978,081

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U.S. FOR JUNE, 1948 BY

<u>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</u>	Pounds
Mexico	183,378
Cuba	166,670
Argentina	84,459
Guatemala	37,137
Canada	134
TOTAL	471,778

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO U.S. DURING  
JUNE 1948 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Brazil	122,730
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	117,390
Chile	79,568
Belgian Congo	44,092
Cuba	40,069
British East Africa	25,230
Dominican Republic	20,419
Guatemala	14,372
Haiti	11,349
Mexico	3,499
El Salvador	1,316
TOTAL	480,534

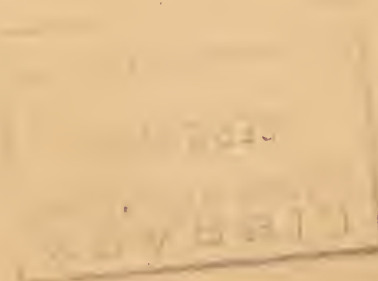
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SUMMARY

Temperatures over practically the entire country were above normal during the latter half of August. In many sections almost record temperatures for this season were recorded. In very few sections, however, honey plants were seriously injured. The main summer flows in practically all sections were over. Honey gathered during this period was largely from early blooming fall flowers. Except for buckwheat, which is yielding well in all major buckwheat areas, much of the honey gathered from now to the end of the season will be left for winter stores. It is too early to determine what the size of the honey crop will be, but based on present indications the crop is running somewhat better than last year in California, the southern portion of the Intermountain area, the east North-Central and Northeastern States, and the Red River Valley. Lighter crops may be expected in the Pacific Northwest, much of the northern Intermountain section, the Plains area except the Red River Valley and portions of the Southeast. In nearly all sections quality of the honey is reported as good. Some honey in the southern Plains and Southwestern States contains some honeydew. Colonies are in good to strong condition in practically all sections with ample bees, brood, and winter stores.

Demand for extracted honey continues slow although in some sections some improvement in demand and inquiry has been noted during the last couple of weeks. This is particularly true of local demand from consumers buying directly from beekeepers. Very few large lot sales of new crop honey have been reported. Many beekeepers are resisting price offers which they consider too low. There is still considerable 1947 crop honey in the hands of both producers and packers. This coupled with the fact that this year's honey crop has not been entirely made and only partially extracted will mean that it may be several weeks before the market on this season's crop will be firmly established. Prices at the end of August showed very little change as compared with mid-August prices. In many sections, however, honey seemed to be selling within a narrower price range. Large lot sales of honey by beekeepers ranged from 8-12¢, mostly around 9-10¢, with some lots of fine quality higher and some dark, or less desirable flavors, a little lower. Demand for comb honey was fairly good for the limited offerings with wholesale prices ranging from \$7.00-9.00, mostly \$8.00-9.00 per case. Demand for beeswax improved but prices showed little change with most sales at 40-43¢ per pound with some light colored wax selling higher.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Aug. 8-22)

Southern California - Temperatures were generally moderate for this season. There was considerable heavy fog along the coast. Bees are obtaining considerable pollen in all sections, but only a trace of nectar except in the Coastal area where lima beans and sweetclover are producing a fair yield. Most wild plants are much drier than usual while the condition of irrigated plants continues satisfactory. Many colonies, especially where the orange honey was extracted very closely, will not have sufficient honey for winter stores. Colony strength, however, is in most cases quite satisfactory. Demand for honey, although showing a slight improvement, is still very slow. On the other hand, demand for beeswax in the Los Angeles area was fairly good.

Central California - Bees are doing well in nearly all sections with plenty of bees, brood and stores. Considerable nectar is being gathered from alfalfa, cotton, lima beans, thistle and various fall weeds. Weather has been very favorable with hot days and cool nights. Extracting is under way in all yards. Reports indicate that the crop in this section will be heavier than last season.

Northern California - Fair weather prevailed with temperatures mostly running slightly below normal. The heaviest production of honey in several years is being reported. Alfalfa is yielding especially well. In some sections thistle is producing considerable surplus while in others the flow is only fair. Quality is reported as especially good.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Aug. 8-22)

West of Cascades - Temperatures have been mild with considerable cloudiness and fog at higher altitudes and along the coast. Honey production is very spotted. The fireweed flow is drawing to a close with yields quite disappointing due to adverse weather. Bears have done considerable damage in the fireweed area. Other than in the fireweed areas bees are gathering very little pollen or nectar except from miscellaneous late weeds and garden flowers. Most plants are practically dormant. Colonies are generally in excellent condition both from the standpoint of colony strength and stores.

East of Cascades - Temperatures were generally moderate, although night temperatures (continued on Page 4)





HONEY & BEESWAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED (Sales of honey in 60-lb. cans to bottlers or other large users are beekeepers sales - other sales represent beekeeper, beekeeper-bottler, or bottler sales.)

## EXTRACTED (Unless otherwise stated)

Large lots to bottlers or other large	60-lb. cans		5-lb. cans or jars		1-lb. jars		MISCELLANEOUS (Estimated honey unless otherwise shown)	BEESWAX Cents per pound
	Other sales as indicated	To whole- salers	To Retailers	To Producers local sales to consumers	To whole- salers	To Retailers		
Cents per lb.		Cents per lb.		Cents per lb.		Per Case of 24		
NORTH EASTERN STATES:		w C 15 3/4	w C 19-20	a C 23	w C 25-30	w C 4.95- 5.04	w C 5.94 " 35 lb 1/	
New York		BW 15 3/4	BW 18 1/3		w C 25			41-43
Pa.								
SOUTH CENTRAL STATES:								
Ky.								
SOUTH EASTERN STATES:								
Ga.		Gall-Pal 8	Or-Tup 22	Or-Tup 26	Or-Tup 30	Or-Tup 6.00	Or-Tup 6.96	Ch-MF 6/5 16 7-7.50
Fla.		Ti Ti 9 1/2 3/	Gal-Pal 19	Gal-Pal 22	Gal-Pal 25	Gal-Tup 5.04	Gal Pal 6.00	41-43

Varieties: A-Alfalfa; Bl-Blend; BB-Blackberry; BW-Buckwheat; C-Clover; FW-Fireweed; Gal-Gallberry; Mes-Mesquite; MF-Mixed Flowers; Or-Orange; Sa-Sage; Pal-Palmetto; Tup-Tupelo; Th-Star Thistle; Un - Unknown.

Colors: a-Amber, la-Light Amber; ela-Extra Light Amber; w-White, ww-Water White.

Types of Sales: 1/ Sales to consumers; 2/ Sales to retailers; 3/ Sales to wholesalers or other large users.

# Delivered sales.

Type of honey: ch-Chunk honey.

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(Continued from front page) have dropped considerably. Weather during most of this period was adverse for bee activity. In central Washington a short crop is in prospect due to unfavorable weather during much of the season. Alfalfa and sweetclover bloom are about over for this season. The second hay crop was cut during this period and although bees were in good condition they gained very little from this alfalfa bloom. In the vicinity of Walla Walla a fairly heavy production has been reported, with single colonies producing record yields for this section.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Aug. 9-23)

Colorado - In north central Colorado bees are still bringing in some surplus. Weather conditions appear favorable for a flow from third-crop alfalfa which is just now starting to bloom. On the western slope conditions are very spotted. In some sections yields have been satisfactory, while in other sections the flow has been only fair with present indications that, considering western Colorado as a whole, the crop will probably be only about average.

Montana - In southern Montana the honey flow is about over. There has been little flow since the middle of July. Second-cutting alfalfa is in bloom and also white sweetclover, but scale colonies have been gaining only around a pound a day and that only part of the time. Indications are that the crop will be about the same as last year in this section with quality running very good.

Idaho - In the eastern Snake River valley the honey flow was fairly good at the beginning of this period but toward the end tapered off until bees were little more than making a living. The weather has been somewhat cooler than usual for this season with some showers. Normally little honey is stored after the end of August so the crop in eastern Idaho undoubtedly will be somewhat lighter than last year, excepting in a few small favored districts. In the western part of the State the crop in general is very light with some beekeepers reporting the lightest crop in many years. Some colonies in this section have made little more than winter stores. Extracting in all sections is becoming active. The quality of the honey for the State as a whole is good both from the standpoint of color and body.

Utah - For the State as a whole the crop is running considerably better than last year. Although in some sections yields have been rather disappointing. Extracting is well underway, with most beekeepers in favorable locations taking at least 60 pounds of surplus honey per colony, with more to come later. To date there have been no abnormal bee losses in any section. Many beekeepers are very discouraged over present prices and price prospects with the result that there probably has been some reduction in producing colonies in the State.

ARIZONA: (Period Aug. 9-23)

In the Salt River Valley a few yards in favored locations produced around 60 pounds of surplus honey during the season. The average, however, is considerably below this, running in most yards thirty pounds or less. In the Tucson section most yards produced little or no surplus. There was some rain during this period which will revive desert plants and may produce a flow. The fall rains came about 3 weeks later than normal.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 11-25)

East Texas - The summer has been very dry in this section with the result that most colonies have produced little honey and many are short of stores. If good rains should come in the near future there is still time for a fall flow from aster, tie-vine and other fall plants.

Southeast Texas - Light showers fell toward the end of this period but more general rains are needed to revive fall plants. During recent weeks bees have made a bare living. Some beekeepers report fairly good yields for the season, however, with averages of from 50 to 100 pounds per colony. Bee ranges are being reduced in this area by moving of pastures and widespread use of weedkillers to improve farms and pastures.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - Cotton poisoning of bees has been serious during the past few weeks. Early in the season growers had used DDT or benzene-hexylchloride, in many cases with indifferent results. Where these two poisons had failed calcium arsenate was used on cotton with disastrous result for nearby bees. The Valley is very dry at this time. There is little prospect for any additional honey flow this season.

Southwest Texas - This entire section is still suffering from a severe drought. There is very little nectar available now. Plants are in poor condition and offer little hopes for a fall bloom. Most beekeepers have removed little or no honey during the season. Despite this many colonies are short of stores. Most colonies have little brood. Some beekeepers plan to move to sumac areas in the hopes of obtaining a little fall honey for winter stores.

Northwest Texas - The weather continues very dry and hot. Cotton is still producing a little honey but all other nectar plants have dried up. Star thistle is beginning to bloom but will be cut short unless rain comes soon. Only light bee losses from cotton poisoning have been reported so far. Bees are still raising a small amount of brood.

New Mexico - In the Mesilla Valley there is still a light cotton flow. Losses of bees from cotton poisoning have been heavy. This is especially true in areas where airplane dusting has been widespread.

Oklahoma - Bees are in fairly good condition and still obtaining a little nectar and some pollen. The weather has been hot with occasional rains. In timbered areas honeydew has damaged much of the light honey. In the prairie sections the honey is reported as being good light colored sweetclover.

Arkansas - The buckwheat vine flow is about over in northeastern Arkansas. Weather was very favorable for cotton flow. Prospects appear average for the fall honey flow. The crop in this section is reported as about equal to that of last year.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Aug. 12-28)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - The season as a whole has been more favorable than for several years. In most sections there has been a slow honeyflow, mostly from sweetclover, throughout August.



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However, in most sections the main sweetclover flow had ended by the middle of the month. Extracting is well under way with general yields of from 70 to 100 pounds per colony reported. Some yards in very favorable locations will run even higher than this. Sweetclover plants were more plentiful this season than during the last couple of years although there are still very few solid acreages of sweetclover. Demand for honey has been slow. There is little local interest and few buyers for large packers have appeared. Many retail stores in the area are carrying a surplus of old crop honey.

Iowa - At the end of the period Hubam clover was producing in many sections of the State. Weather was very hot. In some sections the soil was becoming very dry. In most sections of the State yields up to the beginning of the Hubam flow were much lighter than during the last couple of years. Averages of from thirty to sixty pounds were general with some beekeepers having extracted nothing to date. In a few favored locations somewhat higher yields have been reported. Demand for honey has been slow.

Kansas - Weather was hot and dry during this period. At the end of the period little nectar was being gathered. Prospects are fair for a fall flow. In some sections alfalfa should yield some surplus during the end of August and early September. Extracting is progressing satisfactorily with many beekeepers about half finished. Yields have varied greatly, ranging from 50 to 150 pounds per colony in favorable locations.

Nebraska - Much of this period was hot with temperatures running around 100 degrees. Some sections had a fairly good flow from third-cutting alfalfa, heartsense, and smartweed. Yields have been very spotted in different areas. In some sections colony averages of as high as 100 pounds or more have been reported, while in other sections colonies have not yet gathered winter stores. Indications are, however, that unless hot, dry weather continues unduly long a fairly good fall flow may be obtained to build up winter stores. Demand for honey has been extremely light. Many beekeepers and some packers are still carrying a considerable portion of last year's crop.

Missouri - Weather conditions have been favorable. In eastern Missouri tie-vine and heartsease are growing well and producing considerable honey.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES;  
(Period August 12-28)

Michigan - Most of the lower peninsula has been rather dry during this period. Scattered showers have helped to relieve the situation somewhat. In most sections prospects are fairly good for a fall honey crop, although Michigan seldom obtains much honey after August 1. The crop is rather spotted; some parts of the lower peninsula report the best honey crop in several seasons, while in other sections the crop is only average. On the upper peninsula the soil was extremely dry in mid-August, but since that time there have been several heavy rains which have improved the situation. During this period bees gathered a fairly heavy surplus on two or three days, but early summer gains were very light with the result that the overall honey crop on the upper peninsula will be short. Aster and goldenrod are blooming.

Wisconsin - This period was extremely hot over practically the entire State, although some sections had cool nights. Some districts had light showers, but large areas are suffering from the drought. In a few areas a good flow was being reported from red clover, apparently due to the fact that dry weather has shortened the corolla tubes to the point where bees can obtain nectar. In other sections aster and goldenrod are beginning to bloom but to date have not produced much, with the result that many colonies are losing weight. In most sections plant prospects for a fall flow are poor. Yields to date have varied greatly. For the State as a whole the crop is expected to be far below average, although in some yards a surplus of as high as 90 - 100 pounds has been reported.

Minnesota - Weather during this period was dry and toward the close very hot and windy. Rains are needed over the whole State to improve conditions. Bees are now working Hubam clover and third-crop alfalfa in some sections. Bull thistle has done fairly well, but to date goldenrod has produced very little. The crop in most sections of the State is reported as below average, ranging generally from 40 to 60 pounds per colony although some yards have exceeded this and in poorer sections little more than winter stores have been produced. In general demand for honey has been slow although local demand in some sections has improved. Considerable old crop honey is still on hand.

Ohio - Much of this period was warm with a few rather hot days. The northern part of the State was becoming extremely dry. Showers over southern and eastern Ohio helped maintain favorable plant conditions. In some sections bees are obtaining considerable honey from buckwheat and spring plant alsike clover. Over large sections of the State, however, particularly in northern and central Ohio bees are only making a living. Fall plants appear in fairly good condition and present prospects indicate a fairly good fall flow, weather permitting. Demand for honey has shown some improvement and some beekeepers and packers are holding for slightly higher prices. Demand has been good for good quality comb honey.

Indiana - In northern Indiana sweetclover bloomed until the beginning of the heartsease flow. This is unusual for this section. Further south the honey flow has not been so steady or so heavy. Favorably located yards in northern Indiana have run from 100 to 150 pounds with an occasional averaging a little higher. Farther south in the State the average per colony yield will be considerably below this. Some beekeepers have indicated that for the State as a whole they expect only around 60 percent of a normal crop.

Illinois - The weather during the latter part of August was hot with only occasional light scattered showers. Bees are working on heartsease. Boneset and goldenrod will be in full bloom shortly after September 1. In some sections bees during this period made small colony gains, but for the State as a whole they barely made a living during August. Some



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Colonies lost weight. Colonies are generally in good condition. In some sections winter feeding may be necessary unless there is sufficient fall flow to provide winter stores. Some beekeepers have extracted their light honey, reporting yields of from 25 to 50 pounds per colony with only very favorably located yards showing a higher average. Some beekeepers have not extracted their light honey which will mean that any surplus from these yards will be a mixture of clover and dark fall honey.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 12-28)

New York - This period was hot over the entire State. Rainfall was ample in most sections although in eastern New York it is becoming very dry. In the buckwheat sections a heavy flow is now in progress. Goldenrod is also beginning to produce. The light honey has mostly been extracted, especially in the buckwheat sections. The clover honey crop ranged from 30 to 60 pounds in most sections with some favorable locations showing a considerably higher yield. Colonies are generally in the best condition in the past two or three years. Considering the combined yield of light and dark honey the crop is expected to be fully normal or better. Some improvement in demand and inquiry for honey has been noted, especially for good light colored honey. In many sections the quality is reported as better than usual.

Vermont - In central Vermont the honey crop is reported as the shortest in many years and of rather poor quality. Weather during this period was hot, with little rain. Demand for honey was poor to fair.

Massachusetts - The goldenrod flow has started. A good soaking rain is needed in most sections. Some swarming has been reported. Extracting has started. Good quality comb honey is meeting with a good demand. There have been too few sales of extracted honey to establish a market.

Connecticut - Bees have been storing honey during the entire month of August which is unusual in Connecticut. Clethra, clematis and sumac have all been yielding. In favored sections some colonies have stored close to 150 pounds. Rain is needed to bring on a goldenrod flow.

New Jersey - The weather has been hot during this period with sufficient rain to maintain plants. The summer flow is over in northern New Jersey. Goldenrod and asters look promising for a fall flow. Bees are now making a living from various weeds but are storing no surplus at this time.

Pennsylvania - The weather was generally favorable for gathering the buckwheat honey crop. In a few sections hot dry weather cut the buckwheat flow short. Many colonies have an average of three full supers of honey and will need additional space if a favorable goldenrod and aster flow develops. Demand for honey has been rather slow but this is usual for this time of the year.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Aug. 12-28)

Maryland - Heavy summer rains have promoted a strong growth of fall honey plants. Goldenrod is heading up and should start blooming about the second week in September. There are good prospects for a fall flow, provided weather is favorable.

West Virginia - In central West Virginia the crop is very short with average yields running around 20 pounds per colony surplus. July was very wet with the result there was little or no sourwood honey. Prospects are favorable for a good fall flow.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Aug. 12-28)

Kentucky - The western part of the State has been extremely hot and dry. Rains are badly needed. In this section fall prospects are good as there was plenty of rain until early August. In northcentral Kentucky day temperatures have been high but nights have been cool with heavy dews. This has been favorable for gathering honey and bees are making slight gains on second-growth white sweetclover, buckbrush and other minor sources.

Tennessee - Weather has been very dry but bees have been storing considerable surplus from bitterweed, lespedeza, and pasture mint. Despite the dry weather plants remain in fairly good condition and a surplus from aster is expected.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 12-28)

Georgia - Bees are in good condition in most sections of the State but very little honey is being gathered due to hot, dry weather. South Georgia gallberry honey is reported as practically cleaned up. Very little extracted honey is available. Goldenrod and asters are growing well and should start yielding the latter part of September.

Florida - Weather was hot during most of this period with rains ranging from moderate in north Florida to heavy in the southern part of the State. Bees in nearly all sections are only making a living, which is normal for this season. In parts of north Florida, however, some colonies are making some gains.

Louisiana - Weather has been hot and dry during this period although in southern Louisiana temperatures have been a little lower than earlier in the season. Plants are generally in poor condition and colonies are losing weight. In northern Louisiana goldenrod is beginning to bloom but will need some good rains to produce much of a fall flow. Most colonies are in fairly good condition for winter, even though the fall flow should be light. Demand for queens for fall requeening is very light.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: (as of August 25)

The honey crop in 1948 apparently is slightly smaller but of better quality than it was last year. Best East Coast offers during August for Hawaiian honey in 60-pound cans were 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢ per lb. for water White and 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢ for White, c.i.f. New York. Highest West Coast offers were 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢ per lb. for Water White, 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢ for Light Amber and 6¢ or below for darker grades c.i.f. Los Angeles.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 17TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of August. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated:

**BOSTON:** No arrivals. Supplies very light. Demand very slow, market dull. Very few sales holdovers by brokers' and receivers to jobbers and large retailers -

**EXTRACTED:** CALIFORNIA, Orange 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 6, 5-lb. pails \$6.00. OHIO, IOWA and OTHER MID-WESTERN, 60-lb. cans White and Amber Clover 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb.; White Clover 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.20; 24, 1-lb. \$5.25-5.55; 12, 2-lb. \$5.05-5.30; 12, 3-lb. \$7.40; 6, 5-lb. pails \$5.75-6.00; Creamed White Clover 24, 1-lb. cartons \$5.55. NEW YORK, extracted, White Clover, 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.30.

**LOS ANGELES:**

**EXTRACTED:** Wholesale prices of packaged honey, straight flavors, White to Water White, Orange, Clover and Sage:

\$3.50-3.60 per case 24, 8-oz. jars,  
4.70-4.85 per case 24, 12-oz. jars,  
5.80-6.20 per case 24, 1-lb. jars,  
5.74-6.10 per case 12, 2-lb. jars,  
11.64-12.26 per case 12, 5-lb. jars,

Light Amber and Blended Flavors:

4.80-5.10 per case 24, 1-lb. jars,  
4.45-4.70 per case 12, 2-lb. jars,  
9.00-9.55 per case 12, 5-lb. jars.

**BEESWAX:** Demand fairly good, market steady at 41-43¢ per lb. delivered. Receipts reported - 12,600 lbs.

**CHICAGO:** Receipts reported by trade. Extracted Mid-Western 200, 60-lb. tins. Comb (new stock) Illinois 50 cases 24 sections.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users. Demand slow, market dull, little change in prices. MID-WESTERN, 60-lb. tins White Clover 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -14¢, Fall or Amber 60-lb. tins 11-12¢. Sales to retailers -- Demand very slow, market dull. ILLINOIS, White Clover 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.50-6.00.

**COMB:** Demand very slow, market dull. Sales to retailers - New stock - ILLINOIS, White Clover, Fancy cellophane-wrapped No. 1, 12, 14-oz. \$7.00-7.50, some low as \$6.00; No. 2, White Clover 10, 12-oz. cellophane-wrapped no sales reported, asking \$5.00.

**BEESWAX:** Dealers report paying country run 41-43¢ per lb.

**MINNEAPOLIS:** Arrivals - by truck: 60-lb. cans Minnesota, White Sweetclover 40, Light Amber 150; beeswax 375 lbs.

**EXTRACTED:** Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market steady. Sales by bottlers, U.S. No. 1 Blended honey: to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 8-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.05; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$4.00; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.95. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans: to bakers and large users - Light Amber to Amber per lb. 13¢; to confectioners White Sweetclover U.S. #1 per lb. 15¢.

**BEESWAX:** Demand good, market steady. F.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per lb, in cash 38¢, in trade 40¢.

**DENVER:** Receipts: by truck - Colo. Alfalfa-Sweetclover: approx. 9,500 lbs. strained in various containers. Demand very slow, market dull and weaker. Very few sales.

**EXTRACTED:** Brokers' to jobbers - Too few sales to quote; jobbers to retailers - COLORADO, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber, few jars, 24, 8-oz. \$3.18-3.40; 24, 12-oz. \$4.85; 24, 16-oz. \$5.60; 12, 32-oz. \$8.50-8.90; 6, 5-lb. \$6.80; 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.40.

**DETROIT:** Receipts extracted - 10,500 lbs. Mich., 4800 lbs. Mid-Western. Demand slow, market dull

**EXTRACTED:** Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50-5.04; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.70-2.75. Sales by brokers - MID-WESTERN White Clover, delivered Detroit - 24, 1-lb. special jars with spouts \$6.00. MICHIGAN, 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.70.

**KANSAS CITY:** Arrivals - 1 car Idaho; truck receipts light from Iowa and local. Market about steady.

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to bakers and candy makers - IOWA and LOCAL, Clover Light Amber 60-lb. tins 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12¢. Sales to wholesalers and large retailers - IDAHO, Light Amber Sweetclover and Mixed cases 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.90; creamed \$5.00; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.65; 12, 5-lb. tin \$9.50.

**NEW YORK:** Arrivals - by boat, Puerto Rico 6 drums; Guatemala 101 drums; Cuba 150 drums; 10 bbls. Demand fair, market steady to firm

**EXTRACTED:** Sales to bakers, confectioner wholesalers and other users - CUBA and PUERTO RICO, barrels mostly 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, tins mostly 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, few 11¢. CHILE, White 10¢. HAWAII, Algaroba White 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 3/4¢. GUATEMALA, Algaroba White 10¢. CALIFORNIA, White Orange 14-14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Cartons Blended Guatemala, Mexico and Domestic - Mixed Flowers 12, 1-lb. cartons \$3.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.65.

**BEESWAX:** Arrivals - by boat, Cuba 95 bags Chile 95 bags, Dominican Republic 75 bags; Guatemala 57 bags, Brazil 60 bags. Demand slow, market steady to firm. AFRICA, mostly 55¢, few 56-57¢ per lb. WEST INDIES, mostly 55-56¢ per lb. SOUTH AMERICA, mostly 57-58¢ few 59¢ per lb.



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PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by boat, 32,100 lbs. Calif., 6,000 lbs. Ariz.; by truck 1,380 lb. Mid-Western via New York City. Demand light, market dull, few sales.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers - NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00. IOWA, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.35; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10. CALIFORNIA, Orange Blossom and ARIZONA, Light Amber Clover, packed locally, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; bulk per lb. 16¢. IOWA, White Clover 13¢ per lb.

BEE SWAX: No arrivals. Supplies very light. Very few sales by receivers - AFRICA and Domestic, Crude 65¢ per lb.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - comb none; extracted 3600 lbs. Calif, 1920 lbs. Mid-Western. Demand slow, market dull. Brokers' sales to retailers -

COMB: No supplies.  
EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS and OTHER MID-WESTERN, No. 1, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30-5.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25-3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00. Brokers' sales to retailers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover 60-lb. tins 15-17¢, few best 19¢ per lb.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - extracted from Oregon 250, 50-lb. cans; from Idaho 525 cases, 1-lb. jars; 751 cases 2-lb. jars; 125 cases, 5-lb. tins, 100 cases creamed honey. Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other large buyers - OREGON, Clover-Vetch and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50-10.00; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$4.65-4.75, few higher. EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 6, 10-lb. tins \$8.25-8.50; 12, 2-lb. tins \$4.65-4.75; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$5.00; bulk 60-lb. tins, Light Amber 15¢; Dark Amber 8-10¢ per lb. Brokers sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.50; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$4.50.

COMB: No supplies.

BEE SWAX: Supplies fairly liberal. Arrivals exceed shipments. Dealers paying 40¢ in cash or trade.

No arrivals. Market steady. Sales by ST. LOUIS: brokers and wholesalers to retailers - COMB: OHIO, Buckwheat, cartons, 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped few \$6.00.  
EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 5-lb. tins \$1.10.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts: from Northern Calif. 1,001 cans Light Amber to White Thistle; from Central California 1,046 cans White Orange; 225 cans White Sage; 575 cans Light Amber to White Alfalfa; 100 cans Dark Amber cappings; from Nevada 200 cans White Clover.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices of bottled honey were unchanged -

Listed below are prices of Light Amber or better Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some Blended Honey, mostly of California origin. Some blends and Thistle sold slightly lower -

\$2.72-3.40 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars;  
3.56-3.90 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars;  
4.75-5.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars;  
6.80-7.08 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars;  
4.45-4.81 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars;  
8.40-9.75 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars.

BEE SWAX: Receipts consisted of about 2,000 lbs.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - Extracted by truck various containers: Wash. 500 cases; Ida. 125 cases. Demand slow, market weaker. Brokers' sales to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber, Sweetclover and Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.30; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25. WASHINGTON and OREGON, Light Amber, Clover, Vetch and Mixed Flowers: 24, 11-oz. jars \$3.95; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.05-4.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$3.85-4.25. WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.00; Creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$4.30-4.45.

COMB: No receipts. No sales reported.

BEE SWAX: No receipts. No sales reported.

CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE

Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of August 1, 1948, together with comparative figures for 1947. (From Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada.)

	Consumer Containers		Bulk Containers	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Halifax	--	--	--	--
St. John	--	--	--	--
Quebec City	--	--	--	--
Montreal	--	46,308	*13,650	4,700
Ottawa	5,712	2,032	--	--
Toronto	--	100,000	--	365,500
Winnipeg	--	728,014	54,390	395,585
Regina	--	11,856	--	--
Saskatoon	--	13,584	--	--
Edmonton	--	142,011	--	25,877
Calgary	20,928	38,279	--	11,568
Lethbridge	--	6,334	--	--
Vancouver	--	113,904	--	--

\* Imported for processing.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 18

SUMMARY

The main honey flow for 1948 has ended. Fair to good yields were reported in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota, western Nebraska, Kansas, northern Illinois, most of Indiana, lower Michigan, the Green Bay district of Wisconsin, Massachusetts, scattered locations in central New York, in favored areas in Montana, Utah and Colorado, and in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Light yields were reported for Ohio, central and southern Illinois, central and western Wisconsin, much of New York, Pennsylvania, Washington and Oregon fireweed, Idaho, Georgia sourwood, and north Florida partridge peas. Buckwheat flows ended during this period in Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Ohio, with yields light in Pennsylvania and New York and fair to good in the other States. Good fall flows were in progress or expected to materialize from goldenrod, heartsease, Spanish needle, or asters in Arkansas, Michigan, parts of Minnesota, Indiana, northern Illinois, favored sections in New York and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Kentucky, and in scattered areas in the Gulf Coast states. In general bees over the country were in good condition for going into the winter. Most sections have ample reserves of honey for stores, although in many instances a continuing fall flow for another few weeks will be needed. States in which much winter feeding may be necessary include Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, western Nebraska, Hudson River Vly. of New York, southern California, Washington, Oregon and in scattered other areas.

The demand for honey improved slightly during this period. Trading was somewhat better at all levels, including movement from producers to bottlers, bottlers to wholesalers and retailers, and retail sales to consumers. In many areas producers were making strong efforts to move as much honey as possible direct to consumers and retailers and according to reports the volume of trading in this manner was heavier than at this time last year. The market for extracted honey was steady and in a few instances trends appeared to be slightly upward especially for the best white to water white grades. The supply of the latter is reported to be comparatively lighter than last season in several states. Reports from some areas of the country indicated that bakers were taking hold of dark and amber colored honey in good volume, while in other sections they were reported to be using other sweetening agents and were not actively in the market for baking grades of honey. Beekeepers sales of best grades of extracted honey in 60-lb. cans in large lots to bottlers ranged 8 to 12¢ per lb., with a few sales in central and eastern States reported at 14 to 15¢. Darker grades were selling at 6 to 8¢ per lb. The demand for comb honey was good, supplies were light and the market was firm. Trading for beeswax was more active and the market was slightly stronger at 41-44¢ per lb. with occasional sales of lighter-colored ranging 48-55¢ per lb.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Aug. 22-Sept. 6) -  
(Supplemented with telegraphic reports through Sept. 14.)

Southern California - Weather was generally clear in the afternoons with considerable fog in the mornings in the Los Angeles area. Temperatures ranged from 58 to 69 degrees minimum to 79 to 100 degrees maximum with higher temperatures in the interior valleys. All dry land plants were suffering from dry weather and were in need of good rains. Rabbit brush, blue curls, and sunflowers were in bloom and were furnishing a little nectar. Some lemon groves had scattered bloom. Scattered Red gumtrees were in bloom and blue gum was heavily budded and should bloom soon. In orchard areas jimson weed and mustard were furnishing much pollen. Colonies were generally in good condition, although some with weak queens have dwindled. Many apiaries will have to be fed sugar to carry them over the winter except those moved into alfalfa, bean or cotton locations. Reports from a few beekeepers reviewing the orange flow which occurred during mid April to mid May indicate

that the bees were in good condition for the flow when it started. The blooming period lasted longer than normal and conditions were favorable for nectar secretion during most of the period except during two short periods following rains. The yield of orange honey in yards reported on averaged 50 to 60 pounds and was considerably above last year's yield. The demand for extracted honey continued very slow especially on the darker grades. Many dealers anticipate a better movement with the opening of schools and cooler weather. The demand for beeswax was fairly good and the market was steady.

Central California - Generally fair weather prevailed during the first half of September. Daytime temperatures in the interior ranged from normal to somewhat above normal and along the coast were mostly about normal. In Kern County bees had a good supply of honey and pollen. Broodrearing was normal. Queens were laying nearly as much as a few weeks ago. Bees were working cotton and alfalfa.

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(continued on page 4)







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(Continued from front page) In Santa Clara County bees were in good condition with plenty of brood and bees. The bees were working on thistle and lima bean. Beekeepers in reviewing the orange flow in central California report that there was a long continuous flow in the Porterville-Terra Bella district lasting from around April 15 to about May 10. The flow was the best in years and the nectar secured was quite heavy in body, with the average yield per colony around 60 pounds. The orange flow in the Lindsay district varied considerably from location to location, with the earlier districts being the better as a rule. Some locations did very poorly, probably due to overcrowding. The flow lasted from April 20 to about May 17 and yields per colony averaged around 35-45 pounds of extra white to water white heavy bodied honey.

Northern California - Generally fair weather prevailed in northern California during the first half of September. There was practically no precipitation except for a light rain along the northern border at the close of the period. Daytime temperatures in the interior ranged from normal to somewhat above normal, and along the coast were mostly about normal. In the Sacramento Valley bees were reported to be in good condition. Broodrearing was continuing and young bees were plentiful. Stores were adequate for this season of the year. Fall sources of nectar, such as blue curls, tarweed, and spikeweed were more limited than normal. Yellow star thistle had about dried up which is normal. Bees were working according to location, spikeweed, alfalfa, yellow star thistle, and Ladino clover. Alfalfa acreage was being expanded considerably both for hay and seed crops.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Aug. 22-Sept. 6) -  
(Supplemented by telegraphic reports through Sept. 15).

West of Cascades - Temperatures for a few days during the period reached the highest point this season. Days and nights were warm with a maximum of 101 degrees in southern Oregon. Bee pastures were scarce and except in irrigated districts there was little for the bees to work on. Bees were being moved from fireweed locations to winter locations in the valleys. The fireweed honey crop was almost a complete failure. Continuous cloudy weather during most of August provided no nectar and early gains were consumed or moved down into broodnests. Most colonies secured enough nectar for winter stores but a few will need feeding.

East of the Cascades - Much broken cloudiness prevailed during the period, with a few scattered showers of little significance. High temperatures for short period gave adequate sunshine for bee activity but pastures were furnishing little feed except in irrigated locations.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Aug 23-Sept. 7)

Colorado - Dry weather prevailed during this period in the northeastern section and the honey flow was about over. Third crop alfalfa yielded unusually well. Moisture was commencing to be needed for next year's honey plants.

In the Colorado River Basin prospects for any further flow were diminishing. The flow to date has been spotted ranging from fair in some locations to very poor in others, but it is believed the average will exceed last years. In the San Juan River Basin hot dry weather continued and floral sources were rapidly drying up. Fairly good yields were secured prior to the dry spell and had a heavy flow continued a bumper crop would have been secured. Honey plants have been seriously injured by the heat and extreme dryness. Extracting was under way and the quality of honey is good. The honey flow was about over in the Arkansas River Valley although bees were making a living from scattered blooms. Colony yields are expected to very around 60-lb. in some yards and the bees are in good condition to go into the winter. The demand for honey continued slow with large buyers still staying out of the market. Local and mail orders were a trifle better than a year ago. There was a good demand for comb honey, with very little available.

Montana - The honey crop for the State is reported to be good as compared with last year and yields in many yards may run as much as double last year. For some sections, however, the larger sized honey crop is attributed to an increase in the number of colonies and expansion in old and new territories rather than to high per colony yield. Bees have filled their brood-nests well and should go into the winter in very good condition. Seedling clover is needing rain badly if it is to go into the winter in good shape. The demand for honey in carlots continued very slow with part of the movement in carlots going to cooperatives.

Idaho - The honey flow in the upper Snake River Valley was about over for the season with the exception of a few favored locations where alfalfa was in full bloom and where late sweetclover was still blooming. The crop secured has been light. Beekeepers report some inquiry was being received for honey but at unsettled offering prices.

Utah - The weather continued dry during the period and in some sections honey plants were drying up badly. A good honey crop was secured in parts of the State while in other sections yields have been light. The flow has ended in parts of the State, but was continuing from alfalfa in a few favored locations. Extracting was underway and the quality is good. The bees are generally in fine condition and should have ample stores for wintering. However, a few beekeepers in less favored locations report that their colonies have not secured enough honey for winter stores and they are making plants to gas their bees in preference to feeding them during the winter. The demand for honey continued slow with the market unsettled and tending weaker.



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Nevada - The honey crop is falling short of earlier expectations. A good flow on second-cutting alfalfa did not materialize. Some beekeepers report a surplus of 60 pounds per colony, while others did not get over 15 pounds. Some nectar was still coming in and it should fill hives for the winter.

Wyoming - Extracting was nearing completion and reports indicate that the honey crop is generally light, although in some yards yields were averaging around 50 pounds per colony. The demand for honey continued slow.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 24-Sept. 10)

East Texas - Because of the very dry summer the condition of colonies is below normal. Many yards are light on stores and have weak populations of bees. Some rain fell during the period, but more is needed. If good rains occur there is still sufficient time for colonies to get in good condition for winter. Reports indicate that a number of apiaries are being offered for sale because of the low yield and unsatisfactory honey prices.

Northeast Texas - The honey crop for the season was short. A little nectar was still coming in from favored cotton locations. Scattered rains fell during the period and there are fair prospects for a fall honey flow.

Southeast Texas - The extreme summer drought was broken at the close of the period by good soaking rains. However, more rain will be needed later to restore and maintain sub-soil moisture. Fall blooming plants are scarce and in poor condition and it is very doubtful if the fall flow will amount to much. Bees have been making a living from white-top milkweed. Bees are generally in good condition and many colonies already have enough stores for their winter needs.

Southwest Texas - Conditions were variable over the district. In many areas very dry conditions prevailed and unless rains come soon prospects for next year will be uncertain. Some beekeepers have not extracted any surplus this season and in spite of this bees were on the verge of starvation and many will have to be fed during the coming winter. In favored areas where recent rains occurred bees were getting some nectar from white brush and pollen from elm, sorghum, and weeds, and colonies resumed broodrearing. Many colonies were being moved to sumac and broomweed locations for fall pasture.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - A very satisfactory crop of good honey was secured in yards not killed out by cotton poisoning, with strong colony yields averaging around 100 pounds. However, 30 to 50 percent of the yards were heavily damaged or destroyed by cotton poison sprays used to combat the extra heavy infestation of bollweevil.

Northwest Texas - In Grafford County bees were in good condition but there was very little brood in hives adjacent to cotton fields sprayed with poison. It is believed that the pollen from sprayed cotton has killed the young brood. Queening has been completed. The last extracting was completed in August.

Purple star thistle was in full bloom and a fairly good flow was in progress. Cotton was also in bloom and was yielding some nectar. Much pollen was being gathered from cotton and broomweed. A few showers fell during the period, but the ground was still in need of a good soaking. Planting of vetch and clover is expected to start soon and indications are for an increased acreage.

New Mexico - There has been a good cotton flow on for a month in the Rio Grande Valley but bees have been weakened by poison to such an extent that there has been very little honey stored. Dry conditions continued to prevail and if rains do not occur soon it is feared that there will be no mesquite flow next year. The honey crop in the middle Rio Grande Valley has been almost a failure. Bees that stored considerable early honey have eaten it up and many colonies will starve if not furnished feed.

Oklahoma - About four weeks dry weather has prevailed in northeast Oklahoma. Bees were working goldenrod and securing a dark amber honey. Bees in this area have ample winter stores and were raising young brood.

Arkansas - The cotton flow has ended and reports indicate that yields from this source were unusually good. The weather was damp but not too rainy during most of the flow. Heartsease was furnishing nectar and bees were in good condition. The demand for honey locally was good.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Aug. 24-Sept. 10)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - The honey flow is over and beekeepers were preparing their yards for winter. Most of the surplus crop has been extracted and in yields were ranging 45 to 90 pounds per colony. Bees were generally in good condition and have an average amount of winter stores. Sunflowers yielded well in areas where plentiful, producing a yellow-colored honey. Recent rains have been beneficial to honey plants. There has been a fair local demand for honey, but little demand from large buyers.

Iowa - Conditions for both bees and plants continued extremely variable over the State. In many areas the honey crop has been a complete failure while in a few areas a fair sized yield has been secured. Hubam clover yielded fairly well, but acreage was limited. Heartsease, late dandelion, aster and goldenrod were yielding a little nectar where available, but were furnishing little or no surplus. Many yards have no surplus honey to extract and will barely have sufficient stores for winter; and in some yards winter feeding will be necessary. Recent rains have improved the condition of fall flowers and have been beneficial to clover plants for going into the winter. However, in many areas of the State clovers still need additional moisture.



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**Kansas** - High temperatures of the last week of August and cool temperatures during the first week of September caused colonies to loose weight in eastern Kansas. The honey flows in this area ended except for what little nectar can be obtained from various wild flowers. Alfalfa and smartweed were furnishing some blooms in the Arkansas River Valley region from Hutchison to Arkansas City and may yet furnish a fall flow. Reports indicate that the crop for the State as a whole has been about normal. Bees were in average condition for this time of year but some feeding may have to be done where fall flows do not materialize. The sweetclover weevil has been found in Kansas in certain areas adjacent to Nebraska and this may prove detrimental to the honey flow next season in areas affected.

**Nebraska** - Honey yields over the State have been variable. In the eastern part of the State no surplus has been gathered. Hubam clover and heartsease failed to secrete and there has been no fall flow. However, in the western part of the State fair to good yields have been secured. Beekeepers around Lincoln report securing average of around 150 pounds per colony, while some along the Platte River further west have secured up to 200 pounds per colony of fine flavored light colored honey. Many colonies in the eastern part of the State will have to be fed heavily to survive the winter. Beekeepers in this area are tentatively planning to gas many of their bees in preference to heavy feeding. Clover weevil infestations and resultant damage have been heavy in eastern Nebraska and it is doubtful if there will be much clover available next year.

**Missouri** - The first week of this period was hot and dry in west central Missouri, and bees ceased storing honey from various fall flowers. The fall flow previously had not been heavy. A good rain fell on September 6 in this area and the balance of the period was cooler. Should the weather turn warm the bees probably will store more honey as some fall flowers were just starting to bloom. Colonies are strong with bees and should go into winter with sufficient stores. Local demand for honey was far better than during the corresponding period last year.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:

(Period August 28-September 12)

**Michigan** - Most of Michigan had very dry weather during most of August which caused alfalfa to grow slowly with many fields too short to cut, and bees have added considerable to the 1948 honey crop from it. While conditions were variable over the lower half of Michigan, it appears that the crop may be nearly double that produced in 1947. Strong colonies have made as high as 150 to 200 pounds surplus. However, many colonies which came through last winter in poor condition have secured little surplus and this will tend to cut the average per colony yield down. Scattered showers fell during the latter part of the period in the lower half of the peninsula and conditions for 1949 clover are very good. The showers were also beneficial for fall flowers and a very

heavy fall flow was in progress.

Practically no surplus summer honey crop was gathered in the upper peninsula and the fall flow has been extremely light. Early frosts have prematurely ended the goldenrod flow. The demand for extracted honey was slow, but sections of cut comb honey was moving well at fair prices. There was practically no market for amber honey as most bakers were using other sweetening agents.

**Wisconsin** - Colony yields of honey were variable over the State. In the west central portion very light yields were secured and many colonies have yielded no surplus honey and some may not have sufficient winter stores. In the extreme southern part yields averaged around two-thirds of the crop secured last season. Conditions were rather favorable in the vicinity adjacent to Green Bay and strong colonies secured yields up to 100 to 150 pounds. A good flow from alfalfa and red clover occurred in this area during the last two weeks of August, but dry weather has ended the flow. Buckwheat yielded fairly well in Eau Claire County and other various fall flowers were yielding moderately. Dry weather has reduced the fall flow in practically all areas and light frosts occurred on September 10 and inflicted some damage to blossoms. Demand for honey improved locally, but at lower prices than prevailed last fall.

**Minnesota** - Honey yields have been variable, ranging from poor to good. In favorable locations Hubam clover furnished a heavy surplus but in other areas failed to yield well. Buckwheat, heartsease, and other fall flowers yielded well in favored locations but poor in others. Bees were generally in good condition and should have sufficient stores for winter. The demand for honey continued slow, but showed a slight improvement.

**Ohio** - The weather was very hot and dry at the start of this period but turned cool on August 30 and was warmer at the close. Many areas of the State were badly in need of rain and lawns and pastures were turning brown. However, local showers were beneficial in several counties. Goldenrod was in bloom in the southern part of the State, and commercial beekeepers were moving to these locations. Buckwheat and heartsease yielded well in north central and north eastern Ohio during the first part of the period. Prospects for a fall honey flow are generally good. Carryover 1947 buckwheat honey was moving out fairly well to the bakers trade. Table quality honey sale to grocers continued to increase, but the demand was still below normal. Movement direct to consumers in small lots was fair. Comb honey which was in limited supply was meeting with a good demand.

**Indiana** - Extracting of clover honey was about finished. Reports from northwest Indiana indicate strong colonies have secured surpluses up to 200 pounds. In the east central part of the State average



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yields of 75 pounds per-colony have been secured. Bees stored as much as 25-50 pounds buckbrush in southcentral Indiana, while second-cutting red clover and alsike yielded a similar amount in the north central area. Hubam clover has generally yielded well. The heartsease flow started and prospects are good for a surplus from this source. Generally conditions are favorable for a fall crop of honey, including wild white aster which will soon be blooming, possibly in ten days. The quality of the clover honey is good being of heavy body and light in color. Recent rains have put clovers in fairly good condition for going into the winter. Honey in large lots was moving very slowly except for water white which was very scarce. The retailing of honey by producers improved considerably during the past two weeks.

Illinois - A good yield of honey has been secured in the extreme northern tier of counties and good fall flows from goldenrod and heartsease are boosting the size of the crop. Asters were not yet in bloom. Other areas of the State have secured very little surplus so far and prospects for a fall flow from heartsease and Spanish needle are poor. In many yards bees have not secured enough honey for winter stores and unless a flow from fall flowers materializes much winter feeding will be necessary. Some honey being extracted in the extreme northern part of the State has a slight heartsease taste, but it has a better body, lighter color, and better flavor than the clover-honeydew honey extracted earlier.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Aug.29-Sept.13)

New York - Scattered rains fell over the State during the period, but in many areas drought conditions prevailed and plants are suffering. The grass is so dry in the lower Hudson valley that beekeepers are apprehensive over the safety of yards located in grass fields due to the danger from fire. The honey crop secured in Erie county has been light with clover yielding only around 20 pounds per colony. Goldenrod was in bloom and bees were bringing in some nectar. In counties adjacent to Lake Ontario, west of Rochester, the buckwheat flow was short due to dry weather. Red clover and goldenrod were secreting fairly well. Bees worked buckwheat in the forenoons and red clover in the afternoons. In the northwestern section around Sackets Harbor the honey flow ended prematurely due to drought and hot weather. No honey has been extracted. Clover fields are in poor condition and it is feared that much of it has been killed due to the dry weather. In the central area of the State extracting has not been completed, but in some yards averages of clover honey are reported at around 50 pounds with strong colonies yielding up to 100 pounds. The buckwheat yield was variable, being good in some locations and rather light in others. Goldenrod and asters were in bloom and yielding fairly well. In the Hudson Valley buckwheat yielded fairly well in the northern and central parts but poorly in the southern part. Goldenrod was yielding fairly well in the central portion and winter

stores are practically assured. Should dry weather continue in the southern portion of the Hudson Valley, winter stores will not be secured and feeding for winter will have to be done.

Vermont - The weather was hot and dry and except for a little honeydew no honey was coming in. The demand for honey was slow to fair.

Massachusetts - There was a good shower on the evening of September 9 after a drought of about 27 days, but more moisture was needed. A fair flow was in progress from goldenrod and aster. Many colonies have stored better than 100 pounds since the start of the clover flow. Extracting was in progress, but most beekeepers run all honey into one grade or blend. The market showed a slight improvement for new crop extracted honey. Comb was meeting with a good demand. Considerable swarming has occurred since the start of the goldenrod flow.

Connecticut - The goldenrod flow began September 4 and was very promising at the close of the period. There has been an unusual number of swarms in late August and early September. Demand for honey was improving.

New Jersey - Weather was favorable during the period and bees were working well on asters, goldenrod and Spanish needle.

Pennsylvania - The buckwheat flow has ended and did not yield too well. Goldenrod, wild asters, and heartsease were in bloom and bees were working them. Many yards have secured enough stores from these sources for winter, while others will need a continued flow for another few weeks to assure winter stores. Reports from the central part of the State indicate that the surplus crop secured to date may average around 70 percent of normal.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Aug.29-Sept.13)

Maryland - The fall honey flow in the mountains of western Maryland has been very poor. Bees were not gathering any more honey than enough to live on. Asters were not yet in bloom. In the vicinity of Washington, D. C., the fall honey flow has started and the first few days were favorable. A continuation of bright, warm weather should bring on a good flow. In general colonies are well stocked for winter so a good flow from fall flowers should give some surplus. Honey sales were showing a slight improvement in volume.

Virginia - The late honey flow in the Tidewater section has been very light. Asters were beginning to bloom and beekeepers hope that winter stores may be secured from this source. Bees were in good condition. Honey sales were light but showed some improvement for small packages.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Aug.29-Sept.13)

Kentucky - Heavy rains occurred in early September and should result in a good fall honey crop. Spanish needle was yielding especially well.



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Tennessee - Rather dry weather conditions prevailed in Marshall County. Bees gathered considerable nectar from bitter weed and various shrubs. They were working buckwheat in the mornings at the close of the period. Bees were in good condition as to strength and stores for the winter.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Aug. 28-Sept. 12)

Georgia - Bees were generally in good condition and were working various sources for winter stores. Rain during much of the producing season reduced the north Georgia sourwood crop to about 25-50 percent of the normally expected volume. However, the quality was good. The market for honey is steady with supplies of south Georgia chunk comb honey about cleaned up. Offerings were moderate of extracted gallberry and mixed flowers honey.

Florida - Rainy weather prevailed throughout the partridge pea season in northwestern Florida and no surplus honey crop was gathered. Many colonies are short of stores and will have to be fed. Some yards have been fed since August 1.

Alabama - A fall honey flow continued during this period and the outlook is for some surplus.

Mississippi - There was considerable rain. Many fall flowers were in bloom. An extra good fall flow has been in progress. Bees were strong.

Louisiana - Extracting was about over for the season. Bees were in fair to good condition. Plant conditions have improved, following rains which broke the drought period. Inquiries for package bees for next spring have been light although a few orders were being booked. In the northwestern part of the State recent rains have put fall honey plants in fair condition and the outlook is for a fair to good fall flow. Bees were making slight daily gains and if the fall flow continues normal there will be abundant winter stores. The demand for honey continued slow and some beekeepers report they have all this year's crop still on hand.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations of original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of September. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated:

BOSTON: No arrivals. Supplies very light. Demand very slow, market dull, very few sales. Holdovers by brokers and receivers to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: OHIO, IOWA and OTHER MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. cans White Clover 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  per lb., Amber Clover 13 $\frac{3}{4}$  per lb., White Clover 24, 8-oz. jars 3.00-3.20; 24, 1-lb. \$5.25-5.55; 12, 2-lb. \$5.05-5.30; 12, 3-lb. \$7.40; 6, 5-lb. \$5.75-6.00.

CHICAGO: No receipts reported by trade. Holdings still heavy on last year's crop. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - MID-WESTERN, 60-lb. tins White Clover 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Fall or Amber 60-lb. tins 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, White Clover, U.S. #1, 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.00-5.25.

COMB: Sales to retailers - new stock, ILLINOIS, White Clover Fancy cellophane-wrapped 24 section 12-14 oz. \$7.00-7.25; No. 1 White Clover 10 oz. \$5.00.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 41-43 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.

DENVER: Receipts by truck Colo. Alfalfa-Sweetclover, approx. 12,200 lbs. strained in various containers mostly 60-lb. cans. Demand slow, market about steady, few sales.

EXTRACTED: Brokers to jobbers - too few sales to quote. Jobbers to retailers - COLORADO, Light Amber Sweetclover, jars 24, 8-oz. 3.18-3.40; 24, 12-oz. \$4.35; 24, 16-oz. \$5.60; 12, 32-oz. \$8.50-8.90; 6, 5-lb. \$6.80; 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.40.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted 49,500 lbs. Mich.; 2400 lbs. Mid-Western. Demand fair, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50-5.20; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.70-2.75. Sales by brokers - MID-WESTERN, White Clover delivered Detroit - 12, 1-lb. special jars with spouts \$3.00. MICHIGAN, White Clover, 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.94-5.00.

KANSAS CITY: Practically no receipts. Very light Iowa truck.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers and candy makers - IOWA, Light Amber Clover, 60-lb. tins 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Sales to wholesalers and larger retailers - IOWA, White Clover and IDAHO Sweetclover, 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.30; creamed \$5.00; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.65; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25.



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EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices of packaged honey, straight flavors White to Water White Orange, Clover and Sage:

\$3.50-3.60 per case 24, 8-oz. jars  
4.70-4.85 per case 24, 12-oz. jars  
5.80-6.20 per case 24, 1-lb. jars  
5.74-6.10 per case 12, 2-lb. jars  
11.64-12.26 per case 12, 5-lb. jars  
Light Amber and blended flavors sold slightly lower on 2 and 5 lb. jars:

4.75-5.10 per case 24, 1-lb. jars

4.25-4.70 per case 12, 2-lb. jars

7.95-9.00 per case 12, 5-lb. jars

BEESWAX: Demand fairly good, market about steady at 41-44¢ lb., mostly 41-43¢ delivered. Receipts reported - 12,300 lbs.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals: by truck 60 lb. cans

Minn.: White Sweetclover 425, Light Amber 140. Beeswax 325 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand improving, market steady. Sales by bottlers: MINNESOTA, U.S.No.1, blended honey - to whole-sale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 8-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.05; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 8-oz. tumblers \$4.00; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.95. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans: to bakers and large users - Light Amber to Amber: per lb. 13¢; to confectioners - White Sweetclover U.S. #1 per lb. 15¢.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market steady. F.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, crude Light Yellow, per lb., in cash 38¢, in trade 40¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals: by boat Porto Rico 7 bbls., Cuba 200 bbls., 110 drums; beeswax Cuba 159 bags; Porto Rico 8 bags; by truck approximately 240,000 lbs. N.Y., and 368 cans N.Y. Demand rather light, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other users: - CUBA and PUERTO RICO, barrels mostly 10¢, occasional 10½¢, tins mostly 12½¢, per lb. CALIFORNIA, White Orange 15-16¢ per lb. INTERMOUNTAIN and WESTERN, White Clover 14-14½¢ per lb. NEW YORK, White Clover 14½¢, Buckwheat 12-12½¢, some 11½¢, some 13¢; Light Amber and Mixed Flowers 11½¢ per lb. Sales to retailers - CALIFORNIA, Light Amber, Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50; 12, 1-lb. tins \$2.52; Clover and Orange, 12, 5-lb. tins \$12.25; 12, 1-lb. tins \$3.42; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.17. NEW YORK, Light Amber, 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.30; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.75; Golden Amber 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.00. NEW YORK, creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cartons \$5.80.

BEESWAX: Offerings light. Demand light, market firm. AFRICA, mostly 55¢, some 56-57¢. WEST INDIES, 56-57¢, darker 54¢. SOUTH AMERICA, 53-60¢ per lb.

PHILADELPHIA: No arrivals. Demand light, market dull, few sales.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers - NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00. ARIZONA, Light Amber Clover and CALIFORNIA Orange Blossom packed locally 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; bulk per lb. 16½¢.

BEESWAX: No arrivals. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals: comb none; extracted 6,960 lbs. Western. Demand good, market steady. Brokers sales to retailers -

COMB: No supplies.

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS and OTHER MIDWESTERN, No. 1, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30-5.40; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25-3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00. Brokers sales to retailers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover 60-lb. tins 15-17¢, few best 19¢ per lb.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - from Oregon extracted 120, 5-gal. cans Clover-Vetch; from Idaho 620 cases, 1-lb. glass, 536 cases, 2-lb. glass; 100 cases 1-lb. creamed honey. Supplies moderate. Demand slow but wholesalers and bottlers report better movement than year ago.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other large buyers - OREGON, Clover-Vetch and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50-10.00; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$4.65-4.75 few higher. EASTERN OREGON, and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 6, 10-lb. tins \$8.25-8.50; 12, 2-lb. tins \$4.65-4.75; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$5.00; bulk 60-lb. tins Light Amber 15¢; Dark Amber 8-10¢ per lb. Brokers sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.50; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$4.50.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Supplies liberal. Demand slow. Dealers paying 40¢ per lb. in cash or trade.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers -

COMB: OHIO, Buckwheat, cartons, 24, 1-lb. cellophane-wrapped, few \$6.00.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 5-lb. tins \$1.10. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons, 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.80; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.00.



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SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: From Northern Calif: 1068 cans Light Amber to White Thistle; 265 cans Light Amber Alfalfa-Thistle; 45 cans Amber Mixed Flowers; from Central Calif.: 875 cans Light Amber to White Alfalfa, 32 cans Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Nevada: 112 cans White Clover; from Oregon 135 cans White Clover.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some blended honey, mostly of California origin, were practically unchanged and are listed below. Some blends and Thistle sold slightly lower.

\$2.72-3.00 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars

3.56-3.90 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars

4.75-5.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars

6.80-7.08 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars

4.45-4.81 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars

8.40-9.75 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars

BEESWAX: Receipts consisted of approximately 3,000 lbs.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - by truck various containers:

Idaho 764 cases; Washington 200 cases.

Demand slow, market dull. Brokers' sales to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber, Sweetclover and Alfalfa: 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25; creamed honey: 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.25. WASHINGTON and OREGON, Light Amber, Clover, Vetch and Mixed Flowers: 24, 11-oz. jars \$3.95; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.05-4.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$3.85-4.25. WASHINGTON, Light Amber, Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. tins \$6.00; Creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$4.30-4.45.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX  
(Secured Through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

Imports of honey into the United States during July 1948 totaled 730,000 lbs. as compared with 335,000 during the same month last year. Total imports for the period January through July 1948 amounted to 4,892,000 lbs. as compared with 15,843,000 lbs. for the corresponding period in 1947.

Exports of honey from the United States during July 1948 totaled 234,000 pounds as compared with 32,000 pounds in July 1947. Exports for the period January through July 1948 totaled 5,335,000 pounds as compared with 172,000 pounds during the comparable period in 1947.

Imports of crude beeswax into the United States during July 1948 totaled 353,000 pounds as compared with 233,000 pounds during the same month in 1947. Total imports for the period January through July 1948 amounted to 2,756,000 pounds as compared with 2,555,000 pounds during the same period in 1947.

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING JULY, 1948

Germany	257,900 lbs.
Trieste	10,980 "
Saudi Arabia	5,056 "
Japan	4,200 "
Netherland Indies	3,600 "
Belgian Congo	960 "
Republic of the Philippines	480 "
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>283,776 "</b>

IMPORTS INTO THE U.S. DURING JULY, 1948

Cuba	393,532 lbs.
Mexico	246,250 "
Guatemala	74,567 "
Nicaragua	10,000 "
Argentina	3,243 "
Australia	44 "
Canada	17 "
<b>Total</b>	<b>729,703 "</b>

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX INTO THE U.S. DURING JULY, 1948

Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	37,374 lbs.
Brazil	50,707 "
Chile	42,669 "
Cuba	41,294 "
Dominican Republic	35,762 "
Egypt	24,099 "
Turkey	22,046 "
Colombia	17,282 "
Haiti	14,774 "
Guatemala	9,759 "
Mexico	3,489 "
El Salvador	2,713 "
<b>TOTAL CRUDE</b>	<b>357,563 "</b>



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
October 1, 1948.

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SUMMARY

Temperatures were above normal the first part of the period over most of the country, and were above normal in the plains States during the second week. Precipitation was variable with most areas except Southern California, western Colorado, eastern Nebraska, northern Louisiana, Kentucky, and some areas in the New England States receiving fair to good rains. All major honey flows were over except in a few eastern States where favorable weather was resulting in good fall flows from buckwheat, goldenrod, aster or heartsease, depending upon the location. Flows were fair to good in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, and were spotted in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, New York, South Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. In most other States bees were bringing in a little nectar from various sources and while many were making a living, some were losing weight. Bees are generally in good condition for going into the winter, although some feeding has been necessary in the hill areas of central California, and is expected to be necessary in some yards in eastern Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, New Mexico and western Washington. The warm weather which prevailed over much of the country

during this period has permitted good curing of honey and winter stores should be of better quality than last season.

The movement of honey from bottlers to wholesalers and direct to consumers was moderate during this period. Haulings by producers to bottlers, however, were light, except in the case of cooperatives who were receiving sizable lots from their producer members. The market for honey was steady to slightly stronger. Reasons given for the better feeling prevailing were: (1) Trade sources estimate a smaller honey crop in 1948 than in 1947. (2) Trade sources indicate honey has moved better during the summer months than previously expected and the carryover of 1947 honey is about normal. (3) With vacations over, schools open and cooler weather the consumer demand for honey has improved. (4) Offerings of good quality white honey are relatively less plentiful than are the darker grades. The market for beeswax strengthened with most trading reported at 43-45¢ per lb., with occasional sales higher and lower. This represents an advance of about 2¢ per lb. since the middle of September.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Sept. 8-22 - supplemented with telegraphic reports through Sept. 30)

Southern California - The weather in the Los Angeles area during this period has been generally clear with some overcast in the morning. Temperatures ranged 74-91 degrees maximum and 50-65 degrees minimum, with higher maximums in the interior valleys. In irrigated valleys vegetation was growing well. A little nectar was coming in from various sources and plenty of pollen was being secured from jimson weed, mustard, and flower gardens. Blue gum and loquat were commencing to bloom. In the hill areas plants were very dry and bees were practically dormant. Most colonies are in good shape for the coming winter, having ample supplies of honey and pollen to last till spring. In Ventura County bees were working a little on rabbit brush where available. In San Diego County plant conditions were far below normal, due to two dry years in succession. One operator who has been keeping bees since 1910 reports that he has never seen conditions so dry for such a long period. In the Imperial Valley honey plants were in normal condition. Bees were working tamarisk trees and securing some honey which will be left with the bees for winter stores. The demand for extracted honey continued rather slow especially on the darker grades. The longshoremen strike has

affected movement to eastern markets because buyers are not inclined to purchase in carlot volume for rail movement. The volume of purchases by bottlers and other caselot handlers increased slightly.

Northern and Central California - Temperatures were above normal during the first few days of the period in review but thereafter were generally below normal. Light to moderate precipitation occurred along the north coast, the Sacramento Valley and in the mountain and foothill areas. Colonies in valley locations along the south fork of the Kern River in Kern County have enough stores at present, but those left in the hills on buckwheat have had to be fed and will need more feeding to carry them through the winter. Pollen supplies are plentiful. Buckwheat and sage are in poor condition and may not survive on some hillsides unless there are rains soon. Bees were working alfalfa lightly in valley locations. In Santa Clara County bees are generally in good condition, although a few colonies are weak due to losses of worker bees from poison sprays used on lima beans and some trees. In the San Joaquin Valley the main flow has ended. However, bees were working in a limited way alfalfa, turpentine weed and sunflower. It is estimated that 90 percent of the colonies are in good condition for winter and that about 75 percent of the colonies are going into winter with young queens. In Davis County in the (continued on page 4)

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EXTRACTED HONEY AND BEESWAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT  
(Unless otherwise Stated)

Producers Sales to Bottlers	Sales in wholesale quantities	Producers local sales to consumers	Beeswax per lb.
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>			
Imp. Valley	Alfalfa la to ela 8 3/4 lb.		
60-lb. cans	Orange w 10-10 1/2 lb. dlvd. Los Angeles		
Sgu. Calif.	"ew-wv few 12 lb		
60-lb. cans	Cotton w 8 1/2-9 lb. dlvd. Los Angeles		
"	Alfalfa la to w 8 lb.		
Cen. Calif.	Unknown 8-9 lb.		
60-lb. cans	Thistle la to w 8 lb.		
"	Thistle w 9 1/2-10 lb. dlvd. Los Angeles		
"	Mixed Cotton-Alfalfa 8 lb. dlvd. L.A.		
"	Thistle la. w 8 lb. dlvd. San Fran.		
<b>PACIFIC NORTHWEST, INTERMOUNTAIN STATES &amp; ARIZONA</b>			
WASHINGTON	Vetch & Bl. Berry la 15 lb.	Fireweed, la 20 lb.	47 lb
60-lb. cans		Fireweed la 25 lb.	40-41 lb
5-lb. jars		Sweetclover, la 15 lb.	
COLORADO			
60-lb. cans		Unknown 13 1/3-15 lb.	
MONTANA		Unknown 18 lb.	
60-lb. cans		Unknown 20 lb	50 lb
IDAHO		Unknown 32 lb	
"		Mesquite 12 lb.	
60-lb. cans	Unknown 12 lb.		
UTAH			
60-lb. cans	Unknown 11 2/3 lb.		
10-lb. pails	Bulk comb 15 lb.		
5-lb. jars	Unknown 15 lb.		
2 1/2 lb. tins	Bulk comb 18 lb.		
WYOMING	Bulk comb 49 lb. each.		
60-lb. cans	Bulk comb 25 lb.		
5-lb. jars	Bulk comb \$6.80 case.		
12/24 oz. jars			
ARIZONA			
60-lb. cans	Unknown 20 lb.		
5-lb. (glass or tin)	Unknown \$6.00 per case		
24/1-15. glass jars	Unknown \$10.80 per case		
Comb cases 24 sect.			
<b>SOUTHWESTERN STATES</b>			
Texas			
60-lb. cans	Unknown 10 lb.		
New Mex.			
60-lb. cans	Unknown 10-12 lb.		
<b>PLAINS, EAST CENTRAL, &amp; NORTH CENTRAL STATES:</b>			
Red River v. of Minn. & N.D.			
60-lb. cans	Sweetclover 8-12 lb.		
5-lb. (glass or tin)		Unknown 18 lb.	
24/1-1b. glass jars		Unknown 20-22 lb.	
		Unknown 25 lb per jar.	

(Continued next page)



EXTRACTED HONEY AND BEESWAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING (Unless otherwise stated)

Producers sales to bottlers		Sales in wholesale quantities		Producers local sales to consumers	
PLAINS, EAST CENTRAL & NORTH CENTRAL STATES (Continued)					
IOWA					
60-lb. cans	Clover, la to w 10 1/2 lb. (cans furnished by buyer)				
" "	Unknown (1948 crop) 15 lb.				
" "	Unknown (1947 crop) 9 lb.				
10-lb. pails	Clover, w 8-11 1/4 lb.				
5-lb. (glass or tin)					
1-lb. glass					
Bulk comb in frames-	Clover, w 14 lb.				
NEBRASKA					
60-lb. cans	Unknown 12 lb.				
5-lb. (glass or tin)					
1-lb. glass					
WISCONSIN					
60-lb. cans					
5-lb. (glass or tin)					
1-lb. glass, case 24s					
Bulk, from extractor					
Comb cases 24 sect.					
MINNESOTA					
60-lb. cans	Buyers offering 8-10 lb. per lb.				
5-lb. (glass or tin)					
OHIO					
60-lb. cans					
5-lb. (glass or tin)					
INDIANA					
60-lb. cans	Clover 12 1/2-15 lb.				
5-lb. (glass or tin)	Spanish needle & Heartsense 10-12 lb.				
ILLINOIS					
3-lb. jars					
24/1-lb. glass jars					
Comb cases 24 sections					
MISSOURI					
60-lb. cans	Clover 12 lb.				
5-lb. (glass or tin)					
3-lb. glass jars					
1-lb. glass jars					
NORTHWESTERN, SOUTH ATLANTIC & SOUTH CENTRAL STATES:					
NEW YORK					
60-lb. cans	Buckwheat 9 1/4 lb.				
5-lb. (glass or tin)					
24/1-lb. glass jars					
VERMONT					
5-lb. (glass or tins)					
24/1-lb. glass jars					
PENNSYLVANIA					
5-lb. (glass or tins)					
1-lb. glass jars					
Comb cases 24 sect.					

(Continued)

EXTRACTED HONEY AND BEESWAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT (Unless otherwise stated.)

	Producers sales to bottlers	Sales in wholesale quantities	Producers local sales to consumers	Bees-wax per lb.
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NORTHEASTERN, SOUTH ATLANTIC & SOUTH CENTRAL STATES (Continued)

				:43-45¢
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VIRGINIA  
SOUTHEASTERN STATES  
GEORGIA

FLORIDA				
60-lb. cans	Tupelo, w 20¢ lb.			
Barrels	Tupelo, w 15¢ lb.			
" "	Tupelo 12¢ lb.			
" "	Orange 12¢ lb.			
" "	Galberry, Palmetto, Partridge Pea, and Mangrove 6-8¢			
5-lb (glass or tins)				

" "	Orange & Tupelo 22¢ (to wholesalers)	Orange 30¢ lb.		
" "	Galberry, Palmetto, Partridge	Tupelo 30¢ lb.		
" "	Pea & Mangrove 14-19¢ to whole-	Galberry, Palmetto,		
" "	salers, 22¢ to retailers	Partridge Pea &		
" "	Unknown (North Florida) 18¢ (to	Mangrove 25¢ lb.		
" "	wholesalers) & 20¢ (to retailers)			
24/1-lb. jars	Or. & Tupelo \$6.00 (to wholesalers)	Orange & Tupelo 35¢ per jar		
" "	" " \$6.96 (to retailers)	Galberry, Palmetto,		
" "	Galberry, Partridge Pea, Pal-	Partridge Pea and		
" "	metto, & Mangrove \$5.52 (to	Mangrove 30¢ per jar		
" "	wholesalers), 6.00 to retailers			
Comb cases 24 sections	Mixed flowers: amber \$6.00 case;			
" "	Mixed flowers: No. 2 \$5.20 case;			

Colors: a-Amber, la-Light Amber, ela- Extra Light Amber, w-White, ew-Extra white, ww-Water White.  
Unknown: Flavor and color not shown.



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(Continued from front page) lower Sacramento Valley light rains fell the latter part of the period, but they will not affect honey production because the main flow had ended. Spike-weed should blossom more freely, but plants are scarce. Bees were also working yellow star thistle and alfalfa to a limited extent. Colonies are in fairly good condition for going into winter. Even the few colonies left in tomato areas are in good condition. Reports indicate that the general shift toward the use of DDT for insect control has reduced hazards to honey bees in this area. The retail movement of honey has shown a little improvement with the end of the vacation season and the coming of cooler weather. Most bottlers were fairly heavily stocked with honey and their buying activity slowed up.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Sept. 8-22)

West of Cascades - Temperatures were seasonably cool with some rainfall at the end of the period but clear days and high temperatures at the close. For the most part sunshine was insufficient for much bee activity. The fireweed yield was light in Washington and quite a few colonies did not secure enough honey for their winter stores and will need feeding throughout the winter. In the Willamette Valley of Oregon most colonies are in good condition with some brood and a good supply of honey and pollen. It is estimated that about 70 percent of the colonies will go into the winter with young queens. Bees were bringing in a little honey and pollen from garden flowers, wild buckwheat and dandelion. While it has been dry, honey plants are normal and should be in good condition for next year.

East of Cascades - Rainfall was widespread, with some unseasonable snowfall and freezing temperatures throughout the east slope and Klamath Basin. Higher temperatures prevailed during the close of the period with clear skies.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Sept. 9-23)

Colorado - Extracting is nearing completion and reports indicate that the crop in the San Juan and Colorado River Basins on the western slope are turning out quite variable but less than last year. Quality is good. Bees are in good condition, however, some will need feeding to bring them up to weight for the winter. Plants are suffering from the recent prolonged hot dry spell. The inquiry for large lots of honey was slow, but the local demand was fair.

Montana - The crop of honey has turned out better than expected a month ago. Good weather all through August and early September was very favorable for a flow from the second-cutting of alfalfa and alfalfa seed fields. Some yards stored more honey during the last two weeks of August than they did during June and July. Colonies are going into the winter in very good condition. Honey has been moving out to the Cooperatives as fast as assembled in car lots.

Idaho - The honey flow has ended and bees hardly made a living during the period. Extracting was nearing completion in the upper Snake River Valley and reports indicate that

the crop is turning out less than earlier expectations with some yards averaging around 30 to 40 pounds surplus. The late August and September flows gave little surplus. No surplus honey has been secured by many beekeepers in the lower Snake River Valley while others have secured a small sized crop. There was little inquiry for honey in large lots. The local demand was fair. Many bees were being offered for sale, but there were few buyers.

Utah - There have been no killing frosts but most honey plants have gone to seed or were otherwise not producing much nectar. Bees were inclined to rob. Most extracting has been finished with only a little "cleanup" remaining. The average colony production is expected to be rather light, with no surplus secured in some yards and others up to about 60 pounds. Bees will soon be moved from summer pastures to the orchards where they will be wintered and left for pollination in the spring. Spraying is reported to have injured the bees less this year than formerly, due in part to more careful spraying by orchardists who realized that with most other insects killed off bees are more needed than ever. The demand for honey continued slow, with a wide range in prices. Some beekeepers have been offering their bees for sale due to the light honey yield and unsatisfactory market.

Wyoming - Weather was unusually warm and dry during the past two weeks. Bees are generally in good condition. Extracting was underway.

ARIZONA: (Period Sept. 9-23)

The weather continued dry, although in the southeastern section some rains occurred and prospects for honey plants next year have been greatly improved. The production of honey for this season has practically ended. The honey crop for the State as a whole is believed to be below normal, although in some sections alfalfa and tamarisk produced an averaged sized crop. The honey crop from cotton was very light. Bees are generally in much better condition than at this time last year.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 10-24)

Southeast Texas - Good rains fell during the past few weeks and have improved the condition of all plants. Bees were bringing in much pollen and some nectar from morning-glory, bonaset, and other late summer flowers. Conditions were favorable for queen rearing and much requeening will be done before winter. Very little honey was moving. However, holdings in producers' hands are light.

Southwest Texas - A moderate rain fell during the period. Bees were getting some nectar from white brush and much pollen from a great variety of plants. Some apiaries were being moved to kinnikinnik (evergreen sumac) which was coming into bloom and



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promises a good flow for the fall. Colonies have from eight to ten frames of brood and are building up a good force of young bees for winter. Some beekeepers were extracting their small crop of honey gathered during the spring and summer, but most colonies have no surplus and will need to secure some nectar from fall plants for winter stores.

Northwest Texas - In Grafton County brood-rearing was slowing down due in part to honey plants being injured by dry weather. Much pollen was being brought in and some honey from broomweed, milkweed, cotton, and purple thistle. Bees are in good condition. Native bees have produced a surplus of around 30 pounds per colony. However, improved strains in some yards have produced around 100 pounds surplus per hive.

New Mexico - Reports from the middle Rio Grande Valley indicate that the honey crop is almost a total failure in most instances. There has been no fall flow and many bees have not secured sufficient stores for winter.

Oklahoma - Hot dry weather has stopped most nectar production. A little heartsease honey was still coming in from scattered plants. The honey crop is expected to be less and the quality inferior to last season. Most bees were using up reserve supplies.

Arkansas - Extracting of honey secured from fall flowers will be light but bees are generally in good condition with respect to stores for winter. Demand for honey is improving gradually.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Sept. 11-25)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Extracting is almost completed and a fair sized crop of honey was secured. A dry warm fall has allowed beekeepers to complete much bee work. It is estimated that about 75 percent of the colonies are being killed and 25 percent packed for winter. Those being packed generally have ample winter stores. There has been a dribble of late fall weed honey coming in most of which has been going into the broodnests. Much of the honey extracted is a little heavier bodied than last season but some of it is of a slightly poorer grade. Fall weeds were plentiful and weather was good for gathering nectar which resulted in an addition of some amber honey to the white. The demand for honey was slow and the market was dull. Sweetclover has been making a good growth and acreage is about average.

Iowa - Hot dry weather the forepart of the period dried corn and pastures and stopped the nectar secretion. Hubam clover was about through. Good rains fell during the middle of the period and revived plants and improved the condition of the clovers for next season's crop. Killing frosts had not yet occurred and should they hold off for awhile additional fall stores from asters and heartsease may be secured. The recent hot weather has helped to cure fall honey. The condition of colonies is variable, with some having sufficient stores for winter and others in need of feed. Demand for honey continued slow.

Kansas - A light shower occurred during the period which was the first rain since the last week in August. However, the soil was still dry. Colonies were losing weight daily, indicating that there was no appreciable nectar available. Some pollen was being gathered.

Nebraska - There was no fall honey flow in eastern Nebraska and very little early flow. Extracting has been completed in some yards, and after putting honey down in the broodnests the few supers remaining will not average over five pounds per colony. In addition some of the colonies will not have enough honey to winter on. Reports indicate that this is the poorest yield in this location in many years. The honey secured is dark colored and of rather poor flavor. While dry weather prevailed in the extreme eastern part, good to excessive rains were reported in other parts of the State.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:

(Period Sept. 12-28)

Michigan - The weather was favorable for bees and honey plants during this period in the lower peninsula. Temperatures were variable ranging between 50 and 80 degrees and there was ample rainfall. No killing frosts had occurred. Scale hives made slight gains both weeks, indicating that bees were not consuming winter stores gathered earlier. From present indications it appears that bees should go into winter quarters with ample stores. Heavy frosts have occurred in the upper peninsula and ended the honey flow. Yields on the upper peninsula were poor. However, most colonies have ample stores for winter. The demand for honey locally was moderate.

Wisconsin - Good rains fell during the period in the southern half of the State, while light rains fell in the northern part. Reports indicate that yields were quite variable, with yards in favorable locations averaging 70 to 125 pounds surplus while others made practically no surplus. There was practically no flow in progress during this period and many colonies do not have sufficient stores for winter, while some are well supplied. Extracting was nearing completion and a great variation in quality and flavor in honey secured is reported. In some yards honey is of good flavor and of heavy body, while in other yards the honey is poorly flavored and of thin body. The local demand for honey was moderate and some beekeepers have disposed of most of their light crop, while others with better yields still have considerable quantities to sell.

Ohio - The first week of the period was hot and dry while good rains occurred during the last week. Following the rains the weather was cloudy and cool and there was little bee activity. Goldenrod was yielding fairly well in both northern and southern Ohio and is past the peak. Asters were in full bloom at the close of the period. Some bees were storing much of the



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fall honey in the supers and were not storing much in their broodnests. The cool weather, particularly the cool nights the latter part of the period, may result in a desirable switch in this situation. The long summer drought seems to have been partly broken. However, pastures are badly burned and it is feared that some damage will result to all vegetation including next year's honey producing plants. The demand for honey was moderate. Reports indicate that dark honey is pretty well cleaned up with most of it having gone to overseas relief. The carryover of last season's white honey was moving out fairly well. Extracting was about over and beekeepers were fast winding up their work for the summer. The severe grasshopper infestation has done much damage to vegetation in parts of the State.

Indiana - The crop of clover honey was nearly extracted and the yield is turning out below average. The comb honey<sup>or top</sup> is very light and most of it has been sold. Some comb and chunk honey has been showing fermentation through the cappings. Prospects of a crop from wild white aster are not as good as they were two weeks ago. Hot, dry winds forced the blossoms to open too fast for the bees to take full advantage of them and they are about half through blooming. Recent heavy rains may help the situation some. In northwest Indiana, bees in some yards have stored a considerable amount of honey from goldenrod and aster. Many beekeepers are depending on asters for fall fill-up for winter stores especially in the central western part of the State. The retail sales of honey have been fairly good recently but the demand in wholesale lots has been slow.

Illinois - Conditions were variable over the State. Harvesting failed to yield in many locations. The aster flow commenced around mid-September, but was disrupted by cool weather for a few days. At the close of the period weather was ideal and a fair flow was in progress. A continuing good flow will be needed in many yards or much feeding will be necessary.

Minnesota - See page 12.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 13-29)

New York - The fall goldenrod and aster flows were under way over most of the State except in the extreme northern portion where killing frosts had occurred. The yield was light in Erie County from both sources. Buckwheat yielded fair to good in central New York, while the goldenrod yield was spotted. In the Hudson Valley all flows have ceased because of dry weather. A fair crop of buckwheat was secured, and probably enough goldenrod for winter stores. Dry weather was affecting plants in the Hudson River Valley and in the extreme northwestern part of the State. Wells were going dry and water was being hauled for watering stock. Bees were generally in good condition for going into the winter. There has been no fall flow in Jefferson County and scale colonies have lost weight since the clover flow stopped.

Vermont - Weather was cold at the forepart of the period but turned warm toward the close.

There was not much rain and the soil was becoming dry but not to such an extent that clovers are hurt and prospects are favorable for the clover crop next year in the Champlain Valley. The demand for honey continues slow, although it improved slightly with the advent of cold weather.

Massachusetts - Dry weather continued and while the water table has not gone as low as last fall, surface ground is just as dry. The fall flow from goldenrod and aster has been very disappointing as a result. In most yards honey has been taken off and the quality is good, with a heavy body and good flavor. Very little honeydew has been taken in and in most yards not a trace is to be found. Colonies are in good condition for the winter, with mostly young queens and plenty of stores.

Connecticut - The fall flow from goldenrod has been excellent and the bees have put in a fair amount of honey. However, big field spiders were numerous this fall and the field force of worker bees was cut down badly, resulting in a loss of about one-third of the anticipated crop.

Pennsylvania - The warm dry weather during this period has been favorable to the goldenrod and wild aster honey flows. In parts of the State cold nights have retarded the work of the bees until in the afternoons. The bees have filled the broodnests fairly well with honey stores, where in some yards a surplus of 40-50 pounds of this late honey is expected. Bees should have ample stores for winter.

New Jersey - Barring some foggy mornings weather has been ideal for the nectar flow from asters, and yields are expected to be the best in years. Good colonies have secured up to 100 pounds surplus, and the flow was still on.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Sept. 13-29)

Maryland - The fall honey flow was progressing satisfactorily so far as adding to winter stores is concerned, but there was very little surplus in the supers. A scale hive in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. showed a net gain of 27 pounds during a 13-day period, of which only 10 days were favorable for bee activity. Asters were in full bloom at the close of the period and will add materially to the fall honey already gathered if warm temperatures prevail. Temperatures have been generally cool. Retail sales have improved somewhat and the demand was fair.

South Carolina - The weather has been fairly dry and warm throughout most of this period. Goldenrod has been in bloom for two weeks or more but bees have worked it very little. Colonies have shown almost constant losses in weight for several weeks. Aster was just starting to yield at the close of the period and a little surplus may be made. Many colonies were in need of feed. The demand for honey was good with prices about the same as last year or possibly a little higher.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 19SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Sept. 13-29)

Kentucky - The weather continued exception-ally dry. Goldenrod was in bloom but was not yielding. Asters were starting to bloom and bees were getting some nectar from this source. In addition to being dry, the weather has been chilly. Asters may yet produce a good honey flow if the weather should turn warm. Other-wise much feeding will be necessary to tide bees through the winter. Clusters of bees are not as large as usual. In the vicinity of Louisville the volume of honey sales are reported to be somewhat larger.

Tennessee - Bees were slowing down on broodrearing, due in part to the current cool snap and to the fact that little aster honey was coming in. Goldenrod and bitterweed were being worked but not actively. In some locations bees have secured their winter needs from bitterweed and other fall bushes. Probably half the colonies are prepared for winter so far as stores and bees are concerned. The other half may need feeding. The demand for honey was fairly good.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 12-28)

Georgia - The fall flow was in progress under favorable conditions and prospects were good for ample food supplies for the bees during the coming winter. Chunk comb honey offerings were practically cleaned up.

Florida - Bees in west Florida were storing some honey from purslane. No surplus was expected but they should secure enough honey for winter stores. Weather around Bradenton, Florida has been extremely hot and dry and no honey flow has occurred for some time. However, bees were securing enough nectar to maintain their own living. In the vicinity of Lake Okeechobee heavy rains have caused little

damage to bees and there was practically no damage from high winds in the recent hurricane. Water was rising in low areas and bees were in danger of being drowned. Most hives have enough honey for winter stores. The demand for honey was variable, being fair in some localities and slow in others.

Alabama - The fall honey flow has slowed down as the result of dry weather.

Louisiana - Good rains fell in the extreme southern part of the State, while the northern part was dry. Bees in the southern portion of the State were losing weight daily, but their condition was good and broodrearing was heavy. In some instances bees have swarmed which is unusual with no nectar coming in. Boneset was beginning to bloom and was furnishing some pollen and possibly a little nectar. Goldenrod was just beginning to open as was aster. Bees were also working a few other minor plants and in a few instances were securing a fair flow. In the northwest part of the State dry weather and cool fall temperatures have cut the fall flow very short. A few more warm days will be needed to put the bees in best condition for winter. However, they are generally in fairly good condition with an abundance of young bees and stores. Rain is badly needed in this area. Goldenrod and aster were the only sources of nectar.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: As of September 25 -

The best West Coast offers reported during September for Hawaiian honey in 60-pound cans were 8 cents per pound for water white, 7½ cents for white, and 6 4/5 cents for light amber c.i.f. Los Angeles. The best East Coast offer was 7 cents per pound for white, e.i.f. New York. Hawaiian beekeepers have not accepted these offers and are taking a "wait and see" attitude. Foreign interests are in the market for 100 tons of Hawaiian honey, but as yet no deal has been completed.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations of original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of September. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated:

BOSTON: Practically no receipts since last report. CHICAGO: Receipts reported by trade since last

Very little from Ohio. Supplies very light. Demand very slow, market dull, very few sales. Holdovers by brokers and receivers to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: OHIO and OTHER MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. cans White Clover 14½¢, Amber Clover 13½¢ per lb.; White Clover 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.20; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.55; 12, 2-lb. \$5.05-5.30; 12, 3-lb. \$7.40; 6, 5-lb. \$5.75-6.00. NEW YORK, White Clover 24, 8-oz. \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.30; 6, 5-lb. \$5.75.

CHICAGO:

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 41-43¢ per lb.

report: extracted new stock Midwestern 64, 60-lb. tins; comb (new stock) Illinois 12 cases of 24 sections.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - demand improving, market firm. New stock-MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. tins White Clover 15¢ per lb. Old stock-practically no change in prices, 60-lb. tins 11-12¢ per lb. Sales to retailers - demand very slow, market dull. ILLINOIS, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.50.

COMB: Demand slow, market dull and weaker. Sales to retailers - new stock, ILLINOIS; White Clover, cellophane-wrapped fancy 24-section 12-14-oz. \$7.00-7.50; No. 2 White Clover 24 section 10-11 oz. cellophane-wrapped \$6.00-6.50.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXII - No. 19

DENVER: Receipts fully ample to very slow demand. Producers offerings of honey very liberal and considerably in excess of demand. Market dull and weak. Dealers offered honey freely at 10¢ per lb.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO-NEBRASKA, Alfalfa-Sweet-clover Light Amber; large bottlers prices to jobbers - 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.85; 24, 16-oz. \$4.60; 12, 2-lb. \$4.35; 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.50; jobbers sales to retailers - 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.40; 24, 12-oz. \$4.85; 24, 16-oz. \$5.25; 24, 24-oz. \$8.90; 12, 2-lb. \$5.00; 6, 5-lb. \$5.40-6.80; 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.25-10.40.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted 102,775 lbs. Mich., 4800 lb. Midwestern. Demand fair, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65-5.20; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75-2.80. Sales by brokers - MID-WESTERN, White Clover delivered Detroit - cases 12, 1-lb. special jars with spouts \$3.00. MICHIGAN, White Clover 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.50-4.68.

KANSAS CITY: Arrivals 1 car Idaho, 200 60-lb. tins Iowa.

EXTRACTED: Sales to wholesalers and large retailers - IOWA, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.90; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.30-4.65. IDAHO, Sweet-clover cases 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$5.00; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25.

LOS ANGELES:

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices of packaged honey, straight flavors White to Water White, Orange, Clover and Sage are as follows:

\$3.50-3.60 per case 24, 8-oz. jars

4.70-4.85 per case 24, 12-oz. jars

5.80-6.20 per case 24, 1-lb. jars

5.74-6.10 per case 12, 2-lb. jars

11.64-12.25 per case 12, 5-lb. jars

Light Amber and blended flavors sold as follows:

4.75-5.10 per case 24, 1-lb. jars

4.25-4.70 per case 12, 2-lb. jars

7.95-9.00 per case 12, 5-lb. jars

BEESWAX: Demand for beeswax held fairly good with prices practically unchanged at mostly 41-43¢ delivered.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck: 60-lb. cans

Minnesota, White Sweetclover 310, Light Amber 180; beeswax 340 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand good, market steady. Sales by bottlers: MINNESOTA, U. S. No. 1, blended honey - to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 8-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.05; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 8-oz. tumblers \$4.00; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.95. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans: to bakers and large users - Light Amber to Amber: per lb. 13¢; to confectioners - White Sweetclover U.S. #1 per lb. 15¢.

BEESWAX: Demand good, market steady. F.o.b. beekeepers For Domestic, crude light yellow: in cash 38¢ per lb., in trade 40¢ per lb.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat 245 drums Cuba, 95 drums Guatemala; beeswax 46 bags Cuba, 6 bags Porto Rico; 130 bags Dominican Republic; 53 bags Mexico; by truck 100,000 lbs. N.Y., 540 tins N.Y., 10 tons Pa. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other users - CUBA and PUERTO RICO, barrels 10-10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; tins mostly 12<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. CALIFORNIA, White Orange 15-16¢. GUATEMALA, Light, various flowers around 10¢ lb. duty paid. INTERMOUNTAIN and WESTERN, White Clover 14-14<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. NEW YORK, White Clover mostly 13¢. Buckwheat 11-12¢, some sales 13¢. Light Amber and mixed flowers 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢. Sales to retailers - CALIFORNIA, Light Amber, Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50; 12, 1-lb. tins \$2.52; Clover and Orange 12, 5-lb. tins \$12.25; 12, 1-lb. tins \$3.42; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.17. NEW YORK, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.30; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.75. NEW YORK, creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cartons \$5.80. INTERMOUNTAIN, creamed White honey 24, 1-lb. cartons \$6.56.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by boat 7,400 lbs. Puerto Rico; by rail 12,000 lbs. Ill., by truck 1,800 lbs. domestic via N.Y. City. Demand improving, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers - NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00. CALIFORNIA, Orange Blossom, packed locally, 2 doz., 1-lb. jars \$5.25; bulk per lb. 16<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢. IOWA, White Clover 2 doz., 1-lb. jars \$5.25, 2, doz. 8-oz. jars \$3.00. PUERTO RICO, bulk Light Amber re-restrained 15¢ per lb. to bakers.

BEESWAX: No arrivals. Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - comb none; extracted 5,076 lbs. Western. Demand good, market about steady. Brokers' sales to retailers -

COMB: No supplies.

EXTRACTED: MIDWESTERN, No. 1, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00; 12, 1-lb. jars with spouts \$4.25.

PORTLAND: No arrivals reported, probably incomplete. Supplies moderate. Demand slow, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other large buyers - OREGON, Clover-Vetch and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50-10.00; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$4.65-4.75, few higher. EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 6, 10-lb. tins \$8.25-8.50; 12, 2-lb. tins \$4.65-4.75; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$5.00; bulk 60-lb. tins Light Amber 15¢; Dark Amber 8-10¢ per lb. Brokers sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.50; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$4.50.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Supplies liberal. Demand slow. Dealers paying 40¢ per lb. in cash or trade.

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ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons, 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 5-lb. tins \$1.10. MINNESOTA, Clover, White, 60-lb. tins 17¢ per lb. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons, 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.80; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.00.

SAN FRANCISCO: and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay area bottlers during the period were as follows: from Northern California: 1200 cans of Light Amber to White Thistle; from Central California 500 cans of Light Amber to White Alfalfa. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some Blended honey, mostly of California origin, were unchanged as listed below. Some blends and Thistle sold slightly lower.

EXTRACTED: 2.72-3.00 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars  
3.56-3.90 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars  
4.75-5.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars  
6.80-7.08 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars  
4.45-4.81 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars  
8.40-9.75 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars  
BEE SWAX: No receipts reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - by truck various containers: Idaho 575 cases. Washington 100 cases. Market steady. Brokers' sales to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber Sweet-clover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.25. WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.95-8.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$3.75-4.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.00-4.50; 24, 11-oz. jars \$3.95; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. \$4.30.

COMB: Supplies insufficient to quote.  
BEE SWAX: No arrivals. No sales reported.

CANADIAN HONEY STORAGE

Following are honey storage holdings in pounds as of September 1, 1948, together with comparative figures for the same date a year ago: (From Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada)

	Consumer Containers		Bulk Containers	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Montreal . . . . .	14,700	93,316	6,000	4,900
Ottawa . . . . .	3,360	7,276	--	--
Toronto . . . . .	--	300,000	250,000	744,000
Winnipeg . . . . .	111,312	996,816	224,320	600,000
Saskatoon . . . . .	17,684	25,776	6,800	--
Edmonton . . . . .	15,184	84,856	--	152,000
Calgary . . . . .	540	87,009	36,616	62,805
Lethbridge . . . . .	--	24,768	--	--
Vancouver . . . . .	--	267,956	--	--



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 19.

Released by Dominion Bureau of Statistics  
Agricultural Division Ottawa, Canada.  
Sept. 10, 1948. HONEY CROP REPORT

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture issues to-day a report on production of Honey in Canada in 1948.

SUMMARY

The Canadian Honey crop in 1948 is currently estimated at 41,853,000 lb. or 13% more than was harvested last season. While the number of colonies declined since 1947, the average yield is up sharply from 63 lb. per colony last season to 74.5 lb. this year. Production in 1948, by provinces, with comparable data for 1947 in brackets, is as follows:

P.E.I. 70,000 lb. (57,000 lb.); N.S. 115,000 lb. (112,000 lb.); N.B. 182,000 lb. (142,000 lb.); Quebec 4,235,000 lb. (5,399,000 lb.); Ontario 15,781,000 lb. (12,290,000 lb.); Manitoba 7,498,000 lb. (5,180,000 lb.); Saskatchewan 5,038,000 lb. (6,232,000 lb.); Alberta 7,989,000 lb. (6,507,000 lb.); British Columbia 945,000 lb. (1,159,000 lb.).

The estimates of production are based on reports received from beekeepers throughout Canada. One survey is conducted in July to determine the number of colonies and another in the latter part of August to obtain the average yields per colony. The estimates of production published at this time are preliminary as the crop was not all harvested at the time the yield survey was undertaken. A revised estimate will be released in December.

TABLE 1- Production of Honey in Canada, 1940 to 1948 and the five-year (1935-39) average

	Bee-Keepers	Colonies	Average Production per Hive	Total Production
	No.	No.	Lb.	000 Lb.
1935-39 Average	26,900	382,900	93	35,746
1940 .....	27,200	398,500	71	28,215
1941 .....	27,400	409,700	81	33,221
1942 .....	28,400	427,000	66	28,049
1943 .....	34,200	449,600	88	39,492
1944 .....	40,700	508,500	71	36,264
1945 .....	43,300	522,500	63	35,020
1946 .....	43,200	541,800	43	23,185
1947 .....	39,200	588,700	63	37,073
1948 .....	31,850	561,700	74.5	41,853

TABLE 2- Number of Beekeepers, Colonies and Production of Honey in Canada by Provinces 1946 to 1948

Province and Year	Bee-Keepers	Colonies	H O N E Y	
	No.	No.	Production per Colony	Total Production
	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.
Canada 1948	31,850	561,700	74.5	41,853,000
1947	39,200	588,700	63	37,073,000
1946	43,200	541,800	43	23,185,000
P. E. I. 1948	100	700	100	70,000
1947	120	1,000	57	57,000
1946	150	750	20	15,000
N. S. 1948	380	2,300	50	115,000
1947	400	2,500	45	112,000
1946	450	1,550	42	65,000
N. B. 1948	530	3,500	52	182,000
1947	450	2,900	49	142,000
1946	480	2,180	50	109,000
Quebec 1948	4,950	77,000	55	4,235,000
1947	5,220	81,800	66	5,399,000
1946	6,000	95,000	20	1,900,000
Ontario 1948	5,050	239,100	66	15,781,000
1947	5,460	261,500	47	12,290,000
1946	6,090	227,400	25	5,685,000
Manitoba 1948	3,390	85,200	88	7,498,000
1947	4,500	70,000	74	5,180,000
1946	4,600	65,000	74	4,810,000
Sask. 1948	8,340	62,200	81	5,038,000
1947	11,000	74,600	84	6,232,000
1946	12,020	65,880	60	3,953,000
Alta. 1948	6,530	70,700	113	7,939,000
1947	9,560	77,600	84	6,507,000
1946	11,000	72,000	86	6,192,000
B. C. 1948	2,580	21,000	45	945,000
1947	2,500	16,800	69	1,159,000
1946	2,400	12,000	38	456,000

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 19.

Released by Dominion Bureau of Statistics  
Agricultural Division Ottawa, Canada.  
September 18, 1948.

HONEY CROP REPORT

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture issues to-day a revised report on production of Honey in Canada in 1948.

Additional information has been received from a large number of producers located in the southern areas of Alberta since Honey Report No. 2 was issued on September 10. Mailing of the questionnaires to this area was unavoidably delayed with the result that the replies were not on hand when the first estimate was made. As this new information indicates a substantial increase over the first estimate in both the average yield per colony and total number of colonies, a revised estimate for Alberta and Canada is herewith released.

Number of Beekeepers, Colonies and Production of Honey in Alberta and Canada, 1948.

		H O N E Y		
Year	Bee Keepers	Colonies	Production per Colony	Total Production
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.
Alberta	1948 6,580	78,700	128	10,074,000
Canada	1948 31,900	569,700	77	43,938,000

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7:

Minnesota - Extracting is well under way and the honey secured is of heavier body than last year and light in color. Average yields in some yards are reported to run around 50-60 pounds per colony plus winter stores. Bees are expected to go into winter in better condition than last year, although in instances feeding may be necessary where the hives were extracted too close early and where little fall honey has been secured. The demand for honey showed some improvement but was still slow.

Released Oct. 6, 1948 - kwb.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
Extension 2176.

Washington 25, D. C.  
October 15, 1948.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 20

SUMMARY

The honey flows for 1948 were about over. Frosts have occurred in many of the northern tier of states. Asters were still in bloom in several central and eastern States, and fall flowers were secreting some nectar for winter stores in most southeastern and southwestern States. The fall flow was unusually good in northeastern Colorado. Fall cotton yielded well in the Mesilla Valley of New Mexico and in the Rio Grande Valley around El Paso Texas. Heartsease yielded fairly well in Indiana and asters were still in bloom. Goldenrod and buckwheat gave good results in northeastern Ohio but aster yields were generally light, although a fair crop may yet materialize, as they were still in bloom. Hubam clover and late alfalfa yielded well in parts of southern Minnesota but lightly in poorer locations. Fall flowers yielded well although variable on the Lower Peninsula of Michigan but poorly over all of the Northern Peninsula. Northern Illinois fall flows were good but the balance of the State were poor. Bees made good fall fill-ups in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania and in some yards a surplus. Asters yielded well in Maryland but poorly in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Some yards in Kentucky were experiencing an unusually good fall flow while others were not getting good yields. In Tennessee asters were not secreting well although bees in some yards made a good fall fill-up from bitterweed. Fall flowers were yielding well in Georgia, but light in Alabama and Louisiana.

Bees are going into the winter in satisfactory condition where summer or fall flows were good, but in those areas which received light flows from both summer and fall sources and in some instances where fall flows were light many yards are somewhat short on stores. Colonies will need extra attention and possibly feeding in parts of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Ohio, although late flows which were still on from asters may alter this situation in a few of these States. Some weak colonies in all sections will need care to survive the winter, however, this is more or less expected by most beekeepers every season. Some strong colonies were light on stores in western Washington and Oregon and in parts of Idaho.

The demand for honey was variable, ranging from slow to fairly good according to location, sales efforts, advertising, and other factors. In some instances movement of honey from beekeepers direct to nearby consumers and retail stores was good, but in other areas for no apparent reason sales were slow. The volume of movement of large lots of honey from beekeepers to bottlers slowed down in California due to previous heavy purchases by bottlers and also partly account the strike of longshoremen which has had a tendency to depress trading on account of the comparatively higher rail freight rates to move honey to eastern markets. However, trading was more active in the midwestern and eastern states. The market was about steady at all levels, with little change in prices from those of two weeks ago. Beekeepers' sales of extracted honey ranged 8 - 15¢ per lb. for the better grades with the bulk of the trading at 8 - 12¢. Some bottlers were offering as low as 6¢ per lb. for the darker colored but little trading resulted. Some beekeepers were holding for higher prices than bottlers were offering. The market for beeswax was firm at mostly 43-45¢ per lb. f.o.b. shipping point, with a few sales as high as 50¢ and as low as 38¢. Details by sections and States appear on pages 2 - 5.

Exports of honey during August, according to figures compiled from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, totaled about 2½ million pounds with the bulk destined to Germany. Imports into the United States during August totaled 608,000 pounds with Mexico, Guatemala, Argentine and El Salvadore the largest contributors. Imports of beeswax into the United States during August totaled 350,000 pounds. Details appear on page 12.

The 1948 honey crop for the United States was estimated to total 207 million pounds in the October Crop Report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is 9 percent smaller than last year's crop. Details appear on pages 12 - 13.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers F.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Sept. 22-Oct. 8 - supplemented with telegraphic reports thru Oct. 15)

Southern California - Temperatures at Los Angeles for the first half of October ranged mostly 70 to 80 degrees maximum with two days going up to 94 to 96. Nights were cool with minimums of mostly 57 to 59 degrees. Mornings were generally overcast. Rain the 11th reached as far south as Santa Barbara. In Orange

County bees in hill areas were quiet and broodless but in orchard areas they were actively gathering pollen and a trace of nectar. Blue gum blossoms were first noticed around September 17 and loquat flowers around September 25. Pollen was coming in from mustard, wild rape, jimson weeds and garden flowers. In San Bernardino County colonies were about normal in (Continued on page 6)

EXTRACTED HONEY AND BEESWAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT  
(Unless otherwise Stated)

Producers Sales to Bottlers (Per lb.)	Sales in wholesale quantities	Producers local sales to consumers	Beeswax
CALIFORNIA:			
Imp. Valley 60-lb. cans	Alfalfa la to ela 9 1/4 d lvd. Los Angeles		43¢
Sou. Calif. 60-lb. cans	Orange w 10-10 1/2 d lvd. Los Angeles Orange Cotton la 8 1/2 d Producers holding Orange ew-vw for 12¢ lb.		
Gen. Calif. 60-lb. cans	Cotton 8 1/2 d lvd. Los Angeles		
" " "	Cotton-Alfalfa 8 1/2 d lvd. Los Angeles		
" " "	Thistle w 9 1/2 d		
" " "	Cotton-Alfalfa la 9¢ San Francisco		
" " "	Orange w-ew 10¢ f.o.b.		
Nor. Calif. 60-lb. cans	Thistle la-w 8¢ d lvd. San Francisco to 9¢ f.o.b.		
PACIFIC NORTHWEST, INTERMOUNTAIN STATES & ARIZONA:			
WASHINGTON 60-lb. cans	Blackberry d 15¢	Blackberry d 20¢ lb.	
" " "	Fireweed a 15¢	Fireweed a 20¢ lb.	
5-lb (glass or tin)		Blackberry d 25¢	
OREGON:			
5-lb (Glass or tin)	Alfalfa-Sweetclover 14 1/2¢ lb.		
60-lb. cans	Alfalfa la-ela 12¢	Unknown 15¢ lb.	
" " "	Alfalfa darker grades 11¢	Alfalfa-Clover w-ew 16 2/3¢ case	
COLORADO:			
60-lb. cans	Unknown 9-10 1/2¢	Unknown 89-1.05¢ each	
10-lb pails		Alfalfa-Clover w-ew 1.25¢ each	
5-lb (glass or tin)		Unknown 30¢ each.	
1-lb. glass jars			45-50¢
MONTANA 60-lb. cans	Clover w 11 1/8-12¢ lb.		
5-lb. (glass or tin)		Clover w 89¢ each	
1-lb glass jars			
IDAHO 60-lb. cans	Buyers offering 6 1/2-9¢ lb.	Unknown 12 1/2-13 1/3¢ lb.	41-43¢
WYOMING 60-lb. cans		Alfalfa-Sweet clover 16 1/3¢ lb.	
10-lb. pails		Unknown 12 1/2-25¢ lb.	
5-lb. (glass or tin)		Alfalfa-Sweet clover 22 1/2¢ lb.	
UTAH 60-lb. cans	Alfalfa-Sweet clover 18 2/3¢ lb.	Unknown 15-16 2/3¢	
10-lb. pails		Chunk Unknown 20¢	
Comb cases 24 sections	Clover, w 24s 6.72¢ (To Wholesalers) Clover, w 24s 7.68¢ (To Retailers)		



EXTRACTED HONEY AND BEESWAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT

(Unless otherwise stated)

Producers Sales to Bottlers (Per lb.)	Sales in wholesale quantities	Producers local sales to consumers	Beeswax (Per lb.)
<b>PACIFIC NORTHWEST, INTERMOUNTAIN STATES &amp; ARIZONA (Continued)</b>			
INTERMOUNTAIN (State not indicated.)			
60-lb. cans " " Clover w 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\phi$ " " " w 11 $\phi$			
<b>ARIZONA</b>			
60-lb. cans Alfalfa 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\phi$ dlvd. Los Angeles		Mesquite 12 $\phi$ lb.	
<b>SOUTHWESTERN STATES</b>			
TEXAS			
60-lb. cans Cotton-Alfalfa 8 $\phi$			
" " " Unknown & Cotton 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\phi$			
Bulk			
1-lb. glass jars			
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			
60-lb. cans Cotton-Alfalfa 8 $\phi$			
OKLAHOMA			
60-lb. cans Unknown & Cotton 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\phi$			
1-lb. glass jars			
<b>FLAING: EAST CENTRAL &amp; NORTH CENTRAL STATES:</b>			
Red River Vy. of Minn. & N. D.			
60-lb. cans Unknown 10 $\phi$			
" " " Clover w 12 $\phi$			
5-lb. (glass or tin)			
1-lb. glass jars			
<b>IOWA</b>			
60-lb. cans Clover w-la 8-12 $\phi$ few high as 16 $\phi$			
5-lb. (glass or tin)			
1-lb. glass jars			
Comb cases 24 sections			
<b>KANSAS</b>			
60-lb. cans			
5-lb. (glass or tin)			
2-lb. glass jars			
1-lb. glass jars			
" " "			
" " "			
<b>NEBRASKA</b>			
60-lb. cans Sweet Clover, la 11 $\phi$			
Barrels Unknown 12 $\phi$			
5-lb. (glass or tin)			
1-lb. glass jars			
<b>MISSOURI</b>			
60-lb. cans			
5-lb. (glass or tin)			
3-lb. glass jars			
1-lb. glass jars			
Comb cases 24 sections			

EXTRACTED HONEY AND BEESWAX SALES F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT  
(Unless Otherwise stated)

Producers Sales to Bottlers (Per lb.)	Sales in wholesale quantities	Producers local sales to consumers	Beeswax (per lb.)
PLAINS, EAST CENTRAL & NORTH CENTRAL STATES: (Continued)			
MICHIGAN			
60-lb. cans Clover, w. 10¢			
5-lb. (glass or tin)	Clover, w 15-17½ (To Wholesalers)	Clover 1.00 each	
1-lb. glass jars	Clover, w 24s 5.25 (To Wholesalers)		
Comb cases 24 sections	Clover, w 9.60 (To Retailers)		
WISCONSIN			
90-lb. cans		Unknown 18¢	
5-lb. (glass or tin)		Mixed flowercs 1.25-1.40 ea	
MINNESOTA		Basswood-Clover la 15¢	
60-lb. cans	Sweet Clover, w 8½-9¢ dlv'd. Minneapolis		
" " "	Light Amber 7½-8¢		
" " "	Some Producers asking 12-14¢ lb.		
5-lb. (glass or tin)			
2-lb. glass jars			
1-lb. glass jars			
Comb cases 24 sections			
OHIO			
60-lb. cans	Unknown 12¢		
10-lb. pails			
5-lb. (glass or tin)			
INDIANA			
60-lb. cans	Clover 12½-14¢		
10-lb. pails	Mixed flowercs, a 10-12¢		
5-lb. (glass or tin)			
3-lb. glass			
1-lb. glass jars			
Comb cases 24 sections			
ILLINOIS			
60-lb. cans	Mixed flowercs 9-10¢		
5-lb. (glass or tin)			
" " "	" " "		
" " "	" " "		
3-lb. glass jars			
1-lb. glass jars			
" " "			
Comb cases 24 sections			
MISSOURI			
60-lb. cans	Mixed flowercs 15-20¢ lb. (To Retailers)		
5-lb. (glass or tin)	Clover-Honeydcw 15¢ lb.		
" " "	Sweet Clover 26¢ lb. (To Wholesalers)		
" " "	" " 30¢ lb. (To Retailers)		
3-lb. glass jars			
1-lb. glass jars			
" " "			
Comb cases 24 sections			
NEBRASKA			
60-lb. cans	Mixed flowercs 15-20¢ lb. (To Retailers)		
5-lb. (glass or tin)	Clover-Honeydcw 15¢ lb.		
" " "	Sweet Clover 26¢ lb. (To Wholesalers)		
" " "	" " 30¢ lb. (To Retailers)		
3-lb. glass jars			
1-lb. glass jars			
" " "			
Comb cases 24 sections			
NORTH EASTERN, SOUTH ATLANTIC & SOUTH CENTRAL STATES:			
NEW YORK			
60-lb. cans	Clover la 13¢ (1947 Crop)		
" " "	Clover la 13-15¢		
" " "	Mixed flowercs 11¢		
5-lb. (glass or tin)	Buckwheat 9-12¢		
1-lb. glass jars			
Comb cases 24 sections			
PENNSYLVANIA			
60-lb. cans	Clover la-w 13-15¢		
" " "			
5-lb. (glass or tin)	Clover w-la 20-25¢ (To Retailers)		
1-lb. glass jars	Clover w-la 20¢ (To Wholesalers)		
Comb cases 24 sections	Clover la 24s, 2.76 (To Retailers)		
" " "	Clover w 12s, 2.69 (To Wholesalers)		
" " "	White and dark 6.48-7.00		
TEXAS			
60-lb. cans	Clover la-w 13-15¢		
" " "			
5-lb. (glass or tin)	Clover w-la 20-25¢ (To Retailers)		
1-lb. glass jars	Clover w-la 20¢ (To Wholesalers)		
Comb cases 24 sections	Clover la 24s, 2.76 (To Retailers)		
" " "	Clover w 12s, 2.69 (To Wholesalers)		
" " "	White and dark 6.48-7.00		
UTAH			
60-lb. cans	Clover la-w 13-15¢		
" " "			
5-lb. (glass or tin)	Clover w-la 20-25¢ (To Retailers)		
1-lb. glass jars	Clover w-la 20¢ (To Wholesalers)		
Comb cases 24 sections	Clover la 24s, 2.76 (To Retailers)		
" " "	Clover w 12s, 2.69 (To Wholesalers)		
" " "	White and dark 6.48-7.00		
VIRGINIA			
60-lb. cans	Clover la-w 13-15¢		
" " "			
5-lb. (glass or tin)	Clover w-la 20-25¢ (To Retailers)		
1-lb. glass jars	Clover w-la 20¢ (To Wholesalers)		
Comb cases 24 sections	Clover la 24s, 2.76 (To Retailers)		
" " "	Clover w 12s, 2.69 (To Wholesalers)		
" " "	White and dark 6.48-7.00		
WEST VIRGINIA			
60-lb. cans	Clover la-w 13-15¢		
" " "			
5-lb. (glass or tin)	Clover w-la 20-25¢ (To Retailers)		
1-lb. glass jars	Clover w-la 20¢ (To Wholesalers)		
Comb cases 24 sections	Clover la 24s, 2.76 (To Retailers)		
" " "	Clover w 12s, 2.69 (To Wholesalers)		
" " "	White and dark 6.48-7.00		
WYOMING			
60-lb. cans	Clover la-w 13-15¢		
" " "			
5-lb. (glass or tin)	Clover w-la 20-25¢ (To Retailers)		
1-lb. glass jars	Clover w-la 20¢ (To Wholesalers)		
Comb cases 24 sections	Clover la 24s, 2.76 (To Retailers)		
" " "	Clover w 12s, 2.69 (To Wholesalers)		
" " "	White and dark 6.48-7.00		

43-45¢ few  
lots at 50¢

Heartsease

43¢



Producers Sales to Bottlers (Per lb.)	Sales in wholesale quantities	Producers local sales to consumers	Beeswax (Per lb)
NORTHEASTERN, SOUTH ATLANTIC & SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Continued)			
VERMONT 5-lb. (glass or tin) 1-lb. glass jars NEW JERSEY 60-lb. cans Light 12-14¢ Amber 10¢	Clover 20 1/2 lb. (To Wholesalers) Clover 24s 6.00 "	Clover 1.50 each Clover 40¢ each	50¢
PENNSYLVANIA 60-lb. cans 5-lb. (glass or tin) " " " " " " " " " "	Clover 1a 15¢ (To Retailers) Clover-Raspberry 20¢ (To Retailers) Clover-Mixed flower 1a 27¢ (To Retailers)	Clover Raspberry 1.20 each Clover 1.50 each Clover-Mixed flowers 1.80 each	
1-lb. glass jars	Clover-Mixed flowers 12s 3.60	Clover-Mixed flowers 40¢ each	
Comb. cases 12 sections	Clover, 1a 4.50	Clover, 1a 50¢ section	
MARYLAND 1-lb. glass jars	Clover-Bean, 1a 24s 6.48 (To Retailers)		
VIRGINIA 1-lb. glass jars Cut Comb, 11-oz. sections	Chunk Sweet Clover 24s 7.20" " Sweet Clover doz. 3.60 (To Retailers)	Chunk Sweet Clover 35¢ each Sweet Clover 40¢ each	43-45¢ 43-45¢
KENTUCKY TENNESSEE 10-lb. pails 5-lb. (glass or tin)		Unknown 3.00 each Unknown 1.50 each	
SOUTHEASTERN STATES			
FLORIDA Barrels: " "	Orange 12¢ Tupelo 12¢ Gallberry, Palmetto, Partridge Pea 6-10¢		##### COLORS: a-Amber la-Light la-Light la-Light w-White ew-Extra ww-Water White Unknown: & Flavor not shown. #####
5-lb. (glass or tin) "	Tupelo, a 17 1/2 (To Wholesalers) Tupelo, a 20 1/2 (To Retailers) Orange 22 1/2 (To Wholesalers) Tupelo 22 1/2 (To Wholesalers) Orange 26 1/2 (To Retailers) Tupelo 26 1/2 " Gall, Palmetto, Part. Pea 14-19 1/2 (To Wholesalers) Gall, Palmetto, Part. Pea 22 1/2 (To Retailers) Tupelo & Orange 6.00 (To Wholesalers) Gallberry, Palmetto, Part. Pea 5.04 (To Retailers) Tupelo a 24s. 5.28 (To Wholesalers) " a " 6.00 (To Retailers)	Tupelo, 1.25-1.50 each Orange 1.50 each	
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Chunk-Tupelo a 6.96 "	Gall, Palmetto, Part. Pea 25¢ each	
1-lb. glass jars "	Mixed flower, 1a 14¢ delivered Orange 17¢ delivered.	Who Wholesalers To Retailers Tupelo 30¢-35¢ each Orange 35¢ each	
LOUISIANA 60-lb. cans 10-lb. pails		Chunk-Tupelo a 35¢ each Beekoppers asking 15-20¢ lb.	

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(Continued from front page) condition. As usual some will need additional stores for winter, however, the pollen situation looks better than last year. Most plants were dormant and very dry which is normal, although a few sections in the country sometimes get summer thundershowers. Bees were working some rabbit brush, and blue curls. In the Nuevo-Romoland district most strong colonies have gathered enough honey to live through the winter, but quite a few weak colonies will need to be fed. Most plants were dormant and there was little for the bees to work on.

Central and Northern California - Temperatures in northern and central California ranged from slightly above to slightly below normal during the first half of October. Light precipitation occurred on several days in the more northerly portions of the State and on the 11th moderate showers fell over most of northern California with gradually diminishing precipitation in the central part of the State. In Kern County most colonies are in satisfactory condition. Colonies have a good supply of stores and pollen. Broodrearing slowed down considerably the past few weeks. Bees were working a little on cotton and wild flowers. In Madera County most colonies are in very good condition for wintering. Fall honey plants are in normal condition but there has been no honey flow during the past three weeks because of cold weather. On favorable days bees were visiting blue curls, clover and cotton pastures. In Santa Clara County bees were working thistle and some late bloom of lima beans and other miscellaneous plants. In Yolo County plant conditions were below average and even irrigated alfalfa plants were not producing much bloom. Bees were working Canary Island date palms, yellow star thistle, spikeweed and alfalfa.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Sept. 22-Oct. 8- Supplemented with telegraphic reports thru Oct. 15.)

West of the Cascades - Temperatures were seasonable with many clear days and warm afternoon sunshine. Nights were cooler and light frosts occurred in the higher altitudes. Producers were moving hives from fireweed areas. Losses of colonies by bears in fireweed areas were reported to be heaviest of any past season. Some feeding will be necessary.

East of the Cascades - Temperatures were moderate and seasonable but light frosts were general in most sections of 1500 feet elevation or more. Unseasonal snow fell during the opening of the period in south central and central Oregon. In the Yakima Valley bees were mostly inactive, visiting nearby flowers occasionally. Most hives were strong with bees and have ample winter stores.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Sept. 23-Oct. 9)

Colorado - There has been a long dry spell over most of the State and honey plants are going into the winter below normal in condition. While the weather has been poor for plants, it

has been favorable for a fall honey flow in most sections. One of the best September flows in history is reported for the north-eastern section. Bees are going into the winter in unusually good condition so far as stores and bee populations are concerned. General frosts occurred during this period and ended the honey flow. Bees were being packed for winter. Extracting was about finished. The demand for honey continued slow, although the local demand was fair.

Montana - The weather was dry during the period and temperatures were above normal the forepart of the period but turned cold toward the close. Bees were being prepared for winter, and those to be killed off were being gassed. Extracting has been completed.

Idaho - Frosts occurred during the period and all honey flows have ended. Yields are reported as variable, ranging from 10 pounds per colony in some yards to 60 pounds in favored locations. Where the yields were best, bees will go into the winter with plenty of stores but in locations where yields were poor colonies do not have enough honey for winter. Packing of bees for winter has begun, but most beekeepers are waiting for cooler weather. Demand for honey was reported as very slow with only a few inquiries recorded for carload lots. The demand for beeswax was very good and at slightly higher prices.

Wyoming - The weather was unusually mild for this season of the year but too dry. New seedlings of sweetclover are not plentiful. While no killing frosts had yet occurred, the honey flow had ended. In most yards colonies have ample stores for winter, but in some there is no brood in the hives which is an unusual condition for this early date. Honey has been extracted and some of it was moving to cooperative associations. The demand locally was fair at a wide range in prices.

Utah - The fall has been very dry and hot and honey plants do not appear to be in best condition. Bees were being prepared for winter and were in good condition. No honey was coming in and bees were robbing. The demand for honey continued slow with the market weak. Because of the low prices, it is reported that many beekeepers are intending to reduce their yards 10 to 20 percent next year.

Nevada - Light frosts have occurred in the western and northern parts of the State, bringing to a close the honey season for 1948. Bees were working rabbit brush and if no further frosts occur during the next 10 days enough honey for winter stores will be available.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 24-Oct. 10).

Southeast Texas - Bees are in excellent condition. Fall rains caused broomweed and other fall flowers to bloom, and a fairly good flow from these sources has been in progress. While the quality of the honey secured is not a good table grade, the bees can winter on it quite well.



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Southwest Texas - The weather continued dry, and while the bees were obtaining some pollen from false willow, broomweed and other fall flowers, there has been no nectar flow. The evergreen sumac (Kinnikinnik) was in full bloom but the flow from this source was disappointing due to dry weather. Broodrearing continued satisfactorily and colonies have a good population of bees for winter. The next three weeks will largely determine the extent to which colonies will require winter feeding.

Northwest Texas - In Palo Pinto County the weather continued very dry, with nights cold and days warm. Farmers were dusting vetch, grains, and according to present prospects there should be a large acreage of vetch, clover and cotton next season. Much pollen was coming in from cotton, sunflowers and various other plants. Purple thistle was about the only plant that was producing any nectar and it will not last long unless rain comes soon. Broodrearing has been curtailed. However, bees are going into the winter with ample stores. In the Rio Grande Valley near El Paso bees secured one of the best fall honey flows in years. Weather was ideal and cotton secreted nectar freely.

Central Texas - The honey season has ended and reports indicate that yields are much below those of last year. Some beekeepers were delivering their surplus honey to cooperative marketing associations and were receiving an advance payment of 5¢ per lb.

Oklahoma - The weather was warm and dry during this period except for a few thunder showers at the start of the period which did not cover much territory. Bees were working on broomweed and securing some pollen, but as a rule were quiet. Asters were not yet in bloom. Colonies examined in the northeastern part of the State indicated that much of the stores have been consumed. Bees were not raising much brood.

New Mexico - Reports from the Mesilla Park area indicate that an unusually heavy fall flow from cotton has occurred, with many yards averaging 80 pounds of honey from this source. Bees are strong in populations and are well stocked with stores for winter.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Sept. 25-Oct. 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Extracting is well along and colonies are well provided with winter stores. Most queens have ceased egg laying and there are plenty of young bees in the hives. Beekeepers were preparing their colonies for winter. No recent rains have fallen and conditions were becoming extremely dry. Some large lots of honey have been sold, and other sizable lots have been placed in cooperative warehouses.

Iowa - The weather was extremely dry all during September, but good rains fell in the central and eastern parts of the State the last week of the period. Moisture was badly needed for clovers and other honey plants and this rain came at an opportune time. Killing frosts occurred at the close of the period and ended all field work for bees. Bees are in variable

condition for winter. Where yields were light to fair stores are ample, but in many parts of the State where the honey flow was practically a failure bees are light on stores. Some beekeepers intend to kill up to 25 percent of their colonies because they are not in condition to survive the winter. Beekeepers report that the past honey season has been the poorest from the production standpoint since 1898 in some areas. In addition to the poor yields much of the honey that has been secured is flavored with honeydew or is of dark color. The demand for honey was slow but was showing some improvement. The market for beeswax was firm.

Kansas - Variable amounts of rain fell over the State during the period, with heaviest rainfall in the eastern part. In the vicinity of Topeka the fall flow was heavy enough to put the bees in good condition for winter. However, much of the honey extracted was of dark color. In the area surrounding Hutchinson no fall honey flow developed, and many colonies of bees have used up the honey that they stored in June and July. As a result much feeding will have to be done. Some colonies will have enough honey for wintering where beekeepers extracted only lightly. There was no clover or alfalfa seed harvested in this area this year. Much of the alfalfa acreage was killed off by extensive rains and flood waters and farmers have sowed most of this land to wheat. The severe storm in July stripped the clover of all of its seed. The demand for honey locally was moderate.

Nebraska - Reports from eastern Nebraska indicate that bees are going into winter in very unsatisfactory condition. Average yields were light and many colonies have not made winter stores. Many will or have been fed honey taken from other colonies. There will have to be more feeding done before placing the bees in cellars. In addition to the poor yields secured, much of the honey is dark and more or less strong flavored. Some beekeepers were killing many of the colonies that do not have enough stores rather than feed them through the winter. Young bees were strangely scarce in colonies evidently because of the early stopping of the nectar flow. In western Nebraska the honey crop was spotted with some yards good and some poor. Bees are going into the winter in fair condition, but it has been too dry and plants are not in good condition. There is no sub-soil moisture and the top soil is dust.

Missouri - Temperatures during this period were seasonable. Good rains fell toward the latter part and the honey plants for next year are in good condition. In counties just east of Kansas City the total honey crop from both the summer and fall flowers was about normal, although in many other parts of the State it was almost a failure. Bees in this area are going into the winter heavy with stores and with strong



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clusters of young bees. Some colonies have two and three frames of brood. The movement of honey has been exceptionally good as compared with this time last year.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:(Period Sept. 28-Oct. 12)

Michigan - All nectar-producing plants have finished blooming including the late asters. The fall flow was good in most areas of the lower peninsula, although in some locations very little fall honey was gathered. The fall flow in the upper peninsula was practically a failure. Most yards have ample stores for winter and colonies are strong in bees. The demand for honey was irregular with a fair local demand in some localities, but rather slow for large lots. Beekeepers were making preparations for wintering their bees. In the upper peninsula bees were being made ready for placing in cellars.

Wisconsin - Light to moderate rains fell during the period. However, in many areas they were insufficient and clovers and honey plants are in poor condition. Many new seedlings have been ploughed up because of the poor stands. Bees are in variable condition for going into the winter. Many are light in stores and will need some feeding. A number of beekeepers with light crops report that they have disposed of most of their surplus, while others with larger yields have much still on hand.

Minnesota - Weather during the fall was unusually warm and dry and has resulted in a good fall flow from Hubam, late blossoming alfalfa, and various other fall flowers in many locations. However, in other yards yields from these sources were only light. Many colonies are well supplied with stores while others are light in stores. The warm dry weather has enabled the bees to cure the honey very well. There was considerable supercedure and many of the colonies have young bees. Much of the surplus honey crop from alfalfa is tea colored while white honey is scarce. The movement of honey has been moderate in some vicinities but slow in others. Reports indicate that there are many bees and much equipment offered for sale.

Ohio - There were very few days during this period which were favorable for bees to gather nectar from fall asters. It has been either too rainy or too cool. Many colonies in central and southern Ohio are quite light in stores. If bees are to take advantage of the aster flow for winter stores there will have to be some favorable weather within a week or 10 days immediately following this period as the asters will not last much longer than that. The best fall flows have been in northeastern Ohio from goldenrod and buckwheat. Sections of southern Ohio were in need of more moisture. The movement of honey continued to improve. Movement at roadside stands has been fairly good.

Indiana - Reports indicate that heartsease furnished possibly a 40 pound average for strong colonies besides a fillup for winter stores in the heartsease district. Wild white asters were in full bloom but bees have had very few days in which to work them because of

inclement weather. Killing frosts had not occurred at the close of the period and if the weather should clear and warm up before a killing frost occurs asters may yield a surplus or at least furnish enough honey for winter stores where the bees are short on stores. Many colonies were moved from the former clover locations of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio into the asters of Indiana to get winter stores. If inclement weather continues feeding will be necessary for these colonies. Moisture conditions are very good at present. However, rains came a little too late to assure a heavy top growth for clovers and as a result clovers will be more susceptible to winter injury. The local consumer demand for extracted honey improved with the cooler weather. Much of the late extracted clover honey has some heartsease mixed in with it but the flavor is excellent although the color is somewhat darker than usual.

Illinois - Bees in the northern part of the State are going into winter in good condition with ample stores and strong populations; in other parts of the State bees are light on stores and much feeding will be necessary. The fall flow in the southern part of the State was poor. Recent dry weather has not been favorable for legumes. Local consumer demand for honey has been fairly good.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept. 29-Oct. 13)

New York - Bees in central and up-State New York have filled up for winter fairly well from fall flowers and in some locations have secured good sized surpluses. However, conditions were variable and in some locations fall yields were very light. Killing frosts held off later than usual and resulted in a long fall flow. In some yards bees are heavier for the winter than in several years; while in other yards some feeding will be necessary. Light to moderate rains fell and plants are generally in good condition. Fall flows were light in Jefferson County and feeding will be necessary. In the Hudson Valley, while light rains fell, the ground is still too dry and more rains are needed. A fairly good fall flow occurred during the dry weather and stores are well ripened. The movement of honey was reported as fairly good in some parts of the State but slow in others.

Vermont - Light rains fell during the period. Bees in the Champlain Valley are being fed somewhat heavier than usual. The demand for honey was slow to fair.

New Jersey - Cool weather prevailed most of the period. Only light rains fell and the soil was getting dry. The season for fall honey plants was about over. There were some buds on white aster yet to open and given three or four days of favorable weather bees may gather more nectar. However, brood chambers are fairly well filled for winter stores. Extracting of surplus fall honey was underway.

Pennsylvania - Abundant rains have broken the late summer drought and honey plants are



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generally in good condition. Bees have plenty of winter stores from buckwheat and goldenrod and other fall flowers and are in good condition for the winter. A few late swarms may need feeding. Wild asters were still in bloom. Extracting has been about completed. Beekeepers were busy preparing their bees for winter. The local demand for honey has been irregular but generally slow. Beekeepers catering to mail order business report a fair demand.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Sept.29-Oct.13)

Maryland -- The fall honey flow to date has been very satisfactory in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. in spite of the many days unfavorable to bee activity or nectar secretion. A scale hive showed a net gain of 60 pounds with a heavy bloom of asters still yielding. In most cases the bees were not working in the supers but were crowding the broodnests. On the Eastern Shore the last of the bean honey crop was coming off the hives and extracting will be finished soon. Bees in this area are generally in good condition, but in some cases queens were crowded out of the brood chambers and did not have enough laying space. The demand for honey was fair and practically all of the 1947 crop has been sold.

Virginia -- The fall honey flow in the Shenandoah Valley was good until the middle of the period. It has been rainy and cloudy since and very little nectar has been gathered, although asters were still in bloom.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Sept.29-Oct.13)

Kentucky -- There has been an excellent fall honey flow from Spanish needle, goldenrod, and aster in parts of the State but in other areas no surplus has been made. Bees are going into winter in variable condition. No frosts had occurred.

Tennessee -- Bees were securing only a small amount of nectar from asters but they secured a nice fillup from bitterweed in favored locations. A few hives will go into the winter weak in bees and stores, but most colonies are in good condition having strong clusters of bees and ample food reserves.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Sept.28-Oct.12)

Georgia -- A good fall flow for feeding purposes from goldenrod and asters was in progress in north Georgia. Bees generally throughout the State are in good condition and busy storing food.

Florida -- Bees and plants are in fair condition in north Florida. In south Florida flood waters on the west side of Lake Okeechobee were higher than last year and there is more damage to bees than was expected. The loss is estimated to be about 10 percent with some beekeepers having heavier losses and some less. The water was falling at the end of the period and the danger has passed unless there are more heavy rains.

Alabama -- There have been more fall flowers in bloom than usual, but the flow during this period was very light.

Louisiana -- Fall plants such as bonaset, goldenrod, ragweed, smartweed, and crownbeard have been in bloom in southern Louisiana providing pollen and a little nectar. Scale hives in some yards have been about holding their own in weight, but in other yards they have been losing weight. One scale colony lost 28 pounds since the end of the summer flow. This heavy consumption of stores will cause trouble in affected yards before spring unless more honey is gathered. The soil was becoming very dry as very little rain has fallen during the past month. The demand for honey continued slow and some beekeepers report they still have much of their current season's surplus production on hand. Inquiries for package bees and queens for shipment in 1949 have been negligible. Good rains broke the prolonged drought in the northwestern part of the State and while they were of benefit to plants for next season's honey crop, they came too late to help fall plants. Bees are generally, however, in good condition for the winter.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations of original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of October. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated:

DETROIT: Receipts extracted 75,709 lbs. Mich., 4,800 lbs. Mid-western. Demand fair, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65-5.20; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75-2.80; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.50-5.10; 6, 5-lb. pails \$5.10; Dark Amber to bakers 10¢, some 11¢ in 60-pound tins. Sales by brokers - MID-WESTERN, White Clover cases delivered Detroit 24, 1-lb. special jars with spouts \$6.00.

KANSAS CITY: Truck receipts from Iowa and Kansas moderate. Market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers and candy makers - IOWA and KANSAS, Light Amber Clover and mixed, 60-pound tins 10½-11¢ per lb. Sales to wholesalers and larger retailers - IOWA, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.90; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.30-4.65. IDAHO, Sweetclover cases 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$5.00; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25.



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BOSTON: No arrivals reported. Demand very slow, market dull, very few sales of holdovers by brokers and receivers to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: OHIO, IOWA and OTHER MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. cans Clover, White 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Amber 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.; White Clover cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.20, mostly \$3.20; 24, 1-lb. jars mostly \$5.55, some \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.05-5.30; 12, 3-lb. jars \$7.40; 6, 5-lb. jars mostly \$6.00, some \$5.75; 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.00. NEW YORK, White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.30; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.75.

CHICAGO: Receipts reported by trade - extracted: 20 cartons contained 24, 1-lb. glass jars; 14 cartons of 12, 3-lb. glass jars; 15 cartons of 6, 5-lb. glass jars; comb; 38 cases White Clover 24 sections Ill., 68 cases Dark 24 sections Ind.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - Demand slow, market dull. MIDWESTERN, new crop, 60-lb. tins White Clover 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb., Amber 60-lb. tins 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. Sales to retailers - for 1 lb. glass jars demand good, market strong; for others demand slow, market dull. ILLINOIS, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.50; 12, 3-lb. glass jars White Clover \$7.20; 6, 5-lb. glass jars White Clover \$6.00.

COMB: New crop - Demand good, market strong. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, White Clover, fancy 24-section 12-oz. cellophane wrapped \$8.00; No. 1, White Clover 24-section 12-14-oz. \$7.00-7.50; No. 2 White Clover 10-11-oz. \$6.00. INDIANA, Dark 24-sections, 12-oz. \$6.00; 24-sections, 10-12-oz. \$4.00-5.00.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 41-43 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.

DENVER: Receipts liberal and fully to more than ample to the slow demand, market very dull.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO-NEBRASKA, Alfalfa-Sweet-clover Light Amber: large bottlers prices to jobbers - 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.85; 24, 16-oz. \$4.60; 12, 2-lb. \$4.35; 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.50; jobbers sales to retailers - 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.40; 24, 12-oz. \$4.85; 24, 16-oz. \$5.25; 24, 24-oz. \$8.90; 12, 2-lb. \$5.00; 6, 5-lb. \$5.40-6.90; 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.25-10.40.

LOS ANGELES:

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices of packaged honey, straight flavors White to Water White: Orange, Clover and Sage are as follows -

\$3.50-3.60 per case 24, 8-oz. jars  
4.70-4.85 per case 24, 12-oz. jars  
5.90-6.15 per case 24, 1-lb. jars  
5.75-5.9 $\frac{1}{2}$  per case 12, 2-lb. jars  
11.84-12.00 per case 12, 5-lb. jars

Light Amber and blended flavors:

4.80-4.95 per case 24, 1-lb. jars  
4.25-4.70 per case 12, 2-lb. jars  
7.95-8.50 per case 12, 5-lb. jars

BEESWAX: The market on beeswax was firm at 41-43 $\frac{1}{2}$  delivered.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by rail; 2 cars Calif.; by boat 300 drums Guatemala; 210 barrels and 17 drums Cuba; 10 drums and 36 cans Porto Rico; beeswax: 93 bags Dominican Republic; 33 bags Guatemala; by truck 44,400 lbs. N.Y. Demand slow, market continues dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other users - CUBA and PUERTO RICO, barrels 10-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , few 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; tins mostly 12-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ . GUATEMALA, Light, various Flowers around 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. duty paid. (Correction: in reports of Aug. 16 and Sept. 1, omit quotation "Guatemala Algaroba White 10-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .) CALIFORNIA, White Orange, 60-lb. tins 15-16 $\frac{1}{2}$ . IDAHO, White Clover strained liquified 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ . NEW YORK, White Clover, wide range price 13-14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Buckwheat 11-12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Light Amber Mixed Flowers 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Sales to retailers - CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50; 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.55; 12, 1-lb. tins \$2.32; Clover and Orange 12, 5-lb. tins \$12.25; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.17. NEW YORK, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.30; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.75. Creamed White honey 24, 1-lb. cartons: NEW YORK \$5.80; INTERMOUNTAIN \$6.56.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by l.c.l. 870 lbs.

Ill.; by truck 16,000 lbs. Midwestern; 1500 lb. Domestic via New York City. Demand fair, market firm to slightly stronger.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers - NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweetclover and White Clover 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50; 6, 5-lb. cans \$6.00. CALIFORNIA, Orange Blossom packed locally 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; bulk per lb. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ . IOWA, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.35; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10; bulk per lb. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ . PUERTO RICO, bulk Light Amber re-strained 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. to bakers.

BEESWAX: Supplies insufficient to quote.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - comb 915 lbs. Ill., extracted 600 lbs. Ohio, 600 lbs. Pa., 23,420 lbs. other Midwestern. Demand good, market steady. Brokers' sales to retailers -

COMB: No sales reported.

EXTRACTED: MIDWESTERN, No. 1, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jar \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00; 12, 1-lb. jars with spouts \$4.25.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck 60-lb. cans Minn.: White Sweetclover 54, Light Amber 136. Supplies moderate. Demand good, market steady. Sales by bottlers: MINNESOTA, U.S. No. 1, blended honey -

EXTRACTED: To wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 8-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.05; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 8-oz. \$4.00; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.95. Sales by bottlers in 50-lb. cans: to bakers and large users - Light Amber to Amber: per lb. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; to confectioners - White Sweetclover U.S. No. 1, per lb. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

BEESWAX: Offerings f.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic Crude Light Yellow, per lb. in cash 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ , in trade 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ .



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PORTLAND: Arrivals - via motor truck from Idaho: 441 cases 12, 5-lb. cans; from Oregon 300 cases 12, 5-lb. cans; 261, 5-gal. cans bulk honey. Considerable packed honey being delivered by producers direct to retail stores. Supplies moderate. Demand moderate.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other large buyers - OREGON, Clover, Vetch and mixed Flowers, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50-10.00; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$4.65-4.75. EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 6, 10-lb. tins \$8.25-8.50; 12, 2-lb. tins \$4.65-4.75; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$4.90-5.00; bulk Light Amber 15¢ per lb. Brokers' sales to wholesalers-IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.50; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$4.50.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate. Dealers paying 40¢ in cash or trade.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers' and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 5-lb. tins \$1.10. MINNESOTA, Clover, White, 60-lb. tins per pound 16¢. IOWA, Clover Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 6, 10-lb. tins \$9.00. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.05; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.80; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.00.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts during the first half of October were as follows: From Northern California: 650 cans Light Amber to White Thistle. From Central California: 550 cans Extra Light Amber Cotton-Alfalfa; 120 cans Extra Light Amber Cotton; 300 cans White to Extra White Orange. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some Blended honey, mostly of California origin, were unchanged as listed below. Some blends and Thistle sold slightly lower -

EXTRACTED: \$2.72-3.00 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars; \$3.56-3.90 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars; 4.75-5.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars; 6.80-7.08 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars; 4.45-4.81 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars; 8.40-9.75 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - by truck various containers: Idaho 285 jars; ten 60-lb. cans; Washington 210 cases. Market dull. Broker's sales to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber Sweet-clover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.25. WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$7.95-8.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$3.75-4.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.00-4.50; 24, 1½-oz. jars \$3.95; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. \$4.30. Sales to bakers - IDAHO, Amber, 60-lb. cans \$8.50; per lb. 14¢.

COMB: No supplies.

BEESWAX: No supplies.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX  
(Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

<u>EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING AUGUST, 1948</u> <u>BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION</u>		<u>IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO U. S. DURING</u> <u>AUGUST 1948 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</u>	
	Pounds		Pounds
Germany	2,309,428	British East Africa	67,106
Netherlands Indies	43,340	Cuba	59,507
France	28,080	Brazil	59,486
Saudi Arabia	9,577	Angola	50,701
Hong Kong	7,683	Chile	24,339
Denmark (Incl. Faroe Islands)	5,040	Dominican Republic	19,061
Republic of the Philippines	780	Haiti	16,413
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,404,433</b>	Mexico	12,214
		Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	11,035
<u>IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U.S. FOR AUGUST, 1948 BY</u> <u>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</u>		Argentina	11,005
	Pounds	Guatemala	10,987
Mexico	250,399	Iran (Persia)	8,075
Guatemala	191,061	Union of South Africa	130
Argentina	76,490	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>350,106</b>
El Salvador	64,606		
Cuba	24,096		
Dominican Republic	644		
Italy	450		
Greece (Incl. Aegae Islands)	53		
Canada	4		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>607,803</b>		

HONEY REPORT - OCTOBER 1948

(Released October 8, 1948 by Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

The 1948 honey crop is now estimated at 206,935,000 pounds - 9 percent less than last year's crop, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This estimate is based on mid-September reports from about 5,000 beekeepers including farm and non-farm apiaries. Average production of honey per colony of 36.1 pounds compares with 38.6 pounds last year and the 1942-46 average of 38.2 pounds. The 1948 crop is being produced by about 5,726,000 colonies or 3 percent fewer than last year. In mid-September, producers had 97,641,000 pounds of honey on hand for sale, compared with 80,550,000 pounds a year earlier.

Production in the North Central States is much below that of last year mainly because of the very poor yields per colony obtained in the area comprising Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. A late March freeze caused a heavy loss of clover and other honey plants in most of this area. All other States in the North Central group have colony yields above a year ago. The South Central region is producing a crop 24 percent smaller than last year. Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas crops are 23, 20, and 45 percent below last year, respectively. California, Montana, and Colorado all have good crops. The Western group of States as a whole have a crop about 17 percent above that of last year. The South Atlantic region is moderately down from last year mainly due to North Carolina's small crop. The crop in the North Atlantic region is about the same as last year.

Montana, ranking in the order named. Iowa dropped from first place last year to ninth this year and California regained first place.

Honey yields per colony in the ten leading honey States are quite variable and in sharp contrast to yields last year. Iowa, shows a drop in per colony yield from 96 to 30 pounds, Wisconsin from 55 to 38 pounds, Nebraska from 100 to 50 pounds, Texas from 42 to 24 pounds. States showing largest increases over last year are California from 36 to 51 pounds, Colorado from 65 to 90 pounds, Michigan from 35 to 45 pounds, Indiana from 22 to 30 pounds, Ohio from 24 to 32 pounds, and Pennsylvania from 35 to 43 pounds. Both New York and Minnesota have yields not much different than last year.

Estimated stocks of honey on hand for sale in mid-September were 97,641,000 pounds, compared with 80,550,000 pounds last year. Honey stocks are above those of last year in all regions of the country except the South Central. In this region, Texas held only 2,038,000 pounds, compared with 5,732,000 pounds last year. Many reported commented that their reported figures included honey from the 1947 crop which had not been sold. September 15 stocks on hand amounted to 47 percent of the 1948 honey production. Last year, stocks accounted for 35 percent of production. In the Western States, September 15 stocks on hand were equal to about 63 percent of the honey produced this year.

The leading honey producing States this year are California, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Florida, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa and

- continued -



## SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 20

## 1948 HONEY PRODUCTION AND STOCKS ON HAND SEPTEMBER 15 FOR SALE

State and Division	Colonies of bees		Yield per colony		Honey production		Honey for sale in producer's hand on Sept. 15, 1948
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	
	Thousands		Pounds		Thousand Pounds		
Maine	8	7	22	19	176	133	60
N. H.	4	4	31	37	124	148	92
Vt.	9	9	48	33	432	297	193
Mass.	24	24	25	20	600	430	168
R. I.	1	1	23	22	23	22	10
Conn.	19	18	36	33	634	594	267
N. Y.	219	219	60	57	13,140	12,433	5,617
N. J.	33	31	19	35	627	1,005	232
Pa.	195	174	35	43	6,825	7,432	2,469
N.A.	512	437	44.2	46.7	22,631	22,724	9,150
Ohio	373	321	24	32	3,952	10,272	3,390
Ind.	198	172	22	39	4,356	6,703	3,354
Ill.	232	216	29	20	6,728	4,320	3,067
Mich.	204	173	35	45	7,140	7,725	4,232
Wis.	212	195	55	33	11,660	7,410	4,594
E.N.C.	1,219	1,077	31.9	33.9	32,836	36,495	18,687
Minn.	299	290	63	70	20,332	20,300	8,323
Iowa	251	246	96	30	24,096	7,380	4,502
Mo.	209	203	21	22	4,389	4,466	933
N. Dak.	23	21	56	90	1,238	1,890	1,153
S. Dak.	18	17	76	85	1,368	1,445	1,012
Nebr.	55	55	100	50	5,500	2,750	688
Kans.	64	64	40	56	2,560	3,504	1,434
W.N.C.	919	896	64.8	46.7	59,533	41,315	18,095
Del.	3	3	30	23	90	84	17
Md.	30	31	26	36	780	1,116	502
Va.	145	154	32	24	4,640	3,696	1,441
W. Va.	107	116	21	13	2,247	2,038	397
N. C.	173	137	36	22	6,228	4,114	453
S. C.	66	66	20	13	1,320	853	223
Ga.	225	232	19	23	4,275	5,336	1,441
Fla.	195	199	42	41	8,190	8,159	4,095
S. A.	944	988	29.4	25.3	27,770	25,451	9,369
Ky.	203	183	17	13	3,536	2,509	251
Tenn.	189	185	22	18	4,153	3,330	866
Ala.	192	202	17	16	3,264	3,232	646
Miss.	80	82	20	13	1,600	1,476	531
Ark.	94	101	21	22	1,974	2,222	889
La.	87	96	22	20	1,914	1,920	480
Okla.	64	58	35	33	2,240	1,914	957
Tex.	292	283	42	24	12,264	6,792	2,038
S. C.	1,206	1,200	25.7	19.5	30,950	23,395	6,553
Mont.	54	64	70	113	4,480	7,232	3,761
Idaho	169	172	40	35	6,760	6,020	5,413
Wyo.	42	34	34	74	1,428	2,516	1,736
Colo.	75	76	65	90	4,875	6,340	4,993
N. Mex.	19	20	45	45	855	900	346
Ariz.	63	63	64	49	4,032	3,087	2,254
Utah	55	52	45	55	2,475	2,860	2,483
Nev.	13	14	70	61	910	354	811
Wash.	77	77	50	28	3,850	2,156	949
Oreg.	69	64	33	32	2,277	2,043	1,147
Calif.	470	442	36	51	16,920	22,542	11,271
West	1,113	1,078	43.5	52.9	48,862	57,055	35,674
U. S.	5,916	5,726	38.6	36.1	228,582	206,935	97,641

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 20EXTRACTS FROM: "THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION"

(Released October 15, 1948 by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA)

The sugar supply and demand situation is returning to the prewar pattern. Supplies available for United States consumption are substantially greater this year than last. It is estimated that domestic consumption of refined sugar in 1948 will be about 95 to 100 pounds per person, as compared to about 90 pounds in 1947, and an average of about 93 for the years 1935 through 1939. The demand for sugar in 1949 should approximate that in 1943.

World sugar production in the 1947-48 crop year is estimated to be 34 million tons. This was an increase of slightly more than 9 percent over the production of the previous year, and was about 2 percent less than that of the prewar 1935-39 average. The 1948-49 world crop may be 1.5 million tons more than the current crop. This would indicate a production of 35.5 million tons, a total greater than that of prewar years.

Production of sugar in the 1947-48 crop year in areas supplying the United States increased to over 11.3 million tons, the largest crop on record. It was about 8 percent greater than that of 1946-47, and 37 percent greater than the prewar 1935-39 average. Production in 1948-49 is expected to be about 10.5 million tons, a reduction due largely to an expected reduction of 1 million tons in Cuba. This production would still be about 27 percent larger than the 1935-39 average.

Although there have been two consecutive record crops in Cuba only a nominal stock carry-over is expected at the beginning of 1949. Special sugar procurement programs by the Commodity Credit Corporation for use by the Army in civilian feeding of occupied areas has absorbed much of the increase in Cuban production. The expected decrease in production and the possibility of the continuation of sizable purchase programs will probably be important factors in preventing stock accumulations the coming crop year.

Sugar prices, in general, were lower in 1948 than in 1947. They fell steadily from January to mid-summer, and then recovered. The low point was reached in May for wholesale raw prices, and in subsequent months for wholesale refined and retail prices. In August 1948 the average wholesale price per pound of raw sugar, duty paid at New York, was 5.77 cents, over 8 percent below that of the same month the previous year. The average wholesale price of refined sugar in New York in August was 7.75 cents, and 5.5 percent lower than that of the same month the previous year. The average United States retail price in August was 9.3 cents, about 4 percent lower than that of August 1947.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of retail sugar prices in August was 173.2 (1935-39=100). This compares with the index of all retail food prices in the same month of 216.6.

The Sugar Act of 1948 went into effect January 1,

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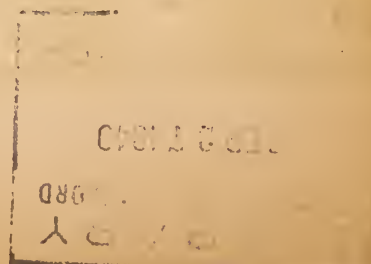
1948 for a 5-year period. This legislation is, for the most part, identical with the Sugar Act of 1937 as amended. The major changes pertain to (1) the basis upon which the Secretary each year estimates consumption requirements, (2) the method used in establishing quotas in the various producing areas, and (3) the method of reallocating of any deficit in the Philippine quota.

The original estimate of the amount of sugar needed by consumers was 7.8 million tons. This estimate has been revised several times, and the latest adjustment announced in July set the consumption requirement at 7.2 million tons. Actual consumption in 1948 will be probably greater than 7.2 million tons because of the consumption of the large amount of invisible stocks that had accumulated at the beginning of the year.

The quotas for the countries supplying the United States sugar needs have been modified because of changes in the consumption estimates, and because of reallocation of deficits in the mainland cane area, Hawaii, and the Republic of the Philippines. The adjusted quotas for Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands were larger than the average 1935-39 shipments or exports to the United States, while those for Hawaii, the Philippines, and other countries were smaller. The adjusted quota for mainland beets was about 25 percent greater than the 1935-39 average marketings, while that for mainland cane was about 11 percent smaller.

The Department of Agriculture through the Commodity Credit Corporation has purchased large amounts of sugar during the year for civilian feeding programs in occupied territories, and for other countries receiving special aid. These purchases include 1,233 thousand tons of raw sugar from Cuba, 37 thousand tons from Peru, and 15 thousand long tons of direct consumption sugar from Java.

Total domestic production of syrups, honey, and edible molasses in 1947 was 250,196 thousand gallons, an all-time record, over 62 percent higher than the 1935-39 average. Production for consumption in 1948 is expected to be about 40 percent lower than in 1947. This is primarily due to the increased supply and lower prices of sugar. Prices of edible syrups advanced sharply during the war when sugar supplies were tight, and, with the exception of corn syrup, reached their peak in 1946, and declined substantially since. Honey prices reached their peak in the summer of 1947.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Production and Marketing Administration

Telephone - REpublic 4142,  
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Washington 25, D. C.  
November 1, 1948.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 21

SUMMARY

The 1948 honey gathering season has, for all practical purposes, ended in all sections of the country. Cooler weather and frosts have stopped growth of most vegetation except in the extreme Southern States. Weather in all sections have been very favorable for fall bee work. In most sections temperatures have permitted considerable bee flight. A little pollen is still available in most sections, but in only a few very limited areas is a little honey being obtained for current feed requirements. Unusual drought conditions continue to prevail over the Intermountain, Plains and west North-Central States. Over large areas shallow rooted plants will likely suffer unless good soaking rains come before the fall freezeup.

Colony condition is good for wintering in practically all sections of the country. Clusters are generally strong with an abundance of young bees in most cases. In some scattered sections mild temperatures have resulted in a heavy consumption of winter stores. However, in nearly all sections winter stores are fairly plentiful. In some scattered sections some feeding will be necessary. This is especially true in those sections where the summer honey crop was closely extracted and a fall flow failed to develop. There were very few sections

where much fall honey was gathered by the bees. Some beekeepers consider this as rather fortunate in view of the difficulty experienced last season with off-flavored fall honey.

In nearly all sections demand for honey has improved. The market is holding firm although there is little indication of actual price increases except in spots. Prices on large lot sales ranged about the same as in mid-October but the average was possibly a shade higher. Cooler weather has increased interest in honey on the part of consumers and local retailers in many sections. Many beekeepers are resisting present buyers' offers and holding a portion of their stocks for later sales. Many factors in the industry are concerned over the relatively small quantities of honey offered in many retail stores. Retail price is also considered as an important factor affecting the rate of movement. Honey in many stores is still priced practically out of direct competition with other spreads and syrups. Many beekeepers are still trying to sell the bulk of their crop to local retailers or direct to consumers. Rate of movement of honey to cooperatives during the past month has been heavy. Details on honey and beeswax prices appear on pages 2 and 3.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers f.o.b. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Oct. 8-22)

Southern California - Considerable cloudiness prevailed during this period. Good scattered rains on October 17 and 18 helped brush on shallow soil and also started some growth on filaree. There was not enough rain, however, to soak the ground deeply. Colonies in the hills are mostly broodless and quiet, with ample stores for present needs. Bees in orchard areas are bringing in some pollen from cover crop mustard and jimson weed. For the section as a whole, colonies seem to be in normal condition for winter. The longshoreman's strike in the Los Angeles area continues to have some effect on orders from the East since freight rates to the East are somewhat higher than boat rates.

Imperial Valley - Colony condition is generally normal for this season, with little movement or activity of bees. During the past year considerable alfalfa has been ploughed under for other crops.

Central California - Bees are generally in good condition. In some sections they are still working star thistle and other fall weeds. Most colonies have good winter clusters of young bees and ample to heavy stores. Since considerable late pollen is still being gathered, a good

supply should be available in the hives for spring buildup. Some sections of central California are still very dry. In others early rains have started weed growth.

Northern California - The weather was mostly clear during the last half of October. Precipitation consisted of a few light rains confined largely to areas along the northern coastal and mountain sections. Temperatures were slightly above normal except at the end of the month when they dropped to below normal and light frosts occurred in many areas. Early rains have started annual weeds, especially star thistle, in the Sacramento Valley. Most colonies have ample young bees, honey and pollen for winter, a few are light in stores. Colony losses which have long been experienced in the southern Sacramento Valley areas adjacent to large tomato plantings did not occur this season. It is believed that general use of DDT in tomato fields has reduced the hazard to bees somewhat.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Oct. 8-22)

West of Cascades - Weather during this period has been very favorable for winding up of the honey harvest and preparing bees for winter. (Continued on page 4)

Section & State	Producers Sales to Bottlers (Per Pound in 60s)	Sales in Wholesale Quantities	Producers Local Sales to Consumers	REESWAX Per Lb.
CALIFORNIA Imp'l Vall. Sou. Calif. Cent. Calif. Nor. Calif.	Alfalfa 8½-9¼ del'd L.A. Orange ww 11¢ del'd L.A. most producers holding for 12 Thistle-Alfalfa 8½¢ del'd L.A. Thistle wn 9¢ f.o.b. Wild Buckwheat ela 11¢ f.o.b. Thistle wh 9¢ f.o.b.			43-45¢ 43-45¢
PACIFIC NORTHWEST, INTERMOUNTAIN STATES & ARIZONA OREGON Mixed Flowers 1a 9-10¢				
COLORADO Clover-Alfalfa 9-10¢ mostly 10¢		Clover-Alf. ela 5# pail 75¢ each (Ret.) " " 24/1# 5.00 (Ret.)	Clover-Alfalfa 60s 13-1/3¢ lb. " " 5# 80¢ each	
MONTANA Clover-Alfalfa 12¢		Clover ww 5# pail 80¢ each (Ret.)	Clover ww 60s 15¢ lb.	Lemon 50¢
IDAHO Clover-Alf. 1a 60s 12¢ lb (Ret.) " " 5# pail 75¢ each (Ret.) " " COMB 24/12 oz 8.00 case			Clover-Alf. 1a 60s 13-1/3¢ lb " " 5# pail 80¢	
UTAH Various States - Not Indicated)			Clover-Alf. 1a 10# pail 2.00 " " 5# pail 1.10	41½-43½¢
ARIZONA SOUTHWESTERN STATES TEXAS Orange wh 11¢ Mixed Flowers ela 10¢ Cotton-Alfalfa 8¢		Orange wh Case 6/5# 4.60 (Whsle) " " 24/1# 4.95 (Whsle) " " 24/1# 5.50 (Ret.)	Mesquite 1a 60s 12¢ lb. Orange wh 5# pail 1.10 each	
PLAINS STATES Red River Vall. of Minn.-N. D.		Clover wh 5# pail 80-85¢ each (Ret.) " " 24/1# 4.80 (Ret.)	Clover wh 60s 13-1/3¢ lb. " " 5# pail 1.10 each " " 1# jar 25¢ each	43-45¢
IOWA Clover 8-11¢, mos. 9½-10¢		Clover 5# pail 70-90¢ each (Ret.) Clover COMB 24/12 oz. 8.90 (Ret.)	Clover 5# pail 80-1.00 each Clover COMB 39-42¢ per sect. Clover BULK COMB jars 25¢ lb.	43-45¢ few 48¢
KANSAS Clover-Alf. 10-12½¢, mostly 10½-11¢		Clover-Alf. 5# pails 80¢ each (Ret.) " " 24/1# 5.00 (Ret.) Alfalfa COMB 24/12 oz. 7.55 (Ret.) Alfalfa BULK COMB 5# pails 1.00 (Ret.)	Clover-Alf. 60s 15¢ lb.	
NEBRASKA Clover-Alfalfa 12-13¢			Clover-Alf. 5# pail 98¢ each	
MISSOURI Goldenrod-amber 10¢				

Symbols: ela- extra light. amber; 1a - Light amber; wn - white; ww-water white; (Ret.) - Sales to retailers; (Whsle) - Sales to wholesalers



Section & State	Producers Sales to Bottlers (Per Pound in 60s)	Sales in Wholesale Quantities	Producers Local Sales to Consumers	BEE SWAX Per Lb.
EAST-CENTRAL & NORTH-CENTRAL STATES				
MICHIGAN	White Clover 11¢			
	Mixed Flowers la-a 8-9-1/3¢ COMB 24/12/14 oz (Whsle) - Wh. Clover 7.68-8.40 Spanish Needle 6.00-7.68	Wh. Clover 5# pail 80¢ each (Ret.) " COMB 24/12-1/4 oz 7.68-8.40 (Whsle)	Wh. Clover 60s 15¢ lb. " 5# pail 1.00-1.20	
WISCONSIN		Wh. Clover 5# pail 83-85¢ each (Ret.)		
MINNESOTA		Clover wh 60s 15¢ lb. (Ret.)	Clover la 60s 13 1/2¢ lb. " 10# pail 1.60-1.70 " 5# pail 85-90¢	
		Mixed Flowers la-a 13¢ lb. (Bakers)		
OHIO		(Whsle.) - fully processed		
		Clover 60s U. S. Fancy 17-18¢ lb. Buckwheat 12-13¢ lb. Fall Flowers la-a 13¢ lb. Clover 60/5# pails 5.75 (Whsle) " 12/2# jars 5.05 (Whsle) " 24/1# jars 5.25 (Whsle) " 60s unprocessed 12 1/2¢ lb. (Whsle)		
INDIANA	Clover 12-14¢		Clover 60s 15-20¢ lb.	43-45¢
ILLINOIS	Clover 12-13 1/2¢			
NORTHEASTERN, SOUTH ATLANTIC & SOUTH-CENTRAL STATES				
NEW YORK		Clover-Honeydew 60s 12¢ lb. (Ret.) Clover-Heartsease 60s 10¢ lb. (Whsle) Clover-Honeydew 5# pail 15¢ each (Ret.)	Clover-Honeydew 60s 15¢ lb. Wh. Clover-Honeydew 5# pail 1.40 each Clover-Honeydew 5# pail 1.00	
		Processed - in 60s per lb. Wh. Clover 13-15¢ (Whsle); 16-1/3¢ (Ret.) Buckwheat 13¢ (Whsle); 14 1/2¢ (Ret.) Processed - in 5# pails per pail - Wh. Clover 96¢ (Whsle); 1.08 (Ret.) Buckwheat 83¢ (Whsle); 93¢ (Ret.)	Wh. Clover 60s 15-17-1/3¢ lb. Buckwheat 60s 16-1/3¢ lb. Wh. Clover 5# pail 1.25 each	
VERMONT		Clover 5# pail 1.00 (Whsle); 125 (Ret.) " 1# jar 25¢ (Whsle); 30¢ (Ret.)	Clover 5# pail 1.50 each " 1# jar 40¢ each	
NEW JERSEY	Mixed Flowers la 12-14¢ " amber 10¢, few 11			
PENNSYLVANIA		Clover la 60s 15¢ lb. (Ret.)	Clover la 5# pail 1.50 each Clover COMB 32-45¢ per sect. " BULK COMB 5# pail 1.25-1.35	Yellow 50¢
VIRGINIA				43-45¢
KENTUCKY				43-45¢
TENNESSEE				
SOUTHEASTERN STATES				
FLORIDA	Tupelo-Gallberry 12¢ Tupelo-Orange 13¢ Mixed-amber 6-8¢	5# pails - per lb. Orange-Tupelo 22¢ (Whsle); 26¢ (Ret.) Gallberry-Palmetto-Mangrove-Partridge Pea 14-19¢ (Whsle); 22¢ (Ret.) Orange-Tupelo 1# jars 25¢ (Whsle); 29¢ (Ret.)	Mixed-Clover 5# pail 1.50 Orange-Tupelo 5# pail 1.50 Orange-Tupelo 1# jars 35¢	Georgia 43-45¢

Symbols: ela-extra light amber; la - light amber; wh- white; (Ret.) Sales to retailers; (Whsle) - Sales to wholesalers.

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(Continued from front page)

Plant and moisture conditions are normal. The weather has been very favorable for fall seeding of vetch and clovers. A large acreage of vetch is being planted. Colonies are in good condition with large clusters, but in most cases with little brood. Most colonies have considerable honey and pollen for winter.

East of Cascades - The early part of this period was clear and cool while during the latter portion heavy frosts occurred over much of eastern Oregon and Washington. Practically all flowers have been killed. A little pollen is available. Most colonies have been moved to winter quarters. In general colonies are strong with ample food stores.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Oct. 9-23)

Colorado - Killing frosts occurred over most of the Western Slope around October 10-12. Day-time temperatures are still mild. The weather has been very dry in nearly all sections. Much additional soil moisture is needed before the freezeup to insure a good crop of honey plants next season. Colonies are generally in good condition for winter. In some yards feeding was necessary, but for the area as a whole less feeding than usual was required. Packing of bees for winter is progressing satisfactorily. Some beekeepers have already completed packing.

Wyoming - In most sections bees are in fairly good condition for winter. The soil is very dry. Demand for honey has improved a little, but much of the crop which does not move to cooperatives is still on hand.

Montana - Most beekeepers have finished extracting. The honey crop in nearly all sections is much better than last year. The quality is reported by some beekeepers as being the best in several years. Most colonies have well filled broodnests, heavy winter stores and plenty of bees in the hives for winter. In most sections honey plants are badly in need of rain before winter sets in. Demand for honey is fair. Movement of the crop by cooperative members to packing plants has progressed rapidly.

Idaho - Frosts around the middle of the month stopped bee activity for this fall. In most sections there was a light flow through September which gave most yards a chance to fill up pretty well for winter.

Utah - Most sections of Utah have had an open fall with very little moisture. In many sections honey plants are in rather poor condition to go into winter. Most colonies are in good condition for winter with plentiful food stores. Some, however, are getting light and a few will need feeding before winter. Unusual activity in many colonies has resulted in a heavy consumption of stores.

Nevada - In western Nevada weather continues favorable. Bees are still working asters and rabbit brush. Practically all colonies are going into the winter in good condition.

ARIZONA: (Period Oct. 9 - 23)

While some rain has fallen in Arizona, much more will be needed to assure a crop of honey next spring. Drought conditions have been so

severe over much of Arizona during the past summer that an unusual amount of rainfall will be required to revive many desert plants. The crop for the State as a whole ran considerably under last year. There were a few good sections in irrigated territories, however, that produced considerable tamarisk, cotton, and alfalfa honey. Most bees are fairly well stocked with winter stores, although in many winter locations they are living off the hives and some yards will have to be fed before winter.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 10-24)

East Texas - Weather continues extremely dry. A few fields of asters are yielding fairly well. Plants are not very plentiful, however, and the drought will cut the flow short. Many colonies are weak, with small clusters and a small amount of brood. Most colonies, however, have sufficient stores for winter.

Southeast Texas - Bees are working broomweed quite heavily in the vicinity of Kingsville and storing ample supplies for winter.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - This section has had an abundance of rain. Bees are generally in good condition for winter with nectar still coming in. Honey plants are in good condition for winter.

Southwest Texas - Good rains fell over practically all of southwest Texas. This revived many fall plants after the long drought and also germinated horsemint and a large variety of spring blooming annuals. In the vicinity of San Antonio bees obtained considerable pollen from broomweed. White brush is budding well. A flow from this source together with broomweed and evergreen sumac can be expected in the very near future. Nearly all colonies are in good condition for winter with fairly strong populations of young bees.

Northwest Texas - A badly needed rain has greatly improved the outlook for honey plants. Vetch and clover are up to good stands and growing nicely. Frosts have killed most fall honey producing plants. Much pollen, however, is still coming in. Bees are in good condition for winter. However, there is practically no capped brood in the hives, although there are plenty of eggs and some uncapped stage brood.

New Mexico - In the vicinity of Albuquerque some feeding will be necessary. Prospects in the middle Rio Grande Valley for next year do not seem very favorable at this time. Another grasshopper infestation is predicted.

Oklahoma - Frosts over most of Oklahoma around October 18 killed all tender plants. Broomweed, however, is still blooming. Bees are working it some when the weather is warm enough.

Bees are now in good shape for winter, both from the standpoint of bees and brood. However, many colonies are rapidly consuming their winter stores. Demand for honey has improved since the weather has turned cooler.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Oct. 10-24)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - In the Red River Valley weather conditions continue favorable. Bees have mostly

- continued -



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been packed for winter. Honey is practically all extracted. Demand for honey continues rather slow, although there has been a slight improvement in demand. Some producers are holding for higher prices than those being currently offered, which they consider out of line with present production costs.

Western North Dakota - Weather continues very dry. Sweetclover is going into the winter in poor condition. Demand for honey in this section has been reported as about normal to local retailers and direct to consumers.

Iowa - To the end of this period there was still little or no rain over most of the State. The soil was becoming very dry. Considerable moisture will be needed before the winter freeze-up if a good stand of honey plants is to be assured next year. Average colony condition is only fair. In some sections colonies are in reasonably good condition with ample winter stores. In others clusters are small, winter stores are light, and considerable feeding will be necessary. Some beekeepers indicate they intend to kill off practically all colonies which are now now strong or lack winter stores. On the other hand, some beekeepers expect to winter over every colony which seems to have a reasonable chance of coming through the winter in order to avoid buying high priced package bees in the spring. Most beekeepers reported improved demand for honey with the approach of cooler weather. Some are holding their honey stocks in the hopes that prices will increase during the winter.

Kansas - Several light frosts have killed practically all vegetation but to date there has been no severely cold weather. The fall has been very dry and unless considerable rain falls before winter shallow rooted plants will suffer. Bees are in good condition, although some colonies will need feeding. A high percentage of the hives have been packed for winter.

Nebraska - Temperatures have been about normal but the weather has been very dry and extremely windy. Condition of bees is variable. In most sections there seems to be enough honey for winter stores, but in many colonies there is a shortage of young bees.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:  
(Period Oct. 12-28)

Michigan - On the lower peninsula colonies are generally going into winter quarters with plentiful winter stores. Most of the lower peninsula had a fairly heavy fall flow which in addition to providing winter stores, in many cases yielded a full depth super of surplus amber to light amber honey. Weather has been very favorable for fall operations and a high percentage of the colonies have been packed for winter. Demand for honey has shown considerable improvement. On the upper peninsula nights have been cold but the days have been sufficiently warm so bees could fly. Hives will be moved into the cellar as soon as snow falls.

Wisconsin - Most bees have been packed for winter. In general colonies are in fairly good to strong condition, but many are light in stores and considerable feeding may be necessary. The weather continues unusually dry with soil in most sections the driest in many years. Plant

prospects for next season are now very poor. Many new clover seedings have been ploughed under due to poor stands. Local demand for honey has improved with the heaviest movement in small containers.

Minnesota - In southeastern Minnesota most of this period has been warmer than usual and very dry. Killing frosts occurred around October 17. Pollen and nectar were being gathered from alfalfa to about the middle of the month. General demand for honey in this section is reported as slow.

Ohio - Most of October was cool and rainy so that bees were able to work only a portion of the time. The fall crop failed to materialize in most sections. In some sections the general average weight of colonies is above average for wintering. On the other hand, considerable feeding will be necessary in sections where the summer crop was extracted quite closely and very little fall honey was gathered. Most sections have had sufficient rain to put plants in fair condition, although in some sections the drought of the late summer and early fall has injured clover seedings. While demand for honey has improved, it is still considered that the movement has not reached the normal of the years just prior to the war.

Indiana - Hard frosts around October 18 ended all fall honey production. Colonies are generally in very good condition with ample winter stores. The exception to this is in those sections where hives were closely stripped of the summer honey crop and very little fall honey was obtained. In most sections considerable winter feeding will be necessary. In central and western Indiana rainfall has been very light and shallow rooted plants have suffered some damage. Conditions are somewhat better in eastern Indiana where several light rains have fallen during recent weeks. In this section clovers look fairly good although they do not have as heavy a top growth as normal.

Illinois - In most sections of the State bees are going into the winter in fairly good condition and with ample stores. A few beekeepers, however, report that their colonies are short of winter stores and considerable feeding will be necessary. The State as a whole is still very dry. Fall ploughing in many sections has been difficult.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 13-29)

New York - Most beekeepers in central New York have finished extracting their dark honey crop with about average yields in most areas. In most sections colonies are going into winter with heavier than normal stores. In a few sections, however, some feeding has been or will be necessary. For the State as a whole packing of bees for winter has not progressed very far, although in some of the colder sections of the State this operation has largely been completed. Honey plants are generally in fairly good condition, having been helped by recent rains. Demand for honey has improved considerably, particularly on the part of those retailers who have not insisted on taking abnormally long margins.

Vermont - Cold freezing temperatures occurred



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during the early part of this period but was followed by warm weather. Bees have mostly been fed and packing is practically completed. Rain-fall has been below normal for this period.

Massachusetts - Weather during most of this period has been dry. Most beekeepers have finished fall feeding. Bees are generally in good condition for winter with ample stores. Demand for honey is much better than had been generally anticipated. Some beekeepers have already sold out as a result.

Connecticut - Most colonies have ample food supplies for winter with only about 10 percent requiring some feeding. Demand for honey has been good. While some rains have fallen during recent weeks the water table is low.

New Jersey - Weather has been generally moderate and rather dry. In the northern part of the State bees filled their brood chambers fairly well with fall honey. Farther south the aster flow failed to materialize. Many colonies did not obtain much fall honey. Winter clusters are generally strong. Even in those sections where little fall honey was gathered, hives have ample winter stores. Demand for honey has improved considerably and some beekeepers have already largely disposed of their crop.

Pennsylvania - The fall flow is over. Most sections produced a fair surplus of fall honey which will provide bees with plentiful winter stores. The weather remains mild with light frosts most every night, enabling beekeepers to complete their winter packing operations very satisfactorily. Demand for honey has shown considerable improvement with cooler weather.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Oct. 13-29)

Maryland - Two heavy frosts during this period killed most tender vegetation, with the result that very little honey has been stored since the last report. Scattered aster bloom is still available but bees are obtaining little from it. Sufficient fall honey was gathered to provide ample winter stores in all colonies.

Virginia - In most sections of Virginia bees have gathered just enough fall honey for good wintering. While the ground is still rather dry there have been sufficient rains to put clovers in good condition.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct. 13-29)

Kentucky - Western Kentucky had a killing frost on October 18. Prior to this a better than normal fall flow prevailed.

Tennessee - Killing frosts during this period ended the fall honey flow. Asters produced very little. However, most colonies have sufficient stores for winter. Most of the fall honey gathered this season was of poor flavor, but satisfactory for wintering of bees. Little rain fell during this period but farmers continue to sow clover and small grains, hoping for a mild winter which will provide good growth. A greater than usual acreage of clover has been seeded.

SCOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 12-28)

Georgia - Weather has been very favorable throughout the entire fall season. Bees are in good condition and still gathering some winter stores. Chunk comb supplies are fairly well cleaned up. Some beekeepers indicate an intention to produce a larger percentage of this type of honey next season and also to put up a greater portion of the crop in fancy packs.

Florida - In northern Florida the honey gathering season is practically over. There have not as yet been any killing frosts, but practically all honey plants have died down. In this section bees are generally in better condition than they were a year ago. Some feeding will be necessary, however, in most yards. In south Florida fair weather has helped the areas which were flooded by the September and early October hurricanes. Bees are in fairly good condition, with a few yards making a living from sunflower and smartweed. Honey is moving a little faster than earlier in the season, but demand for dark honey is still rather light.

Alabama - Frosts in central and northern Alabama have killed most tender honey plants. Some pollen is still being gathered, however. Bees are in good condition for winter, but some are light in stores. The honey crop for the State as a whole was rather short.

Mississippi - On the Gulf Coast bees are still working Mexican clover and asters. The fall flow has been good and most colonies have fairly plentiful stores.

Louisiana - In southern Louisiana the weather continued generally dry and sunny. Scale colonies have barely made a living during this period. However, one heavy rain helped some outyards where goldenrod and aster have been yielding some nectar. Drought over most of this section has cut the fall bloom short. Condition of bees is generally good and stores are adequate for normal wintering. Robbing by bees has been a problem in some yards. Broodrearing is declining as is usual for this season. In northern Louisiana cool, dry weather has cut the fall honey flow short. Nearly all colonies, however, have sufficient winter stores and young bees. In this section bee ranges are not in very good condition for this time of year. Unless there are good rains this winter probably spring feeding will be heavy.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS: (As of October 25)

A sale of 900 cases of white honey was reported at 9½¢ per lb. c.i.f. New York. Freight and insurance amounted to about \$27.00 per ton or a little over 1.3 cents per pound. Present Mainland offers for white honey in cases range from 7 to 9½ cents per pound.

Beeswax was sold at 45 cents per pound c.i.f. New York.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 21TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the last of October. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated:

**BOSTON:** Arrivals - extracted 1,173 cases Ohio, 1,000 cases N.Y., creamed 100 cases Ohio. Demand somewhat improved, but still light, market about steady. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and large retailers -  
EXTRACTED: OHIO, IOWA, and OTHER MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. cans Clover-White 14<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, Amber 13<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> per lb.; White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30; 6, 5-lb. jars mostly \$6.00; 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.00. NEW YORK, White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.30; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.75; creamed OHIO and IOWA, cases of 24, 1-lb. \$5.55.

**LOS ANGELES:**

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices of packaged honey, straight flavors White to Water White Orange, Clover and Sage are as follows:  
 \$3.50-3.60 per case 24, 8-oz. jars  
 4.70-4.85 per case 24, 12-oz. jars  
 5.90-6.15 per case 24, 1-lb. jars  
 5.75-5.92 per case 12, 2-lb. jars  
 11.84-12.00 per case 12, 5-lb. jars  
 Light Amber and Blended Flavors:  
 4.80-4.95 per case 24, 1-lb. jars  
 4.25-4.70 per case 12, 2-lb. jars  
 7.95-8.50 per case 12, 5-lb. jars  
**BEESWAX:** The beeswax market strengthened to 43-45<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> delivered.

**CHICAGO:** Receipts reported by trade - extracted 340, 60-lb. tins Wis. Mixed Flowers; 100, 60-lb. tins Minn. Mixed Flowers Dark; 360, 60-lb. tins La. Mixed Flowers Dark; 100, 60-lb. tins Ill. White Clover; comb 56 cases White Clover Ill.; 44 cases Mixed Flower dark 24 section.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - MINNESOTA and WISCONSIN, demand light, market dull, 60-lb. tins Mixed Flowers Amber per lb. 11<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>; LOUISIANA, demand very slow, market weak, 60-lb. tins Mixed Swamp Flowers Dark per lb. 10<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>. MIDWESTERN, White Clover, demand good, market firm, 60-lb. tins per lb. 12-12<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, old stock, demand slow, market dull, White Clover, No. 1, 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$7.50.

**COMB:** Demand good, market strong. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, White Clover fancy 24-section 12-14-oz. \$7.50; Dark comb demand fair, market steady 24 section 12-oz. \$6.00-6.50.

**BEESWAX:** Dealers report paying country run 41-43<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> per lb.

**DETROIT:** Receipts extracted 137,846 lbs. Mich., 9,312 lbs. Midwestern. Demand fair, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.65-5.20; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.75-2.80; 6, 5-lb. jars \$4.50-5.10; 6, 5-lb. pails \$5.10. Sales by brokers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover cases delivered Detroit-24, 1-lb. special jars with spouts \$6.00.

**KANSAS CITY:** Arrivals - 1 car Ida.; truck receipts approximately 1 car Iowa. Market dull. Trading very slow.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers and candy makers - IOWA and KANSAS, Light Amber Clover and mixed, 60-lb. tins 10<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>-11<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> per lb. Sales to wholesalers and larger retailers - IOWA, White Clover cases 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.90; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.30-4.65. IDAHO, Sweetclover cases 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$5.00; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25.

**MINNEAPOLIS:** Arrivals - by truck 60-lb. can Minn. - White Sweetclover 180; Light Amber 120. Beeswax 140 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand good, market steady. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA U. S. 1 Blended honey: to wholesale grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 8-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.05; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 8-oz. tumblers \$4.00; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.95. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans: to bakers and large users - Light Amber to Amber per lb. 13<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>; to confectioners - White Sweetclover U.S. #1 per lb. 15<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>.

**BEESWAX:** Demand good, market steady. F.o.b. Beekeepers for Domestic, crude Light Yellow per lb. in cash 38<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, in trade 40<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>.

**NEW YORK:** Arrivals - by rail 61,100 lbs. Nebr., 144,560 lbs. Calif., 65,730 lbs. N.Dak.; 78,600 lbs. Ohio; truck 1,000 cases Fla., 200 cans N.Y., by boat Cuba drums 170, barrels 290; Porto Rico, drums 10, cans 14; Costa Rica, Drums 149. Demand moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other users - CUBA and PUERTO RICO, barrels 10-11<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> tins 12-12<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>. GUATEMALA, Light various Flowers mostly 10<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> lb. duty paid. CALIFORNIA, White Orange 16<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, carlots f.o.b. NEW YORK 14<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>. IDAHO, White Clover 13<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>. NEW YORK, White Clover 13-14<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>; Buckwheat 11-12<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, mostly 11<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>. Sales to wholesalers - cartons FLORIDA, 24, 1-lb. jars White Tupelo \$4.00. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$3.50; 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.55; 12, 1-lb. tins \$2.32; Clover and Orange, 12, 5-lb. tins \$12.25; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.17. NEW YORK, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.30; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.75. Creamed White honey 24, 1-lb. cartons: NEW YORK \$5.80; INTERMOUNTAIN \$6.56.

**BEESWAX:** Arrivals by boat 289 bags Dominican Republic; 37 bags Cuba. Offerings rather light, market about steady. WEST INDIES 53-54<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>; BRAZILIAN 56-58<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>; AFRICAN 55-56<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXII - No. 21PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by truck, 1,500 lbs.

Domestic via New York City; by boat approximately 14,000 lbs. Puerto Rico. Demand moderate, market about steady. Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.35; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.10; bulk per lb. 13¢. CALIFORNIA, Orange blossom, packed locally 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; bulk per lb. 16¢. NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50; 6, 5-lb. cans \$6.00.

BEESWAX: No quotations.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - 7200 lbs. Cal.f., 4560 lbs.

Midwestern. Demand slow, market steady.

Brokers' sales to retailers -

CCMB: No sales reported.

EXTRACTED: MIDWESTERN, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.50-5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.25-5.30; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.15-3.25; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.75-6.00; 12, 1-lb. jars with spouts \$4.25.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - via motor truck from Idaho approximately 385 cases of 12, 5-lb. cans and 200 cases 12, 2-lb. cans; from Oregon 150, 5-gal. cans and 275 cases of 12, 5-lb.; in addition at least three producers have been delivering packed honey direct to retail stores.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers and other large buyers - Demand improving, prices generally firm but not advancing. OREGON, Clover, vetch and Mixed Flowers, 12-5-lb. \$9.50-9.75, few \$10.00; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.65-5.00. Brokers sales to wholesalers - OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. \$8.50; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.25; 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.50. Chain stores selling to consumers 5-lb. tins 79-89¢; 2-lb. glass 45¢ and 1-lb. glass 29¢.

BEESWAX: Demand moderate. Offerings plentiful. Paying growers 40¢.

DENVER: Offerings liberal and fully ample to rather slow demand, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, NEBRASKA and WYOMING, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber - large bottlers prices to jobbers 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.85; 24, 16-oz. \$4.60; 12, 2-lb. \$4.35; 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.50. Jobbers sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.85-3.20; 24, 12-oz. \$4.85; 24, 16-oz. \$5.25-5.60; 24, 24-oz. \$7.50-8.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00-6.80; 12, 5-lb. pails few \$10.40; 60-lb. cans \$7.75-9.00.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers -

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 5-lb. tins \$1.10. ILLINOIS, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, 60-lb. tins per lb. 15¢. MINNESOTA, Clover White 60-lb. tins per lb. 16¢. IDAHO, Clover, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 6, 10-lb. tins \$9.00. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.80; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.00.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts by Bay area bottlers were light and consisted of 400 cans of White Thistle from Northern California. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some Blended honey, mostly of California origin, were unchanged as listed below. Some blends and Thistle sold slightly lower -

EXTRACTED:

\$2.72-3.00 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars;  
3.56-3.90 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars;  
4.75-5.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars;  
6.80-7.08 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars;  
4.45-4.81 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars;  
8.40-9.75 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars.

BEESWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - by truck various

containers Idaho 150 cases, Washington 185 cases. Market dull. Brokers sales to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber, Sweetclover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$6.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.00; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.25. WASHINGTON, Light Amber, Mixed Flowers, 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.25; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups. \$4.30.

CCMB: No arrivals. No sales reported.

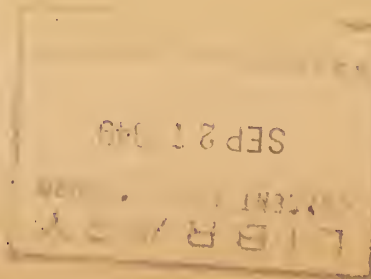
BEESWAX: No arrivals. No sales reported.

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November 15, 1948.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 22

SUMMARY

Temperatures were generally above normal east of the Rocky Mountains during most of the period and below normal from the Rocky Mountains westward. Moderate to good rains fell over most of the eastern half of the country relieving drought conditions which were threatening honey plants in many areas. More moisture is needed in most intermountain States. Bees were inactive in all northern sections of the country, although good flights were made on milder days. Consumption of stores was not excessive. Bees in extreme southern States were still bringing in a little nectar but mostly pollen. In general bees are going into the winter with strong populations of young bees and sufficient stores for a normal winter and in many states stores are heavier than usual. However, food reserves are inadequate in New Mexico, western Washington, parts of the Willamette Valley of Oregon, Arizona, Iowa, and around Louisville, Kentucky. In most of these areas honey yields were light and feeding before the spring flow commences will be necessary. Many colonies in Utah and Texas are populated with old bees, although stores are ample. Pollen supplies are generally as good and in some instances are more plentiful than last year. Winter losses may be heavier than usual in many States because of lack of interest by small beekeepers to provide proper care, due in part to low yields and unsatisfactory prices this year.

The retail demand for honey improved with the advent of colder weather in many areas but continued sluggish in other locations. Most bottlers reported an improved demand from jobbers and wholesalers. Movement of bulk honey in large lots by members to cooperative packing plants was fairly heavy, but movement to independent bottlers continued erratic. In the eastern States movement was fair but in midwestern and intermountain States movement was slow. Prices in some instances were a shade higher in eastern States, steady in California, but continued dull and weak in the intermountain and plain States. In California the longshoremen's strike was still in effect and was reducing the movement to eastern markets due to the higher freight charges by rail or truck as compared with boat. The demand for beeswax was fairly good and the market was steady with trading mostly 41-45¢ per pound with occasional sales higher and lower. Prices in detail appear on pages 2 and 3.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

(Prices generally refer to sales at wholesale by beekeepers F.O.B. shipping point except as otherwise stated. Dates shown for each section indicate the approximate period covered.)

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Oct. 22-Nov. 8)

Southern California - Weather continued dry over most of the district although light showers occurred in the northern coastal area which revived plants a little. Colonies of bees were generally in normal condition. Those located in hill areas are quiet and broodless, while those located in orchard areas have been securing considerable pollen from mustard and most colonies have some brood. Some colonies have been moved in from out of the State. A few were being shifted to orange locations. Forest fires fanned by strong winds denuded 20,000 acres of hill area in Orange County, but fortunately no apiaries were lost. Demand for extracted honey has shown some slight improvement during the past two weeks. However, the strike of the longshoremen still in effect on the Pacific Coast has tended to curtail the demand from the east.

Central California - Bees were inactive in most locations. There were practically no plants in bloom to furnish nectar or pollen. However, in the west side of Santa Clara County bees were still making some honey from star thistle. Colonies are reported to be in fair to good condition.

Northern California - Colonies are generally in good condition. They have slowly been losing weight, but most have sufficient stores for wintering needs. There are practically no sources of pollen and nectar available for bees to work except species of palms and other hardy ornamentals. Occasional black mustard plants were blossoming in and about fields irrigated during the summer.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period Oct. 22-Nov. 8)

West of Cascades - Temperatures have been variable with freezing early in the period and rain and scattered sunshine during the latter part. Bees in southern Oregon are reported to have plenty of stores, but in the Willamette Valley feeding may be necessary during the winter in some yards. In Washington quite general feeding may be necessary before the spring flow commences. The weather has been ideal for the sowing of vetch in the Willamette Valley and quite a large acreage has been planted. Honey plants are generally in good condition.

(Continued on page 4)

## EXTRACTED HONEY AND BEESWAX SALES - F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT (Unless Otherwise Stated)

Section & State	Producers' Sales to Bottlers (per Pound in 60s)	Sales in Wholesale Quantities	Producers' Local Sales to Consumers
CALIFORNIA			
Imp'l Vall	Alfalfa 8½-9¢ del'd L. A.		
Sou. Calif	Orange ww 11¢ del'd L. A.		
Cent. "	Thistle w-ww 9-9½¢ del'd L. A.		
	Cotton-Alf. 8¢ del'd L. A. or S.F.		
	Cotton w-la 8-8½¢ del'd S.F.		
	Orange gw 8¢ del'd S.F. (cans returned)		
	Sage w 8-3/4¢ del'd S.F.		
	Mixed Flowers 8¢ el. 7½¢ del'd S.F.		
	Thistle el. 8¢ del'd S.F. (cans returned)		
Nor. Calif.			
PACIFIC NORTHWEST			
OREGON	Mixed Flowers 8-11¢		
WASHINGTON			
COLORADO	Clover-Alfalfa 10-1/4-10-3/4¢	Clover-Alf. la 5# pails 1.00 (Ret.)	Mixed Flowers 5# pails 1.00
MONTANA	Clover-Alf. 9¢	Clover-Alf. 10# pails 1.55 (Ret.)	Clover-Alf in 60s 15¢ lb.
UTAH	Clover COMB 24/12oz. 7.25		Clover-Alf. 10# pail 2.00
NEVADA	i. 9. b. & 7.40 del'd S.F.		
INTERMOUNTAIN (Various States, - Not Indicated)	Clover ew-w 10-10½¢		
ARIZONA			
	Mixed Flowers 5# pails 90¢ (Ret.)		Mesquite in 60s 12¢ lb.
	" " 24/8 oz. 3.55 (Ret.)		
	" " 24/8 oz. 6.45 (Ret.)		
SOUTHWESTERN			
TEXAS	Cotton 8½-10½¢, few 7½¢		Mixed Flowers 5# pails 95-1.05
ARKANSAS			
PLAINS STATES	Mixed Flowers amber 10¢		
Red River Val. of Minn.-N.Dak.			
Iowa	Clover-w 8-10¢	Clover-white-5# pails 1.10; 1# jars 30¢	Clover-white-5# pails 1.10; 1# jars 30¢
		Buckwheat 5# pail 90¢	Buckwheat 5# pail 90¢
		Clover 5# pail 75-80¢ (Whsle.)	Clover in 60s 15¢ lb.
		Clover COMB 30-35¢ per sect. (Ret.)	Clover COMB 35-45¢ per sect.
		Clover BULK COMB 1# jar 25-35¢ (Ret.)	Clover in 60s 15-18¢ lb.
		Clover Alf. 24/1# 5.00 (Whsle.)	Clover 1# jars 20-25¢
		Alfalfa COMB 24s 7.55 (Ret.)	
		BULK COMB 5# pail 1.00 (Ret.)	
KANSAS	Clover-Alf. la 10-10-1/3¢		Clover-Alf. in 60s 16-20¢ lb.
			5# pails 1.10
NEBRASKA	Clover-Alf. 10½¢		
EAST CENTRAL			
MICHIGAN	& NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
	Clover 10¢	Clover 5# pails 80¢ (Ret.)	Clover 5# pails 1.00 each
WISCONSIN	Clover-white 11¢	Clover 5# pail 90¢ (Ret.)	Clover 1# jars 25¢
		Buckwheat 5# pail 90¢ (Ret.)	Clover in 60s 18¢ lb.
MINNESOTA	Clover-white 8½-10¢		
	Mixed Flowers a-la 7½-8¢		Clover in 60s 13-15¢ lb.
			Clover 5# pails 75-90¢
Symbols:	el - extra light amber; la - light amber; w - white; ww - water white; ew - extra white; (Ret.) - Sales to retailers; (Whsle) - Sales to Wholesalers; S.F. - San Francisco; L.A. - Los Angeles.		

(Cont'd on Page 3)

(Continued on page 3)



EXTRACTED HONEY & BEESWAX SALES - F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT (Unless Otherwise Stated)		Sales in Wholesale Quantities		Producers Local Sales to Consumers	
Section & State	Producers Sales to Bottlers (Per Pound in 60s)	EAST CENTRAL & NORTH CENTRAL STATES (Cont'd)		Producers Local Sales to Consumers	
OHIO		Fully processed - (Whsle.) 60s Clover U. S. Fcy 18¢ Buckwheat " 13¢ Fall Flowers " 13-14¢, mos 13¢ Blends & off grades amber 11½¢ Clover 24/1# 5.25-5.75 12/2# 5.05-5.50 Clover 5# pails 1.00-1.10 (Ret.) Clover 1# glass 25-26¢ (Ret.) Clover 1# 60s 12-15¢ (Ret.) " 5# pail 86¢ (Ret.) " 1# jars 20¢ (Ret.)		Clover in 60s 20¢ lb. 5# pails 1.25-1.50 Clover 5# 60s 15-18¢ lb. " 1# pails 1.00-1.40 " 1# jars 25-35¢	
INDIANA	Clover 12-15¢			Clover 5# pails 1.00-1.25	
ILLINOIS	Clover-Heartsease 10-12¢			Buckwheat 5# pails 1.00-1.25 Clover 5# pail 1.50.	
NORTHEASTERN, SOUTH CENTRAL & SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES NEW YORK		Clover in 60s 13-15¢ (Ret.) 5# pails 1.00-1.05 (Ret.) " 5# pail 75-90¢ (Whsle.) Buckwheat 5# pails 90¢ (Ret.) Clover 5# pail 1.00 (Whsle.) " 1# jar 30¢ (Ret.) Clover 1# in 60s 15¢ (Ret.)		Clover 5# pail 1.25-1.50 Tulip-Poplar dark 1# jar 35¢ " 1# jar 10¢ " 1# jar 35¢	
VERMONT		Tulip-Poplar dark 1# jar 28¢ (Ret.)		Mixed Flowers 5# pail 1.50	
PENNSYLVANIA				Yell <sup>18w</sup> 48-50¢	
MARYLAND				43-45¢	
VIRGINIA					
TENNESSEE					
SOUTHEASTERN					
GEORGIA					
FLORIDA	Barrels - Orange - Tupelo 12¢ Mixed Flowers a 6-8¢	Callberry 5# pail 23 1/3¢ lb. 5# pails per lb-Orange-Tupelo 22¢ (whsle), 26¢ (Ret) Mxd Flowers a 14-19¢ (whsle) " 20-22¢ (Ret) 24/1# jars White Tupelo \$5.65 (Whsle) Orange - Tupelo 1# jars 25¢ (Whsle) Bulk Comb (Mixed Flowers) 1# jars 29¢ (Ret)		Orange-Tupelo 5# 1.50 Mixed Flowers " 1.25 1# jars Orange-Tupelo 35¢ " Mixed Flowers dark 30¢ " Bulk Comb Mxd Flowers 35¢	
MISSISSIPPI				Light 46¢	

Symbols: (ela-extra light amber; la - light amber; a - amber; wh - white; (Ret) Sales to retailers;  
(Whsle) Sales to wholesalers.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 22

(Continued from front page)

East of Cascades - Days were generally clear and cold but not unseasonable. Bees were generally inactive. The demand for honey was light to moderate with prices about steady.

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Period Oct. 23-Nov.9)

Colorado - Moisture is badly needed for honey plants in most sections. The fall has been warm and as a result bees have drawn heavily on winter stores but on the whole the stores are still very much heavier than at this date for other years. Winter losses are expected to be a minimum. Many beekeepers were bottling their own honey as a result the local markets are oversupplied and there has been considerable price cutting. There has been some movement to large bottlers and a fairly heavy movement to cooperative associations. Producers estimate that possibly one-quarter of the honey crop has been disposed of.

Wyoming - Bees are generally in good condition for winter. The demand for honey has been slow and much of the crop is still in the producers' hands.

Montana - Mild, dry weather prevailed during the period with little snow. Bees were inactive. Some honey has been moving to cooperatives and local sales to nearby retailers and consumers were being made in moderate volume.

Idaho - The weather turned cold on November 6 and light snow covered the ground in the upper Snake River Valley district. Temperatures ranged as low as 9 degrees above zero. Bees were being packed for winter and the job should be finished within the next two weeks. Bees are going into the winter in good condition, both with respect to bee strength and supply of stores. There was little demand for honey on local markets and practically no demand for carlot buyers, and as a result much of the honey crop is still in the hands of producers. Many are anxious to move their crops as funds are needed. Due to low prices and the small crop, many producers are looking for outside work for the winter.

Utah - The first snow storm of the year occurred during this period after a very dry fall. Part of the bees are packed for the winter and the majority will be packed during the next two weeks. Some hives are light as a result of the open fall, but most have ample stores. The demand for honey has continued very slow and there has been some price cutting.

ARIZONA: (Period Oct. 23-Nov. 9)

Bees left in desert location are in very poor condition. Those that left all the honey that the bees gathered during the season may have enough feed to last until next spring. In irrigated sections bees are in better condition and in many instances the last extraction was not made, partly on account of market conditions. Some small beekeepers have completely neglected their bees for the entire summer and many are expected to further curtail their holdings for next year. September rains did not add appreciably to stores of honey in hives, but did help considerably with additional pollen. In this respect, bees are going into the winter in far better condition than a year ago. The demand for honey improved slightly with the advent of colder weather. The first snow of the year fell on November 1.

SOUTHWESTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 24-Nov. 10)

East Texas - The weather continued to be extremely dry. Asters have yielded well in favorable locations. Many colonies are weak with respect to bee strength, probably due to a shortage of pollen during the summer and early fall. Most colonies, however, have ample winter stores and only a small amount of feeding will have to be done. Advance inquiries and orders for package bees and queens have been better than expected.

Southeast Texas - Bees were still getting pollen and a little nectar from fall asters, but the bloom was about over. Although the bloom was cut short by dry weather, the flow was heavy and hives are well filled with winter stores. Cool weather caused bees to crowd the broodnests early in the fall and many colonies are starting the winter with few young bees.

Southwest Texas - Bees obtained some nectar from white brush and pollen from broomweed. With continued dry weather and the first frost of the season, the fall bloom is coming to a close rapidly. There were some plants that put out blooms following the rain of October 17 and bees have been working these plants but not actively. Broodrearing was slowing down. Most colonies have an adequate supply of young bees and stores for winter.

Northeast Texas - Brood chambers are well filled with honey but most colonies are weak with respect to young bees. The weather continued dry and moisture is badly needed.

Northwest Texas - Bees in Palo Pinto County are going into the winter in good condition, having ample stores of honey and pollen. Some pollen was still coming in at the close of the period, but the nectar flow was over as frosts have killed the last plants that were producing.

Arkansas - Bees are going into the winter in variable condition. Where the summer crop was not extracted too closely stores are ample and bee strength is good, but where extracting was too close bees have had to be fed or united. Plants are in normal condition for the season of the year.

Oklahoma - There has been no rain of any consequence during this period and it has been very windy. Broomweed was about through blooming. Asters were in bloom in scattered locations where they received some rain. Bees were quiet but worked a little on warm days. Bees are in variable condition for the winter, and some colonies will need feeding. Honey sales have improved with the advent of cooler weather.

New Mexico - Bees in the southern Rio Grande Valley stored considerable honey from cotton up until October 20. Colonies are strong and heavy with stores for winter. In the middle Rio Grande Valley the main honey flow was almost a failure and many bees did not secure enough honey to winter on. Dry weather and a heavy infestation of grasshoppers were the principal factors contributing to the low yield. Demand for honey is fair.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 22PLAINS AREA: (Period Oct. 25-Nov. 11)

Red River of Minnesota and North Dakota - The weather was unusually mild for this season of the year. Light rains fell but more is needed to put the soil into satisfactory condition and to be of benefit to voluntary sweetclover which is very helpful some seasons when other clovers are scarce. Bees have been prepared for winter and are generally going into winter in good condition. The demand for honey continued slow.

Iowa - Colonies are going into the winter in variable condition. Many have minimum requirements of feed for winter, a few have ample stores, and a considerable number of colonies will have to be fed. Many colonies needing additional feeding may not be fed because of a lack of funds to purchase sugar or lack of interest because of market conditions. Rains fell during the period and while more rains are still needed clover plants have been greatly benefited. The demand for honey was fair but at unsatisfactory prices from the producers viewpoint.

Kansas - Bees were being prepared for winter and are in good condition having ample stores and bee population. However, in a few locations where the fall flow was poor it is feared that some yards are populated with old bees rather than strong young bees. Good rains fell and honey plants are going into the winter in good condition. The demand for honey has been moderate and the movement has been better than during September and the first part of October.

Nebraska - Temperatures were somewhat above freezing during the period. Precipitation in the eastern part of the State for the period January 1-November 8 was 3.35 inches below normal. There was very little demand for honey.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:(Period Oct. 26-Nov. 12)

Michigan - Bees were being packed for winter, and they have ample stores in most areas. The demand for honey improved during this period and prices firmed a little. The quality of some of the honey produced is not too good. More clover acreage is needed to tone up other sources.

Wisconsin - The first week of the period was warm and fair and the bees made flights nearly every day. The last week of the period turned colder and good rains and snows fell ending a prolonged dry period. The ground was not frozen and the moisture soaked in well. This should be of great benefit to honey plants for next season's crop. Bees were being packed for winter. Cellar-wintered bees were still on stands and will not be moved to cellars until more severe weather sets in. Some beekeepers are not packing their bees where stores are light due to their belief that packing and feeding will not be profitable under present market conditions. The demand for honey was variable, being moderate in some areas but light in others. A few beekeepers with small crops have sold out.

Minnesota - Light rain and snow fell around November 7 and 8 and the weather was cool at the close of the period. Honey producers were busy preparing their bees for winter, but few had been packed, awaiting cooler weather. Bees flew nearly every day in October and should be in excellent condition for winter especially if they can get a flight late in November before they go into cellars. In most instances bees have enough

- over -

stores for winter although in some yards there is more granulation than usual. How the bees will winter on the granulated stores is questionable. The demand for honey is variable. Some producers have increased their retail prices slightly during the past month without any loss of sales. However, the demand for large lots by bottlers continued slow.

Ohio - There was considerable mild weather and some rain and snow during this period. Bees were able to fly on several days. For the most part bees have plenty of stores for winter. However, many commercial beekeepers have been feeding sugar sirup to colonies which are light in winter stores. Some light-weight colonies were being moved from Ohio to southern States. In some instances these colonies being moved were on the point of starvation with many not having more than enough honey to last until the first of the year. There was very little brood. More colonies are expected to be packed for winter in Ohio this year than for several previous years. There seems to be an increasing tendency on the part of beekeepers to go back to packing after the heavy winter losses of 1946-47. Clovers generally are in excellent condition, but in some locations the condition is questionable due to damage from summer drought. The demand for honey was moderate and bottlers' sales to wholesalers and retailers were consummated at steady to slightly higher levels.

Indiana - Most honey has been taken off the hives and is in cans. Wild aster failed to give much surplus, although many colonies gathered enough to supplement their clover honey and make sufficient winter stores. However, in certain localities feeding will be necessary in the spring. Some late swarms and some colonies extracted too closely are light on stores. Plant conditions are good in most parts of the State and the ground is full of moisture from recent heavy rains. The movement of honey from producers to nearby consumers continued about normal.

Illinois - The weather was too cool for bee flights except for the first few days of the period. During the last ten days weather conditions were favorable for packing bees. Most colonies have ample stores for winter, although in some instances stores are light. Some beekeepers have been feeding and others are putting off feeding until next spring. Some beekeepers were killing off weaker colonies rather than pack and feed them and as a result the carryover of colonies may be less than last year. The movement of honey has been fair, although spotted. Retail sales have been good in some locations and slow in others, while wholesale and bakery sales have been fairly active.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 27-Nov. 13)

New York - Packing of bees for winter has been about completed in the colder parts of the State and was underway in the warmer sections. Several days were warm enough to permit flights during the period. Food reserves are good in parts of the State but light in other parts. Good rains have fallen



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and plants are generally in good condition. The demand for honey was variable. Bottlers were moving considerable clover honey, but buckwheat was meeting with a slow demand. Beekeepers' sales at roadside stands and direct to consumers were in light volume in some locations and moderate in others.

Connecticut - Bountiful rains have fallen and the condition of the soil so far as water is concerned is promising for next season.

Vermont - The weather was warm and some rain fell during the period. Packing of bees was about finished. Clovers look good for the season of the year with plenty of moisture. Sales of honey have increased and beekeepers report that at the present rate of movement, the 1948 crop will be sold out before next season.

Massachusetts - Good rains fell during this period and have relieved the danger of forest and brush fires and resultant damage to apiaries. More rains are needed before freezing weather sets in to put clovers in best condition. Bees have had frequent flights and broodrearing is over for this year. Colonies are generally in good condition for winter. Beekeepers that pack their bees will be starting that operation in a week or two. The demand for comb honey has dropped sharply.

New Jersey - Colonies are going into the winter generally in much better condition than last year. Many colonies light in stores were being fed.

Pennsylvania - Bees have ample winter stores from buckwheat, goldenrod and aster. Most yards are heavier with stores than in recent years. Packing has been completed in parts of the State and is about finished in other parts. Bees were able to make several flights during the period. Plant conditions are good from a moisture standpoint. The demand for honey has not increased with the cool weather as much as anticipated.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: (Period Oct. 27-Nov.13)

Maryland - Except for a few warm days the bees have been inactive throughout this period although temperatures have not been low enough to cause them to cluster. Moisture conditions are satisfactory for fall growth of next year's honey plants. Bees are in good wintering condition. Honey sales by beekeepers to consumers have been fair and at the present rate of movement the light 1948 production should be moved by the time the 1949 crop is ready. The 1947 crop has all been sold.

Virginia - The fall honey flow in the Tidewater section was very light, however, the bees are heavy with stores and seem to be in excellent condition for wintering. Honey has been moving slowly with prices somewhat lower. Beekeepers were selling part of their crop but are holding back a portion of it in hopes of a better market.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Oct.27-Nov.13)

Kentucky - The honey flow has ended. Freezes, snow and good rains have revived vegetation. Cover crops are green and growing well. Bees in the vicinity of Louisville are going into the winter in poor condition. Beekeepers delayed feeding too late to feed syrups in hopes of a fall flow materializing and have had to resort of feeding hard sugar candy. Cold rainy weather caused the bees to cluster before the feeding of syrup was completed. The weather has remained too cool for the bees to break cluster even on bright sunny days. In the northeastern part of the State bees are in fair to good condition, but interest in beekeeping is at a low ebb because of the poor crop secured this year.

Tennessee - All nectar bearing plants have ceased to produce and bees have been very quiet. The demand for honey has improved slightly.

SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Oct. 26-Nov.12)

Georgia - Bees are generally in good condition throughout the State with some light feeding now necessary in parts of south Georgia. Bottlers report that there is a trend towards the use of more fancy containers to stimulate demand. Beekeepers also indicate that they will produce a larger percentage of chunk comb honey for sale next year as this type is already sold out in wholesale channels. There has been a slight improvement in the demand for extracted honey but little change in prices.

Alabama - While the fall flow was the poorest in years, most bees are reported to be in good condition.

Mississippi - No killing frosts had occurred in the southern end and plants were still blossoming. Bees were active and were generally in good condition with ample food reserves for winter.

Louisiana - Very little fall honey was gathered in southern Louisiana. However, bees are in fair to good condition and have enough stores on the hives for a normal winter. Bees were robbing. The long drought was broken in the northwestern part of the State during this period and as a result many honey plants are in good condition. Bees in this area have been brooding quite strongly and have an abundance of young bees for winter. Most colonies are heavy with stores and should winter well. Scale colonies showed no loss in weight during the past six weeks as a light flow from heartsease continued up to the present. Inquiry for package bees and queens was very light. Demand for honey was slow and some beekeepers report they still have all this year's crop on hand.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 22TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two weeks. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of November. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

**BOSTON:** No arrivals. Demand fair, market slightly stronger. Sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and large retailers -  
EXTRACTED: OHIO, IOWA, and OTHER  
 MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. cans Clover, White 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Amber 13 $\frac{5}{8}$  per lb.; White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00; 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.00. NEW YORK, White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.45. OHIO, IOWA and other MIDWESTERN, cases of 24, 1-lb. creamed \$5.75.

**CHICAGO:** Receipts reported by trade - Extracted: by truck, N.Y. Goldenrod 100, 60-lb. tins; Ill., White Clover, 30 cases: 6, 5-lb. glass jars; 20 cases, 12, 3-lb. glass jars; 35 cases: 24, 1-lb. jars; comb none.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - NEW YORK, demand improving, market firm, 60-lb. tins Goldenrod per lb. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ . MIDWESTERN, old stock holdings light, demand improving, market firm, 60-lb. tins White Clover, per lb. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{4}$ , Light and Dark Amber holdings heavy, demand slow, market dull, 60-lb. tins Light Amber per lb. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Dark Amber off grade per lb. 8-10 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, demand very slow, market dull, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.50, (Correction: in report dated Nov. 1 make Illinois White Clover 24, 1-lb. glass jars read \$5.50 instead \$7.50); 12, 3-lb. glass jars White Clover \$7.20; 6, 5-lb. glass jars White Clover \$6.00.

**COMB:** No sales reported.

**BEESWAX:** Dealers report paying country run 41-43 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.

**DENVER:** Offerings liberal and fully ample to rather slow demand, market about steady.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, NEBRASKA and WYOMING, Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber - large bottlers prices to jobbers 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.85; 24, 16-oz. \$4.60; 12, 2-lb. \$4.35; 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.50. Jobbers sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.85-3.20; 24, 12-oz. \$4.85; 24, 16-oz. \$5.25-5.60; 24, 24-oz. \$7.50-8.90; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00-6.80; 12, 5-lb. pails few \$10.40; 60-lb. cans \$7.75-9.00.

**DETROIT:** Receipts extracted 42,290 lbs. Mich., 2,383 lbs. Midwestern. Demand moderate, market slightly stronger.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White Clover, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00-5.20; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.80-2.95; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.10; 6, 5-lb. pails \$5.10. Sales by brokers - MIDWESTERN, White Clover, cases delivered Detroit - 12, 1-lb. special jars with spouts \$3.00.

**KANSAS CITY:** Arrivals - by rail 1 car Idaho; by truck 1 car Iowa. Market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers and candy makers - KANSAS and IOWA, Light Amber, Clover and mixed, 60-lb. tins 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. Sales to wholesalers and large retailers - IDAHO, Sweetclover, 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.90; creamed \$5.00; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.65; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25. IOWA, White Clover 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.90; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.35.

**LOS ANGELES:**

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices of packaged honey, straight flavors White to Water White Orange, Clover and Sage are as follows:

\$3.50-3.60 per case 24, 8-oz. jars  
 4.70-4.85 per case 24, 12-oz. jars  
 5.90-6.15 per case 24, 1-lb. jars  
 5.75-5.92 per case 12, 2-lb. jars  
 11.84-12.00 per case 12, 5-lb. jars;

Light Amber and Blended flavors:

4.80-4.95 per case 24, 1-lb. jars  
 4.25-4.70 per case 12, 2-lb. jars  
 7.95-8.50 per case 12, 5-lb. jars.

**BEESWAX:** Receipts reported 4500 lbs. Market steady at 43-45 $\frac{1}{2}$  delivered.

**MINNEAPOLIS:** Arrivals - by truck 60-lb. cans Minn.: Light Amber 280, Amber 65 cans; beeswax 180 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market about steady. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA US No. 1 Blended honey: to wholesale grocers 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 8-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; To retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.05; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 8-oz. tumblers \$4.00; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.95. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans, to bakers and large users - Light Amber to Amber, per lb. 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; to confectioners White Sweetclover US No. 1, per lb. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

**BEESWAX:** Demand good, market steady. F.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow, per lb. in cash 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ , in trade 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**PITTSBURGH:** Arrivals: comb none; extracted 9,000 lbs. Calif., 3,400 lbs. Midwestern. Demand good, market slightly stronger. Brokers sales to retailers -

**COMB:** No sales.

EXTRACTED: MIDWESTERN, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00. Sales by retailers - CALIFORNIA, Orange Blossom 1-lb. jars 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 2-lb. jars 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ .



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NEW YORK: Arrivals - by rail, 561 lbs. Fla.; 525 lbs. N.J.; 130 lbs. N.Y.; by boat 101 drums Mexico; 200 drums Cuba; 250 drums Guatemala; Porto Rico 118 drums, 160 cases; by truck N.Y. 647 cans and 45,000 lbs. Demand moderate, market steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other users - CUBA and PUERTO RICO, barrels 10-11¢, mostly 11¢, tins 12-12½¢. GUATEMALA, Light Various Flowers mostly 10¢ per lb. duty paid. CALIFORNIA, White Orange 16¢ per lb. NEW YORK, White Clover 15-16¢ per lb., sales reported 17¢; Light Amber Clover 14-15¢; Buckwheat wide range price 11-13¢ per lb. Sales to wholesalers - cartons FLORIDA, 24, 1-lb. jars White Tupelo \$4.00 per doz. (Correction: In report dated Nov. 1 make Florida 24, 1-lb. jars White Tupelo read \$4.00 per doz. instead as published). CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50; 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.55; 12, 1-lb. tins \$2.32; Clover and Orange, 12, 5-lb. tins \$12.25; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.17. NEW YORK, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.45; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20. Creamed White honey 24, 1-lb. cartons: NEW YORK \$5.80 INTERMOUNTAIN \$6.56.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - 17 bags Cuba; 53 bags Mexico; 12 bags Porto Rico; 12 bags Panama. Offerings rather light. Demand moderate, market firm, wide range prices. WEST INDIES, 54-56¢. BRAZIL 57-59¢; AFRICA 54-56¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 48,000 lbs. Calif.; by truck 2,100 lbs. Domestic via N.Y. City; no other arrivals. Demand moderate, market about steady. Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers -

EXTRACTED: CALIFORNIA, Orange Blossom, packed locally 24, 1-lb. jars few \$4.75; bulk per lb. 16¢. NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50; 6, 5-lb. cans \$6.00. IOWA, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars few \$6.00; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.50; bulk per lb. 13½¢.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - by truck approximately 1 ton Africa via N.Y.

PORTLAND: Arrivals - via motor truck from Oregon 120, 60-lb. tins; from Idaho 450 cases extracted of C7, 60-lb. tins. Supplies moderate. Demand moderate, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to retailers or other large buyers - OREGON, Clover-Vetch Light Amber 12, 5-lb. cans \$9.50-9.75; few \$10.00; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$4.65-5.00. EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. cans \$9.50-10.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.65-4.75; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.90-5.00; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$4.35-5.00. Brokers sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. cans \$8.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50.

COMB: Arrivals from Idaho 142 cases. Supplies light. Demand good, Sales to retailers - IDAHO, unclassified 24, 8-oz. \$5.50; 24, 12-oz. fancy \$6.50. Brokers sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, 24, 10-oz. choice \$6.75; 24, 12-oz. choice \$7.00; 24, 12-oz. fancy \$8.00-8.25.

ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers -

COMB: OHIO, Buckwheat, cartons, 24, 1-lb cellophane-wrapped \$6.50.

EXTRACTED: COLORADO, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.00; 5-lb. tins \$1.10. MINNESOTA, Clover White 60-lb. tins per lb. 16¢. IOWA, Clover Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 6, 10-lb. tins \$9.00. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers Light Amber, cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.30; 6, 5-lb. tins \$5.00.

from Northern Calif.  
SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Receipts - 500 cans Extra Light Amber Thistle; from Central Calif. 133 cans Extra Light Amber Cotton; 141 cans White Cotton; 81 cans White Cotton; 102 cans White Alfalfa-Cotton; 109 cans Extra White Orange; 150 cans White Sage; 29 cans Extra Light Amber Mixed Flowers; from Nevada 500 cases of 24, 12-oz. section combs; 92 cases of 24, 12-oz. section combs.

EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some Blended honey, mostly of California origin, were about unchanged as listed below. A few sales were slightly higher and some blends and Thistle slightly lower -

\$2.72-3.00 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars  
3.56-3.90 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars  
4.90-5.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars  
6.30-7.40 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars  
4.60-4.81 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars  
8.40-9.75 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars and cans.

BEESWAX: Receipts consisted of 1200 lbs. from Central Calif.

SEATTLE: Arrivals via motor truck extracted from Idaho approx. 460 cases; Wash. 125 cases Demand slow, market dull. Brokers sales to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: IDAHO, Light Amber, Sweetclover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$3.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.00; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cups \$4.25. WASHINGTON, Light Amber, Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$3.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.25; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups \$4.30.

COMB: Arrivals from Mont. 450 cases. Supplies light. Market dull. MONTANA, 24, 12-oz. Fancy \$6.50; No. 1, \$6.25.

BEESWAX: No arrivals. No sales reported.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII -- No. 22IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX  
(Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING SEPTEMBER, 1948  
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Germany	1,910,765
Netherlands Indies	25,317
Italy	6,000
Denmark (Inc. Faroe Islands)	4,800
Hong Kong	1,800
Republic of the Philippines	1,200
Bolivia	360
State of Bahrein	504
Angola	430
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,951,323</b>

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U.S. FOR SEPTEMBER, 1948 BY  
BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Mexico	313,336
Cuba	197,027
Guatemala	122,731
El Salvador	12,081
Greece (Incl. Aegean Islands)	185
Canada	136
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>645,546</b>

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO U. S. DURING  
SEPTEMBER 1948 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	80,523
Cuba	51,331
British East Africa	42,205
Brazil	33,069
Egypt	31,639
Dominican Republic	23,716
Turkey	22,000
Mexico	9,511
French Morocco	4,409
Haiti	3,940
Belgian Congo	1,074
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>311,417</b>

CANADIAN STOCKS OF HONEY ON HAND OCTOBER 1, 1948

(Released by - Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Dept. of Trade &amp; Commerce, Ottawa, Can.)

Honey Stocks are now being collected by the Bureau quarterly. The figures, presented below, are those representing the holdings of Commercial packers, wholesale grocers and other large dealers at October 1st, 1948. Producers, unless active in wholesale distribution, have been omitted from this report.

Table I - Stocks of Honey on Hand, by Provinces

Province	Pounds	Province	Pounds
Prince Edward Island	1,989	Manitoba	2,266,465
Nova Scotia	9,296	Saskatchewan	1,384,961
New Brunswick	6,080	Alberta	1,404,146
Quebec	204,337	British Columbia	164,506
Ontario	2,347,053	<b>CANADA</b>	<b>7,788,833</b>

The total stocks of honey held was 7,788,833 pounds, of which approximately 60% was held in Ontario and Manitoba. Because individual information is confidential, it is only possible to give an additional breakdown for Ontario where 829,991 pounds were stored in retail packages as against 1,517,062 pounds in bulk containers.

Table II - Stocks of Honey by Type of Dealer

Type	Total	Consumer Packages	Bulk Containers
		Pounds	Pounds
Packers	5,954,061	2,337,112	3,566,949
Other Wholesalers	1,834,772	1,616,807	217,965
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>7,788,833</b>	<b>4,003,919</b>	<b>3,784,914</b>

More than half of the total inventory was packaged in Consumer Containers and was reported as 4,003,919 pounds in comparison with 3,784,914 pounds in bulk containers. Better than 76 percent of the total storage was held by Packers when they reported 2,337,112 pounds in the smaller Commercial packages and at the same time held 3,566,949 pounds in export containers.

On September 18th, 1948 the Honey Crop was estimated at 43,938,000 pounds but the above inventory would seem to suggest that the bulk of the crop had not yet reached the distribution level by October 1st.

Washington 25, D. C.

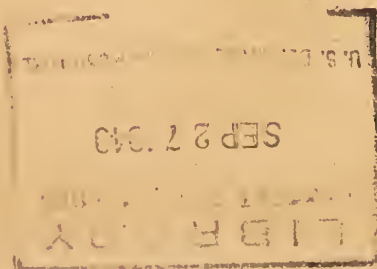
- 10 -

November 15, 1948.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 22

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December 15, 1948.

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 24

SUMMARY

There was a very little activity in the bee yards in any section of the country. In northern districts bees have all been prepared for winter, while only in the more extreme southern districts was weather suitable for bee flights. For the country as a whole except for a few mid-western and Southwestern States bees seem to be in good condition for winter and to date appear to be wintering well. Much of the Southwest and California is still unusually dry. Soaking rains are needed to replenish soil moisture and insure growth of honey plants next season. The Pacific Northwest has had record rainfalls during this fall with some flood damage reported during early December. Much of the Plains Area and Central States has had some snow but little severe weather. Rainfall throughout the Eastern States and Southeast has been ample to maintain very favorable soil moisture condition and put honey plants in good condition for spring growth, providing they are not damaged by later severe weather.

Market conditions have shown little change during this period. Some sections report a somewhat better inquiry and demand both for local sales and for large lots for distant shipment. Advent of cold weather has been a factor in improving demand in some sections. Much dissatisfaction is being expressed among beekeepers with prevailing prices. Reports indicate that many beekeepers may reduce their operations and number of colonies for next season. Some beekeepers have reported that they have done little packing of bees for

winter or otherwise taken precautions to prevent winter losses. Some Southern package bee and queen producers report a fair demand for packages and queens for spring shipment, while others report the early inquiry has been far below that of recent years. Detailed prices on honey and beeswax appear on pages 2 and 3.

Exports of honey from the United States during October 1948 continued at a high rate totaling 1,145,000 pounds which brought the total for the period January-October 1948 to 10,836,000 pounds, according to figures secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Exports during October 1947 totaled 194,000 pounds and the cumulative total for the calendar year through October amounted to 567,000 pounds.

Imports of honey into the United States during October totaled 740,000 pounds as compared with 883,000 pounds during the same month in 1947. Imports for the 10-month period January-October 1948 totaled 6,886,000 pounds as compared with 18,074,000 pounds during the comparable period in 1947.

Imports of beeswax into the United States during October 1948 totaled 353,000 pounds as compared with 85,000 pounds during October 1947. Imports for the period January-October 1948 totaled 3,770,000 pounds as compared with 3,165,000 pounds during the same period for 1947. Details for October 1948 appear on page 9.

INFORMATION FROM PRODUCING AREAS

CALIFORNIA POINTS: (Period Nov. 22-Dec. 3)

Southern California - The weather over most of this area has been cool and windy, with morning fogs along the coast, and generally clear in the afternoon. Nearly all sections are still very dry, although scattered showers prevailed during early December. Bees are generally in good condition with most hives still fairly well supplied with honey and pollen, although some hives are getting light in stores and may need feeding before spring. Some bees are being moved into the orange districts from neighboring States and also some local bees are being moved from higher altitudes to valley areas. Several species of eucalyptus are beginning to bloom but very little nectar or pollen is available.

Central and Northern California - Temperatures during this period ranged from about normal to somewhat below normal. Moderate rainfall occurred in the northern part of the State and along the northern coast. Precipitation in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys and along the coast south of San Francisco has not yet been sufficient to replenish soil moisture or help honey plants. Colonies are generally quiet with only occasional flights. Some colonies are being moved into the almond and deciduous orchards for spring pollination service.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST: (Period November 22-December 8)

West of Cascades - Temperatures have been moderate with record rainfall over practically the entire area. Many sections had some flood damage. Snowfall in the higher altitudes has been heavier than normal, although much of it melted with recent mild temperatures. At the close of the period temperatures were lower which checked much of the runoff. Supplies of honey are moderately light. Many producers are delivering directly to retail stores or to consumers.

East of Cascades - Over most of this section temperatures were below normal. Heavy snowfalls occurred during the early part of the period with rain at some lower elevations. Snowfall in mountain areas has been above normal for this season. Demand for honey has shown some improvement, but prices have shown little change.

(Continued on page 4)

SALES - F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT (Unless Otherwise Stated)  
Sales in Wholesale Quantities | Producers Local Sales to Consumers

(Cont'd on Next Page)



EXTRACTED HONEY & BEESWAX SALES - F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT (Unless Otherwise Stated)		Producers Sales to Bottlers		Sales in Wholesale Quantities		Producers Local Sales to Consumers		BEESWAX Per Lb.	
Section & State	(Per pound in 60s)	Producers Sales to Bottlers	Producers Local Sales to Consumers	Producers Sales to Bottlers	Producers Local Sales to Consumers	Producers Sales to Bottlers	Producers Local Sales to Consumers	Producers Sales to Bottlers	Producers Local Sales to Consumers
<b>EAST CENTRAL &amp; NORTH CENTRAL STATES - Cont'd</b>									
OHIO		Clover-Buckwheat 9-1/2¢	Clover (Whsle del'd): 6/5# mostly 1.25-1.50; 2# jars 70¢	Clover 5# pail 1.25-1.50; 2# jars 70¢					
			5.75; 12/3# 7.40; 12/2# 3.05; 24/1# 5.25-5.75, mostly 5.25; 24/8 oz. 3.00-3.25, mostly 3.00						
INDIANA									
ILLINOIS		Clover 10¢	Clover 60s 10-12¢ lb. (Whsle)	Clover 60s 12.00; 5# pails 1.40-1.50; 1# jars 35¢					43-45¢ few 50¢
			Clover COMB 24s 9.50 (Ret)	Clover 5# pails 1.00; 2# jars 40-50¢					
<b>NORTHEASTERN, SOUTH-CENTRAL &amp; SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES:</b>									
NEW YORK			Clover wh (Ret): 60s 12 1/2-14¢ lb 1/2; 24/1# 5.50-6.00; 24/8 oz. 3.60	Clover-Alf. la. 60s 9.00-10.50					
			Buckwheat 60s 12¢ lb (Whsle); 1 1/2 (Ret)	5# pails 1.00-1.25; 1# jars 30¢					
CONNECTICUT			Mixed Flowers a 5# pails 75¢ (Whsle)	Buckwheat amber 60s 7.80					
VERMONT			Mixed Flowers dark 60s 12¢ lb (Baker)	Clover BULK COMB 5# pails 1.00					
			Clover wh 5# pail 1.00 (Whsle); 1.25 (Ret); 1# jars 25¢ (Whsle); 24/1# 5.30 (Ret)	White Clover 5# pail 1.50; 1# jar 40¢					
PENNSYLVANIA			Buckwheat 6/5# 5.50 (Ret); 24/1# 5.30 (Ret)	Buckwheat 5# pail 1.10; 1# jar 35¢					
			Buckwheat COMB 24s 5.50-6.00 (Ret)	" COMB 35¢ per section					
MARYLAND			Clover-Basswood-Bean la 24/1# 6.50 (Ret)						
VIRGINIA									43-45¢
KENTUCKY									43-45¢
TENNESSEE									
<b>SOUTHEASTERN STATES:</b>									
FLORIDA		Orange-Tupelo 12¢	Orange-Tupelo 5# 1.10 (Whsle); 1# jars 25¢ (Whsle); 29¢ (Ret)	Orange-Tupelo 5# pail 1.50; 1# jar 35¢					
		Mixed Flowers dark 6-8¢	Mixed Flowers dark: 5# pails 70-95¢ (Whsle); 1.00-1.10 (Ret); 21¢ (Whsle); 25¢ (Ret)	Mixed Flowers dark 5# pails 1.25					
		BARRELS: Gallberry la 8-9¢	Mixed Flowers a 5-6¢	Mixed Flowers BULK COMB 1# jar 35¢					
		" Mixed Flowers a 5-6¢							

SYMBOLS: cla-extra light amber; la - light amber; a - amber; w or wh - white; ww water white.  
 (Ret) Sales to retailers; (Whsle) Sales to wholesalers; (Del'd) Delivered sales

SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 24

(Continued from front page)

INTERMOUNTAIN STATES: (Nov. 23-Dec. 9)

Colorado - On the Western Slope and in southern Colorado the weather has been cold with considerable below zero. Bees are apparently wintering well so far but in some yards seem to be using more winter stores than usual. The subsoil is dry with little snow in the mountains on the Eastern slope.

Wyoming - Bees are all in winter quarters with ample stores in most cases. The weather was mild until the early part of December when zero temperatures set in.

Montana - The first snow in the valleys fell during the first week in December. The ground in nearly all sections was very dry. Whether this snow will improve the wintering qualities of clovers and other honey plants will depend on its melting before spring. Bees have been quiet all fall and in nearly all yards are in good condition for winter. Much of the honey crop in this State has been shipped to cooperatives.

Idaho - In the eastern Snake River Valley winter came early with considerable snow and wind. From six to fifteen inches of snow covered the ground at the end of this period. Temperatures, however, held above zero so bees are wintering well. Local demand for honey has been rather light but some increase in inquiry for carlots was noted.

Utah - Winter weather with considerable snow has prevented bee flight since early November. Most colonies, however, went into the winter in good condition and where ample stores were provided should not be suffering. Demand for honey has been slow with some producers still holding large lots in the hopes they can obtain prices a little higher than those now being offered.

Nevada - In western Nevada the first heavy storm of the season occurred on December 3 and 4, breaking a serious fall drought. Demand for large lots of honey continues light but retailers report a little better demand since the advent of cold weather.

ARIZONA: (Nov. 28-Dec. 9)

Weather continues dry in southern Arizona and considerably colder than normal for this section of the country, making prospects for the early desert honey crop now look very poor.

SOUTHWESTERN SECTION: (Period Nov. 24-Dec. 10)

East Texas - Practically this entire area continues extremely dry with some sections of east Texas reporting the driest late summer and fall on record. Vegetation is in poor condition. Bees are in fair condition with sufficient stores provided normal late winter and spring moisture conditions prevail. Inquiry and bookings for package bees has been fairly satisfactory with prices about the same as last season.

Southeast Texas - Bees are about as dormant as they ever become in this section, although small clusters are still rearing a little brood. Most colonies are in good condition for winter, with an abundance of stores. Since most of the stores are from asters, it is feared they will not be very satisfactory for winter and early spring use. Much requeening is still being done to replace old, poor queens.

Lower Rio Grande Valley - Bees are generally in good condition with ample stores. A little pollen is available but no nectar. Honey plants are in fair condition but a heavy rain would be beneficial. Package bee shippers in this section report very little interest in package bees so far this season. To date very few out of State bees have been brought to this section for the winter season and early citrus crop.

Southwest Texas - The weather continued very dry over this entire area with night temperature below normal but warm enough in the afternoons to permit active flights. Robbing by bees is prevalent. Colonies are generally in fairly good condition. Some have ample stores to carry them through the winter while in other yards considerable late winter and spring feeding may be necessary. Due to drought plants are in poor condition. Unless heavy rains occur shortly poor plant growth and a light spring flow can be anticipated.

Northwest Texas - In Palo Pinto County bees are flying nearly all days. Most are going into winter in good condition. Honey plants are beginning to suffer from lack of rain. Vetch plantings need moisture badly but volunteer vetch is doing fairly well and seems to be withstanding the dry weather. Some farmers are waiting for rain before planting vetch and clovers.

New Mexico - In the middle Rio Grande Valley a little better movement of honey to retail stores was reported than for some time past. Most producers in this area have sold their crop, although some small lots still remain for local sales. In the Mesilla Valley bees are wintering well with plenty of stores where they were not extracted too late. Country is drier than for many years.

Oklahoma - The weather was dry, cold, and windy during most of this period. There has been considerable frost and ice but no rain. Bees are in fair to good condition. Some yards will require feeding before spring.

Arkansas - Bees are reported in good condition. Demand for honey is improving. Inquiry for package bees and queens are coming in slowly.

PLAINS AREA: (Period Nov. 25-Dec. 11)

Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota - Bees are all packed or in cellars. Most are in good condition with ample stores. The fall was rather dry early but later rains put the soil in fairly good condition. Movement of honey has been rather slow with many producers holding for prices higher than those being currently offered. A considerable portion of the crop is still in the hands of producers.

Iowa - Real winter weather set in over most sections of the State during this period with rain, snow and ice. While temperatures have not been severe they have been steadily cold enough to prevent any bee activity. Colony condition is variable. Some yards are reported as good with ample stores while others have a small number of young bees and rather light winter stores of questionable quality. Moisture conditions are now favorable for this season, but

- continued -



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plant conditions for the State as a whole are considered as being rather poor because of loss of clover seedings due to the summer and fall drought.

Kansas - Weather during this period was generally fair with temperatures slightly below normal. There were a few days during which bees could fly at mid-day. Condition of bees is apparently good.

Nebraska - The early part of this period was cold and snowy, followed by warmer weather for several days during the middle of the period. At the close of the period it was again cold with additional snow. In general colonies have wintered well so far. A few were smothered by ice plugging the entrances during the mid-November blizzard. In some sections colonies which were fed early in the fall consumed winter stores to the extent that it is doubtful if they will come through the winter without close watching and considerable early spring feeding. In some yards there was some fall loss of colonies which were queenless or drone layers. Demand for honey has shown a little improvement.

EAST CENTRAL AND NORTH CENTRAL STATES:  
(Period Nov. 26-Dec. 12)

Michigan - On the lower peninsula all bees are packed and going into winter in good condition since nearly all colonies had good flights during the first few days of December. On the upper peninsula bees have been placed in cellars. Considerable snow has fallen since early December but prior to that the fall was unusually open and mild. Demand for honey has improved somewhat during recent periods although many beekeepers are still holding a very high percentage of their production. Little interest was being shown on the part of large-lot buyers.

Wisconsin - In most sections temperatures have been above normal for this season, although there has been a little zero weather. Colonies are reported in from fair to good condition for winter. Most colonies have fairly large supplies of winter stores. Late fall rains have improved soil moisture conditions, but to the end of this period there was very little snow cover to protect honey plants. Demand for honey has shown some improvement during recent weeks.

Minnesota - In most sections bees were in fairly good condition for winter with ample stores. Some beekeepers who have become discouraged over the present honey production and marketing situation have made no effort to feed or protect many of their colonies from winter losses. Present indications are that the number of colonies for next year will be reduced.

Ohio - To date the fall has been rather mild with considerable rain which has put honey plants in good condition, but might make them subject to severe damage if heavy freezing occurs before snow falls. Colonies were generally in good condition, although some have required considerable feeding and others will require feeding before spring. Demand for honey in most sections has improved somewhat although many beekeepers still report a slow movement. The market is holding steady to firm with prices in some instances being a shade higher.

Indiana and Illinois - The weather in these States was mild until the end of the period when snow fell over parts of Illinois and western Indiana. Sufficient rain has fallen to provide ample soil moisture for winter. Many colonies, especially in Illinois, went into the winter light in stores and in these cases heavy spring feeding can be anticipated. In most sections clover plants look fairly good for this season. Honey is moving somewhat better with the advent of colder weather.

NORTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Nov. 27-Dec. 13)

New York - The weather throughout the fall has been mild with sufficient rain to bring soil moisture conditions up to normal. While there have been few freezing nights, bees have been generally quiet with only short mid-day flights. Colonies are practically all in good condition for winter with ample stores of good quality honey for winter. While demand for honey is still below normal it is moving somewhat better than last season.

Vermont - Weather continues mild and windy with very little freezing to date. Clovers and bees should be going into the winter in good shape. Sales of honey are slow but moving steadily so that the short crop produced in Vermont will be marketed soon after the first of the year.

Pennsylvania - Mild fall weather has permitted beekeepers to complete preparation of bees for winter. Abundant rain has put honey plants in good condition. Bees had a good flight during early December and most have plenty of stores of better than usual quality. The long dry fall permitted bees to thoroughly ripen the honey.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES: Period Nov. 27-Dec. 13)

Maryland and Northern Virginia - Bees are in good condition for winter with occasional flights. While there have been some cold mornings, temperatures in general have been mild and somewhat above normal. To the middle of December the ground was still unfrozen which permitted the fairly abundant rains to soak in and maintain satisfactory moisture conditions.

South Carolina - Broodrearing stopped early this fall. Rainfall has been excessive which should put plants in excellent condition for next spring. Demand for honey has improved recently and very little remains in the hands of producers.

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES: (Period Nov. 27-Dec. 13)

Kentucky - In north central Kentucky lower temperatures during this period has quieted bees and frozen tender green vegetation. There has, however, been no damage to honey plants from freezing. In western Kentucky the fall has been very mild with heavy rains which have put clovers in excellent condition. In this section retail demand for honey is fairly good but demand for wholesale lots has been slow despite low price levels.

Tennessee - In eastern Tennessee bees are wintering well with occasional good flights. The weather has been mild with heavy rains. To the end of November rainfalls was about ten inches above normal. Clovers have been growing well.



SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 24SOUTHEASTERN STATES: (Period Nov. 26-Dec. 12)

Georgia - Typical mid-winter weather for this section of the country has prevailed, with some frost and considerable rain. Bees have obtained frequent flights, but despite this activity consumption of winter stores has been light. All colonies appear in good condition.

Florida - In north Florida bees went into the winter in only fair condition due to the fact that fall consumption of stores was unusually heavy. Weather has permitted almost daily flights but nothing is available for bees to work on. Farther south in the State bees have been active and are in generally good condition. In some sections they are obtaining enough from miscellaneous weeds and flowers for current needs. In a few sections where wild pennyroyal is abundant some surplus is being stored. In nearly all sections plants are in unusually good condition with the fall to date running somewhat warmer than normal.

Mississippi - Along the Gulf Coast there have been no killing frosts to date. Bees are in average condition with ample winter stores in most cases.

Louisiana - Bees are quiet and in most cases are in excellent conditions. Consumption of stores are light. Additional rains have fallen during this period so that the moisture deficiency of a month ago is now being overcome. There has been little cold weather to date. Growth of clover plants has started with promising stands in most sections. In north central Louisiana bees were gathering a little honeydew during the early part of the period and were losing little weight. At the end of the period, however, cooler weather stopped this source of feed and normal winter consumption of stores began.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FROM IMPORTANT MARKETS

(Arrivals include receipts during preceding two week. Prices represent sales or current quotations by original receivers, and not prices received by beekeepers except for beeswax as noted. Market condition comments represent the opinion of the trade and are for the middle of December. Extracted quotations refer to the pound price of honey in 60-lb. cans; comb prices are for 24-section cases, and beeswax prices are on the pound basis, where not otherwise stated.)

BOSTON: Arrivals - extracted 500 cases N.Y., 1,625 cases Iowa. Demand slow, market dull. Few sales by brokers and receivers to jobbers and large retailers -

EXTRACTED: OHIO, IOWA and Other MIDWESTERN, 60-lb. cans Clover, White 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Amber 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.; White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00; 12, 5-lb. jars \$12.00. NEW YORK, White Clover, cases of 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.45; creamed cases of 24, 1-lb. \$5.75.

DENVER: Producers offerings liberal at 10¢ per lb. Purchases by local bottlers light. Very light demand from local retail outlets, market very dull. COLORADO, NEBRASKA and WYOMING: Alfalfa-Sweetclover, Light Amber -

EXTRACTED: Jobbers sales to retailers and other buyers in case lots - 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.85-3.00; 12 oz. jars \$4.50-4.85; 16-oz. jars \$4.90-5.50; 24-oz. jars \$6.70-7.50; 6, 5-lb. pails \$4.95-6.50; 12, 5-lb. pails \$9.00-10.25; creamed honey 24, 1-lb. cartons \$5.40.

COMB HONEY: 24, 8-oz. sections \$3.95; 12, 1-lb. \$3.30.

KANSAS CITY: Arrivals-equivalent 1 car by truck - Wyo. Market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers and candy makers - KANSAS and IOWA, Light Amber, Clover and mixed, 60-lb. tins 11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. Sales to wholesalers and large retailers - IDAHO, Sweetclover, 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.90; creamed \$5.00; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.65; 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.25. IOWA, White Clover 24, 1-lb. glass \$4.90; 12, 2-lb. glass \$4.35. Sales to manufacturers and bakers - WYOMING, 60-lb. tins Sweetclover 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.

CHICAGO: Receipts reported by trade - Extracted: trucked Midwestern 130, 60-lb. cans Amber; 239, 60-lb. tins White Clover; Light Amber Mixed Flowers 315, 60-lb. tins; Illinois White Clover, 53 cases 6, 5-lb. glass jars; 40 cases 24, 1-lb. glass jars; 20 cases 12, 2-lb. glass jars. Comb: Ill. 33 cases White Clover 24-sections; Minn. 7 cases White Clover 24 sections.

EXTRACTED: Demand slow, market dull. Sales to bakers, confectioners and other large users - LOUISIANA, Mixed Flowers, 60-lb. tins per lb. 9-10¢. MIDWESTERN, Amber 60-lb. tins per lb. 10-11¢; White Clover, per lb. 12-13¢. Sales to retailers - ILLINOIS, White Clover, 24, 1-lb. glass jars \$5.50; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$5.25-5.50; 12, 3-lb. glass jars \$7.20; 6, 5-lb. glass jars \$6.00.

COMB: ILLINOIS and MINNESOTA, demand very good, market steady, White Clover, cellophane-wrapped 24 sections 12-oz. and over \$7.50-8.00. MICHIGAN, demand slow, market dull, Mixed Flowers cut 12 sections 12-oz. and over \$3.75, few \$4.00.

BEESWAX: Dealers report paying country run 43-45¢ per lb.

DETROIT: Receipts extracted: 10,920 lbs. Mich.; 3,500 lbs. Mid-Western; comb 1,593 lbs. Mich. Demand only fair, market unsettled.

EXTRACTED: Sales by local bottlers - MICHIGAN, White clover, cases 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.00-5.20; 24, 8-oz. jars \$2.80-2.95; 6, 5-lb. jars and pails \$5.00-5.10, few sales low as \$4.80. Sales by brokers MIDWESTERN, White Clover delivered Detroit, cases 24, 1-lb. jars with special spouts \$6.10; 12, 2-lb. jars with spouts \$5.75.



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EXTRACTED: Wholesale prices of packaged honey appear to be on a fairly firm basis at the present time and are reported by bottlers as follows: Straight flavors White to Water White Orange, Clover and Sage:

\$3.50-3.60 per case 24, 8-oz. jars;  
4.70-4.85 per case 24, 12-oz. jars;  
5.90-6.15 per case 24, 1-lb. jars;  
5.75-5.92 per case 12, 2-lb. jars;  
11.84-12.00 per case 12, 5-lb. jars;  
Light Amber and Blended Flavors:  
4.80-4.95 per case 24, 1-lb. jars;  
4.25-4.70 per case 12, 2-lb. jars;  
7.95-8.50 per case 12, 5-lb. jars.

BEESWAX: Market steady at 43-45¢ delivered. Receipts reported 2,800 lbs.

MINNEAPOLIS: Arrivals - by truck 60-lb. cans Minn: White Sweetclover 300 cans; Light Amber 130 cans; Amber 90 cans; beeswax 420 lbs.

EXTRACTED: Supplies moderate. Demand fair, market about steady. Sales by bottlers - MINNESOTA, U.S.#1 Blended honey: to wholesale grocers 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.55; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.30; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.10; 24, 8-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.20; to retail grocers - 24, 1-lb. jars \$6.30; 12, 2-lb. jars \$6.05; 12, 14-oz. tumblers \$3.50; 24, 8-oz. tumblers \$4.00; 6, 5-lb. jars \$5.95. Sales by bottlers in 60-lb. cans to bakers and large users - Light Amber to Amber per lb. 13¢; to confectioners White Sweetclover U.S.#1 per lb. 15¢; Light Amber 13¢.

BEESWAX: F.o.b. beekeepers for Domestic, Crude Light Yellow per lb. in cash 40¢, in trade 42¢.

PHILADELPHIA: Arrivals - by rail 108,000 lbs. Calif., 24,000 lbs. Ill.; by truck 30,000 lbs. Ohio, 3,300 lbs. domestic via N.Y. City; by boat 4,100 lbs. Puerto Rico. Demand moderate, market firm.

EXTRACTED: Sales by receivers and brokers to retailers and large buyers - CALIFORNIA, strained, Extra Light White Clover 60-lb. cans 16¢ per lb. NORTH CENTRAL, Blended Sweet and White Clover 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.05; 12, 8-oz. jars \$1.82; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.75; 6, 5-lb. cans \$6.00; IOWA, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25-5.35; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.00-3.10; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.10-5.20.

PITTSBURGH: Arrivals - Extracted 11,800 lbs. Mid-Western; 2,000 lbs. Calif. Demand slow, market steady. Brokers' sales to retailers -

EXTRACTED: IOWA, ILLINOIS and Other MIDWESTERN, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.50; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.35; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00. Sales by retailers - CALIFORNIA, Orange Blossom 1-lb. jars 27¢; 2-lb. jars 51¢.

NEW YORK: Arrivals - by boat Cuba, cartons 182, drums 30, crates 200, barrels 404; Guatemala 85 drums; Canal Zone 86 drums. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales to bakers, confectioners, wholesalers and other users - CUBA and PUERTO RICO, barrels 10-11¢, tins 12-12½¢. CALIFORNIA, White Orange 16¢ per lb. NEW YORK, White Clover 14-15¢, Light Amber Clover 13¢; Light Amber Mixed Flowers 11¢, Buckwheat, wide range in price 10½-13¢. MIDWESTERN, White Clover 14¢ per lb. Sales to wholesalers - cartons, FLORIDA, 24, 1-lb. jars White Tupelo \$4.00 per doz. MIDWESTERN, White Clover 24, 1-lb. jars \$3.20 doz., 3-lb. jars \$8.80 doz., server jars 1-lb. jars \$4.50 doz. CALIFORNIA, Light Amber Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50; 12, 1-lb. jars \$2.55; 12, 1-lb. tins \$2.32; Clover and Orange 12, 5-lb. tins \$12.25; 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.17. NEW YORK, Light Amber 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.45; 6, 5-lb. jars \$6.00; 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.20. Creamed White honey 24, 1-lb. cartons: NEW YORK \$5.80; INTERMOUNTAIN \$6.56.

BEESWAX: Arrivals - by boat Chile 72 bags; Dominican Republic 17 bags; Peru 13 bags; Guatemala 14 bags; Cuba 176 bags, Mexico 37 bags. Offerings moderate. Demand light, market dull. WEST INDIES, 54-55¢; darker 51-53¢ per lb. BRAZIL, 56-58¢ per lb. AFRICA, 54-55¢ per lb.

PORTLAND: Arrivals via motor truck: from Oregon 16, 60-lb. cans; from Idaho 250 cases of 24, 1-lb. glass; 310 cases 12, 2-lb. glass; 450 cases 12, 5-lb. tins; 150 cases 24, 1-lb. creamed honey. Supplies moderate. Demand moderate with considerable improvement reported from retail level, prices steady.

EXTRACTED: Sales by wholesalers to retailers or other large buyers - OREGON, Clover-Vetch, Light Amber 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50-9.75, few \$10.00; 12, 2-lb. glass jars \$4.75-5.00. EASTERN OREGON and IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$9.50-10.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.65-4.75; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.90-5.00; 24, 1-lb. creamed honey \$4.85-5.00. Brokers sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Sweetclover-Alfalfa, 12, 5-lb. cans \$8.50; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.50.

COMB: Receipts - from Idaho 400 cases. Supplies moderate. Demand slow. Sales to retailers - 24 section cases IDAHO, 12-oz. No. 1, \$8.50; 8-oz. unclassified \$5.50.

BEESWAX: Supplies moderate. Demand good, market stronger. Dealers paying 43¢ per lb. in cash or trade.

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ST. LOUIS: Market steady. Sales by brokers and wholesalers to retailers, bakers and candy makers-

EXTRACTED: ILLINOIS and MISSOURI, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber 60-lb. tins per lb. 14¢. MINNESOTA, White Clover, White 60-lb. tins per lb. 16¢. ICWA, Mixed Flowers, Light Amber and Extra Light Amber, cartons 12, 1-lb. jars \$3.25. WISCONSIN, Clover and Mixed Flowers, Light Amber, cartons 24, 8-oz. jars \$3.25; 24, 1-lb. jars \$5.25; 12, 2-lb. jars \$5.00; 12, 5-lb. tins \$10.50.

SAN FRANCISCO and BAY CITIES: Movement of honey at retail has shown a little improvement during the period, but is still a little slow. Bottlers are still well stocked with honey and no purchases or receipts were reported during the first half of the month. Wholesale prices of bottled honey of Light Amber or better, Orange, Clover, Sage, Thistle, and some Blended honey, mostly of California origin, were unchanged as listed below. A few sales were slightly higher and some blends and Thistle were slightly lower:

\$2.75-3.00 per case of 24, 8-oz. jars  
3.56-3.90 per case of 24, 12-oz. jars  
4.90-5.00 per case of 24, 1-lb. jars  
6.80-7.40 per case of 24, 1½-lb. jars  
4.60-4.81 per case of 12, 2-lb. jars  
8.40-9.75 per case of 12, 5-lb. jars

and cans.

BEE SWAX: No receipts were reported.

SEATTLE: Arrivals - via motor truck - from Idaho 1,040 cases; Wash. 215 cases. Demand slow, market dull.

EXTRACTED: Sales by wholesalers to retailers - WASHINGTON, Light Amber, Mixed Flowers 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.25-9.00, mostly \$8.95-9.00; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.95-5.00; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.70-4.75; creamed honey 24, 14-oz. cups 4.75-4.85; 36, 14-oz. cups \$7.25.; Brokers sales to wholesalers - IDAHO, Light Amber, Sweetclover and Alfalfa 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.50; 24, 1-lb. jars \$4.75; 12, 2-lb. jars \$4.25. WASHINGTON, Light Amber Mixed Flowers, processor price to wholesalers - IDAHO, 12, 5-lb. tins \$8.25; 24, 1-lb. jars White \$4.30.

COMB: No arrivals. No sales reported.

BEE SWAX: No arrivals. No sales reported.

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SEMI-MONTHLY HONEY REPORT - Vol. XXXII - No. 24EXCERPTS FROM THE DEMAND AND PRICE SITUATION  
(By the Bureau of Agricultural Economics)SUGAR

The demand for refined sugar, apparently decreased from September to October. Deliveries for civilian and military use in continental United States for the month of October amounted to 547.9 thousand tons compared with 608.9 thousand tons in September. Total deliveries through October this year amounted to 6,231.9 thousand tons compared with 6,540.3 thousand tons for the same period in 1947. It is estimated that total deliveries for the year will amount to about 7,200 thousand tons, the present consumption estimate made by the Secretary under the provisions of the Sugar Act.

Demand for refined sugar increased in the latter part of October and early November as compared to early October. This was caused primarily by increased purchases in the East made in anticipation of the longshoremen's strike, which started November 10. Deliveries for the week ending October 30 were 50.4 thousand tons, for the week ending November 6, 134.2 thousand tons, and for the week ending November 13, 131.2 thousand tons. Longshoremen on the east coast returned to work November 29 after the terms of a new working contract had been approved by the locals.

Sugar prices were fairly stable in October and early November. The gross wholesale price of refined cane was 7.75 cents, and of beet, 7.55 cents for the entire period. On October 1 raw sugar was quoted at 5.2 cents per pound. With a slackening of demand the price dropped to 5.1 cents early in the month, but then rallied back

to 5.18 cents in early November. The world price of sugar, f.a.s. Cuba, was quoted at 4.35 cents October 1. This price dropped to 4.30 cents the middle of the month, and to 4.25 cents the latter part of the month. For the week of November 18-23 the price on the domestic futures contract (contract #5) was 5.38 cents bid for December delivery, and 5.10 cents for March delivery. The futures price on the world contract (contract #4) was 3.88 cents for March delivery.

The visible stocks of sugar on hand at primary distributors October 1 were 891.0 thousand tons. This figure compares with 858.4 thousand tons for the same date in 1947, and an average of approximately 1,100 thousand tons in 1935-39 five year period.

A public hearing was held in Washington November 15 for the purpose of allowing interested persons to present data and views with respect to the determination of sugar consumption requirements and the establishment of sugar quotas for the continental United States for the 1949 calendar year. The principal matters for consideration at the hearing related to: (1) the manner of determination of deficiencies of surpluses in sugar inventories, (2) the effect of demand conditions on consumption requirements, and (3) the manner in which the relationship between the wholesale refined price of sugar and the general cost of living should be used in determining sugar consumption requirements for 1949. The Secretary will make the announcement of sugar requirements for the following calendar year in December in accordance with the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HONEY AND BEESWAX

(Secured through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

EXPORTS OF HONEY FROM THE U.S. DURING OCTOBER, 1948  
BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

	Pounds
Germany	1,076,340
Italy	56,820
Netherlands Indies	5,820
Belgium and Luxembourg	3,300
Belgian Congo	2,140
Newfoundland and Labrador	492
Bahamas	300
Lebanon	251
TOTAL	1,145,463

IMPORTS OF HONEY INTO U.S. FOR OCTOBER, 1948 BY  
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Cuba	377,903
Mexico	120,900
Guatemala	91,942
Costa Rica	68,742
El Salvador	38,325
Argentina	37,013
Canada	3,477
Australia	1,400
Greece (Incl. Aegean Islands)	59
TOTAL	739,761

IMPORTS OF BEESWAX (CRUDE) INTO U.S. DURING  
OCTOBER 1948 BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	Pounds
Dominican Republic	56,675
British East Africa	56,196
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	54,396
Egypt	53,401
Brazil	39,459
Mexico	23,636
Cuba	16,002
Chile	15,775
India	7,200
Haiti	5,885
Guatemala	4,015
Angola	30,038
TOTAL	352,678

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Washington 25, D. C.  
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